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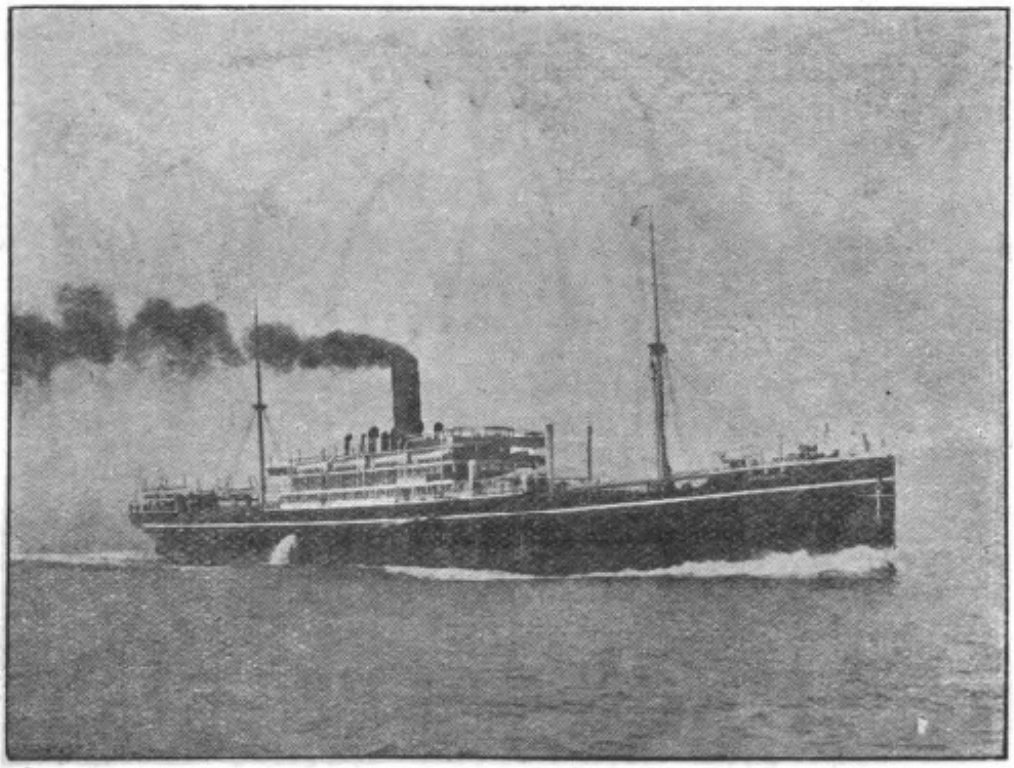

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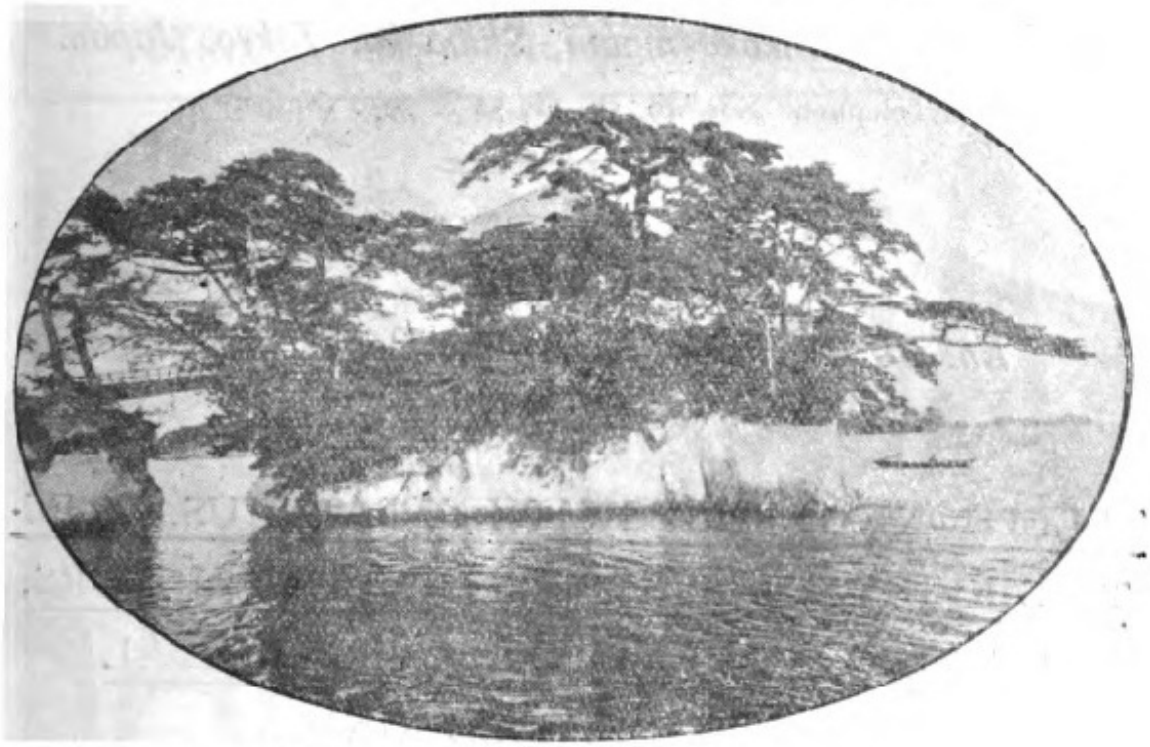

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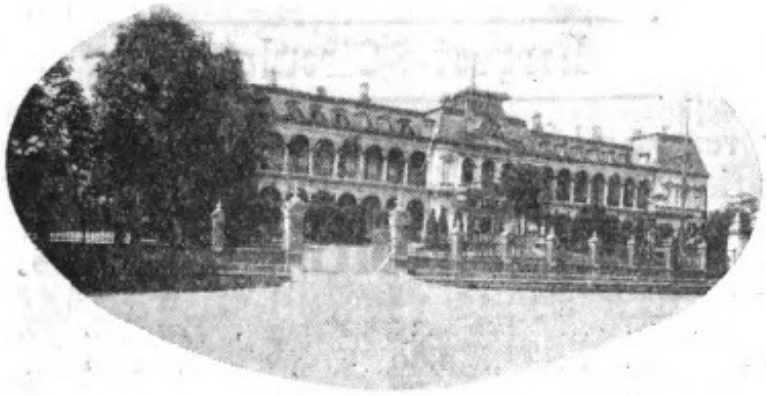

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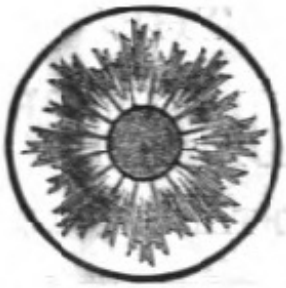

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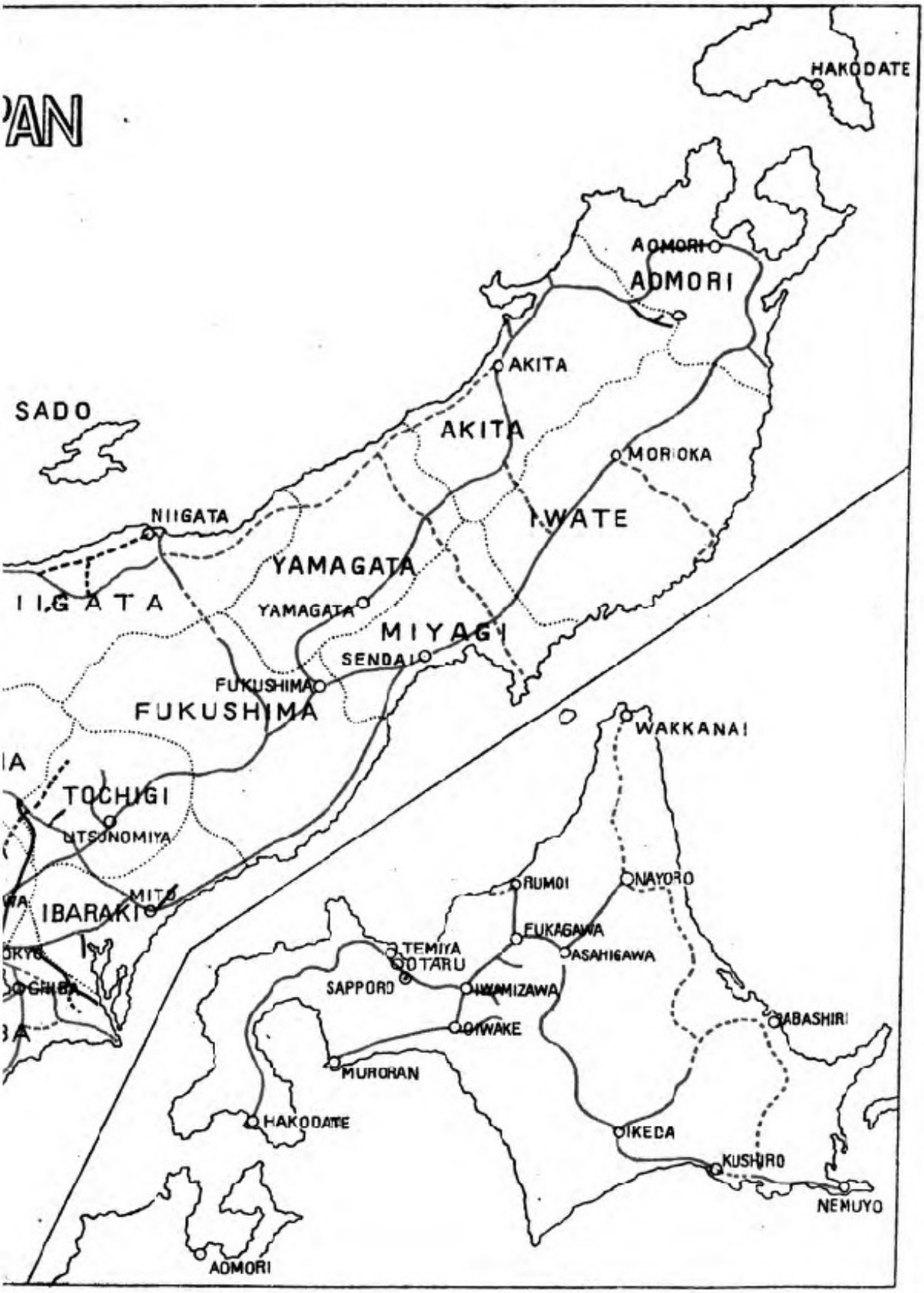

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JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Complete Cyclopaedia of General Information
and Statistics on Japan for the Year

1912

BY

Y. TAKENOB
Professor of the Waseda University
and Late of the "Japan Times"

AND

K. KAWAKAMI

SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFFICE
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PREFACE

It will be noticed that in this our 7th year issue a thorough change has been made in the style of printing, and that the double column arrangement adopted for all the previous publications has been superseded by the single. The profuse use of black type will makes the present issue more convenient for purpose of reference. We could effect all these improvements in the style of printing as we had started the Japan Year Book Press and were no longer dependent on others in the matter of printing. Our Press is placed in charge of Mr. Y. Kishiyama, adviser of the Tokyo and Yokohama Foreign Type-setters Unions.

This issue contains something like 70 pages less than the preceding one, as we eliminated the Tariff Table and a number of articles relating to China and Korea and some other matters judged no longer necessary. In other respects the two editions will be found practically identical as to number of words. As in the previous issues special care has been bestowed on all economic subjects, and also industrial and financial matters. The information contained in the chapter on the Army and Navy, though necessarily limited, may be found useful to the foreign public who are often served with exaggerated account as to Japan's expansive armaments. The chapter on Arts and Crafts has received a considerable revision so far as regards contemporary aspects, and we believe the information set forth in it is the latest and most comprehensive accessible not only to foreigners but to Japanese as well.

In conclusion we must express our indebtedness to a large number of Government officials for data supplied.

Tokyo, December, 1911.

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DIARY OF 1910-11

1910

Sep. 1. The dethroned Emperor of Korea is styled Prince Yi and presented with gifts from the Emperor.
" 2. Imperial donation of *yen* 10,000 is granted in connection with the inundation in Tokyo aud other places.
" 7. The Revised Internationrl Copyright law is promulgated.
" 8. Herr. Dernburg, German Ex-Minister, is banqueted at the Imperial Hotel under auspieces of the Tokyo Clearing House.
" 9. American Bussiness-men's party representing the Pacific Chambers of Commerce arrive at Tokyo on their way to China.
" 10. Herr. Dernburg leaves Tokyo for home.
" " Agreements for laying the Kirin Changchun railway signed between the South Manchuria Co. and the Chinese Co. concerned.
" 17. Novels and other publications on Socialism by Kotoku, Kinoshita, Otsuki, and Tazoye, are prohibited sale.
" 21. British China Fleet enters Yokohama, under the new Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Winslow.
" 22. Chicago Baseball Team arrives at Yokohama, to play with the Waseda and Keio nines.
" 28. Vice-Admiral Winslow is received in audience by the Emperor and Empress.
" 30. Imperial donations are granted to the prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate, (each, *yen* 1,000) and Akita (*yen* 500) in connection with the recent flood.
" " Organisation of the Korean Government is promulgated.
Oct. 1. Viscount Terauchi is appointed Governor General of Korea, and Mr. I. Yamagata General-Inspector of Administration.
" 7. Creation of Korean peers is announced.
" 8. The monetary grant to the 13 provinces of Korea is gazetted.
" 10. A torpedo-boat-destroyer "Umikaze" is launched at Maizuru.
" 14. Baron Matsudaira, Visc. Miura and Baron Funakoshi are gazetted as Privy Councillors.
" " The Fourth Art Exhibition under the auspieces of the Education Department is opened.
" 15. The battleship *Kawachi* is launched at Yokosuka, in the presence of the Emperor.
" 16. The Training Squadron leaves Yokosuka for the cruise along the American coast.
" 21. Chinese Prince *Sai-jun* arrives at Tokyo (leaves on 24th).
" " Premier Katsura announees his financial programme for 1911 before the combined general meeting of the Clearing Houses and Banks in the country.
" 24. Prince Tokugawa, President of the H.P., returns from his tour in Europe and America.
" 29. A party of Korean Peers visit Tokyo.
" " The cruiser *Ikoma* arrives home from her voyage to Argentines,

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Nov. 3. The Military Reservist's Society holds its inauguration ceremony at Tokyo.
„ 5. Japan Soy Company is dissolved.
„ 8. Marquis and Marchioness Matsukata are granted with golden wedding gifts by Their Majestires.
„ 9. The trial on the case of Kotoku and his followers is opened to limited public audience.
„ 10. Emperor leaves Tokyo for Okayama to preside over the grand manoeuver (returns on 20th).
„ 25. The Antarctic Party under Lient. Shirase starts from Shinagawa.
„ 30. General Kawamura returns home from his journey through Europe and America.

Dec. 15. Mr. K. Inouye, Special Envoy to Chili, returns home.
„ 17. The broad gauge reconstruction scheme of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki line is passed by the Railway Conference.
„ 19. Aviation is first tried near Tokyo.
„ 22. Official organization of the North Eastern and Kyushu Imperial Universities in gazetted.
„ 23. The Imperial Diet (27th session) holds its opening ceremony.
„ 27. The Chin-hai Bay, Korea, is elevated to be a naval port.
„ 31. American Ambassador Mr. and Mrs. O'brien return to Tokyo.

1911

Jan. 10. T. H. Prince and Princes Higashi Fushimi are appointed Envoy to King George's coronation.
„ „ Korean Company Regulation is published.
„ 13. The Hase-temple, Nara, is destroyed by fire.
„ 14. 53 wrestlers break out into strike concerning salaries.
„ 15. The anarchist Kotoku and followers are mostly sentenced to death.
„ 21. A destroyer *Yamakaze* is launced at Nagasaki.
„ 24. Kotoku and eleven other anarchists are executed.
„ 25. The Tokyo Fine Art Academy is damaged by fire.
„ 28. Traffics of the 3rd class passengers on the South Manchuria Railway is suspended on account of pest.
„ 29. Premier Katsura invites the members of the two Houses belonging to the Seiyukai.
„ 30. Imperial donation of *yen* 1,500 is granted to the Okinawa prefecture in connection with the recent storm.
„ 31. The Kanegafuchi Spin. Co. amalgamates with the Kenshi Spin. Co.

Feb. 8. Dr. Nitobe, the President, and a Professor of 1st High School are reprimanded on account of Socialist speech delivered by Mr. K. Tokutomi.
„ 11. Imperial Rescript for granting *yen* 1,500,000 for the relief of needy patients is promulgated.
„ 12. Express-delivery Post is inaugurated in Tokyo, also between Yokohama and Tokyo.
„ 13. 124 Charity and relief establishments are granted by the Home Department with *yen* 39,350.
„ 14. Admiral Togo and General Nogi are appointed on the suite of the Envoy to the British court.
„ 16. The North and South Dynasty question is introduced by G. Fujisawa, M.P., before the Diet.
„ 17. The *Shunyo-maru* of the Toyo S. S. Co. is launched at Nagasaki.

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Mar. 5. 75 miners are drowned in a colliery in Yamaguchi prefecture.
„ 6. The Shin-pu-ro, a restaurant at Kanagawa, is destroyed by fire; 4 men are killed.
„ 8. Mr. E. Iwamoto, a millionaire in Osaka, contributes one million *yen* to Osaka City; public hall is to be erected.
„ 10. The Tokyo Sericultural Institution, near Tokyo, is destroyed by fire.
„ 11. The Emperor presents crown land (30,000 acres) to the Yamanashi-prefecture.
„ 15. The new Minister of Siam presents the Credential to the Emperor.
„ 17. The Wakani colliery in Hokkaido explodes and kills over 40 miners.
„ 23. The Imperial Diet is closed.
„ 24. Mr. M. Sawayanagi is appointed President of the North-Eastern University.
„ 27. The Emperor is said to have sent a telegram to President Taft to dispel absurd rumor as to Japan's activity in the Mexican civil war.
„ 28. The Tokyo Charity Hospital at Tsukiji is opened.
„ „ The Waseda team sets out for America.
Apr. 1. The Cruiser *Chikuma* is launched at Kure in the presence of the Crown Prince.
„ „ The Coronation Squadron sets out Yokosuka for England.
„ „ Dr. Yamakawa is appointed President of the Kyushu University.
„ 3. The Nihombashi Bridge in Tokyo is opened for traffic.
„ 4. Army aviation is practised at the Tokorozawa aviation field, near Tokyo.
„ 7. The Crown-Princess is ill of typhoid fever.
„ 17. Princess Takeko, Kitashirakawa, marries Viscount Hoshina.
„ 19. The Keio team leaves Yokohama for America.
„ 21. Marquises Tokudaiji and Katsura are promoted to the rank of Prince, Count Komura to Marquis, and Viscs. Watanabe and Terauchi to Count, in connection with the Korean annexation.
„ 29. Count Dorbergen, the new Belgium Minister, presents Credential to the Emperor; Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, English Ambassador, leave Tokyo for home.
May 1. Opening ceremony of the Central railway line is held at Nagoya.
„ 2. The Antarctic Expedition party is reported to have returned to Sydney.
„ 3. Accident on the Central line, killing one passenger and severely wounding two.
„ „ A girl is born to Princess Kitashirakawa.
„ 8. A conflagration breaks out at Yoshiwara, destroying 6,555 houses.
„ „ A conflagration breaks out at the city of Yamagata.
„ 9. The Restoration History Committee is organized.
„ „ General plans of the Grand Exhibition are invited by offering prize.
„ 12. Prince and Princes Higashi Fushimi, Envoy to King George's Coronation, leave Tokyo.
„ „ Imperial donation of *yen* 10,000 is granted in connection with the Yoshiwara conflagration.
„ 13. Count von Rex, German Minister, arrives in Tokyo.
„ 14. The German Far-East Squadron arrives at Yokosuka.
„ 16. A girl is born to Princess Kuni.
„ 17. The Literary and Art Committee and the Popular Education Committee are organized.

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May 17. A conflagration breaks out at Otaru, Hokkaido.
„ 21. M. Gerard, French Ambassador, leaves Tokyo for home.
„ 22. The Empress returns from her visit to the Grand shrine at Ise.
„ „ Imperial donation of *yen* 1,900 is granted to suffers from the fire in Yamagata.
„ „ A disastrous forest fire that broke out on the 3rd in Hokkaido has been put out.

June. 2. Rear-Adm. Madrick, Commander of the Asiatic fleet of America, and his staff are received in audience by the Emperor.
„ 3. The gunboat *Fushimi* sails up the Yang-tze-kiung.
„ 7. T. H. Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, Coronation Envoy, arrive at London.
„ 8. The record aviation flying of 450 metres high and 21,500 metres long, is accomplished by Captain Tokugawa, at Tokorozawa.
„ 12. J. I. N. Coronation Squadron arrive at Portland, England
„ 17. Imperial donation is granted to the sufferers from the recent forest fire in Hokkaido.
„ 27. M. Mallewich, Russian Ambassador, leaves Tokyo for home.
„ 28. Mr. K. Yasukawa and his son, founders of the Meiji Technical College in Fukuoka prefecture, are decorated.
„ 29. The cruiser *Hirato* is launched at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe.

July. 1. Herr von Rex, German Ambassador, leaves Yokohama for home.
„ „ Boom on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in anticipation of the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Railway.
„ 5. Dr. S. Kimura receives the first prize of the Imperial Academy for his discovery as regards the fluctuation of the earth's axis.
„ 6. Owing to repeated foul weather, the quotation at the Tokyo Rice Exchange rises to the abnormal level of *yen* 19.10, current delivery.
„ 9. The City Assembly of Tokyo passes the municipalization scheme of the Street Railway draft of the municipal ownership of the Street Car, at *yen* 63,915,518.
„ 11. Baron Sakatani leaves Tokyo for Bern, Swiss to attend the International Economy and Finance Conference held in that city.
„ 12. The general election of Counts, Viscounts and Barons for the House of Peers takes place.
„ 13. Crown Princess returns to Tokyo from Hayama, having recovered from her long illness.
„ 15. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance treaty is revised.
„ 17. Exchequer notes of *yen* 20,000,000 redeemable in Oct. is issued at 1.2 *sen* for daily balance.
„ 18. Imperial donation of *yen* 20,000 is granted to the Cooperative Societies.
„ 20. Imperial donation is granted to the sufferers from the storm in Ibaraki, Yamanashi, Nara and Wakayama.
„ 21. Princess On of Korea dies of disease.
„ 22. Mr. F. Furukawa is decorated with 3rd class Sacred Treasure on account of his and his father's service for the cause of education.
„ 27. The quotation of rice, current delivery, rises to *yen* 20.10.
„ 29. Imperial Ordinance for reducing till Sept. 30th the tariff on rice from *yen* 1 per picul to 64 *sen* is issued.
„ 31. The municipalization of the Tokyo Street Railway is sanctioned by the Home Office.

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Jul. 31. The Railway wide gauge scheme is passed.
" " The revised educational system, after protracted discussion at the Privy Council, is issued.
" " Sir Claude McDonald, British Ambassador, returns to Tokyo from England.

Aug. 1. Tokyo prefecture is granted Imperial donation of *yen* 60,000 as a relief for the damage from the storm in July 25th.
" 2. The Prefectures of Kanazawa, Shizuoka and Chiba also enjoy the same Imperial gift.
" 4. The quotation of rice, current delinery, advances to *yen* 20.33.
" 6. Disastrous flood visits Shizuoka, Shinano and Echigo.
" 8. Prof. I. Nitobe, is dispatched to America as the first exchange Lecturer between America and Japan.
" 9. The Tokaido districts are again visited by a disastrons flood.
" 10. The transactions at the Tokyo Rice Change for August and September delivery, suspended by the Government, the current delivery having risen to *yen* 20.72.
" 14. The transactions suspended at Osaka, Hyogo, Kuwana, Takaoka and Kanazawa Rice Changes.
" 15. An explosion of Mt. Asama, killing one foreigner and two Japanese, and wounding some 50 persons.
" 21. The Saisei-kai (The Imperial Charity Society) is organized with Prince Katsura as its president.
" 24. Barons Hirata, Onra, Chinda and Uchida, are created Viscounts and Messrs. Kato and Ishii, Barons in connection with the Treaty revision work.
" 25. The Katsura cabinet submits resignation.
" " Messrs. Mitsui, Fujita, Kono-ike, Sumitomo and Kondo are created Barons.
" 26. Dr. David Jordan arrives in Yokohama.
" 27. General Nogi returns home from England.
" 28. A tourist party of Formosan Abozigines arrives in Tokyo.
" " Marquis Saionji accepts the order Imperial to organize Cabinet.
" 29. The Emperor wires to the Czar of Russia to present Russia with the *Anegawa*, (the Angara), a Russian hospital-ship captured in the late War.
" 30. The Saionji Cabinet is formed.
" " The Empress grants *yen* 3,000 each to the widows of the Late Messrs. H. Takeichi and S. Eto.
" 31. Imperial donations are granted to Nagano (*yen* 900) and Ibaraki (*yen* 600) as a relief in connection with the recent storm.
" " Formosa is visited by a terrible storm; killed 429, missing 196, wounded 674, houses destroyed 27,074, partially destroyed 34,713.
" " Mr. O'Brian, American Ambassador, leaves Japan for home.
" " Dr. Nitobe and Mr. Shimada leave Yokohama for America.

Sep. 1. The Niigata prefecture receives Imperial donation of *yen* 700 as a relief in connection with the recent storm.
" 5. Government issues instruction to prohibit the coloring of tea.
" 7. The *Anegawa* is transferred to the Russian authority at Vladiostock.
" 8. Imperial donation of *yen* 2,400 is granted to the Tokushima prefecture in connection with the recent storm damage.

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Sep. 9. Storm again rages in Formosa.
„ 10. Heavy rain in Nagasaki prefecture, swelling a river and drowning some 20 persons.
„ 12. A girl is born to Princess Asaka.
„ 13. General Oshima, Governor-General at Kwantung, leaves Tokyo for Europe.
„ 14. The Crown Prince returns to Tokyo from his tour in Hokkaido (started on Aug. 18th).
„ 15. Admiral Togo returns home from England via America.
„ 17. Dr. D. Jordan and his wife are received in audience by the Emperor.
„ 18. Mr. Komatsu, Vice-Minister of Communications, is wounded by a burglar.

Oct. 3. The cruiser *Yahagi*, is launched at Nagasaki.
„ „ Neutrality of Japan as regards the Turko-Italian war is proclaimed.
„ 8. Baron Kato, Ambassador to England, arrives in Tokyo.
„ 10. Imperial donation of *yen* 5,700 granted to the Korean sufferers from the recent storm.
„ 14. The Government Fifth Art.-Exhibition is opened at Uyeno.
„ „ Visc. Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrives in Tokyo from America.
„ 18. Imperial donation of *yen* 50,000 is granted to the Formosan sufferers from the recent storm.
„ „ Baron Sakatani returns from the International Economic and Finance Conference at Berne.
„ „ Explosion takes place at the Powder magazine at Meguro, killing 13 persons, and injuring 9.
„ 30. H. I. H. Crown Prince attends the 40th Anniversary of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Nov. 1. Through service between South Manchuria Railway and Government Railway is opened, the bridge work on the Yalu, being completed.
„ 3. 81 American Minining Engineers Party enter Tokyo.
„ 7. H. M. the Emperor leaves Shimbashi for Kyushu, to preside over the grand manœuvre carried on in Fukuoka-ken, returning to Tokyo on the 19th.
„ 10. Mr. Bryan, the new American Ambassador, arrives at Tokyo.
„ 12. The Coronation-squadron to England, the *Kurama* and the *Tone*, return to Yokosuka.
„ 14. H. H. Hiroyasu Fushimi leaves Japan for Siam to represent Japan at the Coronation Ceremony of the Siamese Court.
„ 15. Baron Kurino, Ambassador to France, returns home.
„ 16. Steam bursts from the boiler tubes of the armored cruiser *Iwate* outside Sasebo and injures 12 men.
„ 22. Viscount Chinda is transferred from the German Embassy to the America, and the Swedish Minister Mr. Sugimura succeeds him.
„ 23. The destroyer *Harusame* sinks off Matoya, Shima, and 51 officers (including Com. Otaki) and men are drowned.
„ 24. *yen* 1,000 is granted by the Emperor and Empress to the sufferers from the fire at Kashiwazaki (where 1,700 houses were burned on Nov. 13th).

Dec. 9. The Temporary Administrative Adjustment Committee is organized

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OBITUARY

1910

Sep. 5. Baron S. Nagayo, of the Abdominal-disease Hospital.
„ 14. Viscount A. Sone, ex-Resident-General of Korea.
Oct. „ Baron K. Samejima, Admiral (ret.)
„ 16. Count N. Sawa.
„ 24. Baron K. Honda, Member of House of Peers.
„ „ Bimyosai, Yamada, novelist.
Dec. 2. Baron J. Go, member House of Peers.
„ 4. Buddhist abbot Bokusan, Nishiari, the chief abbot of the Sodo-sect.
„ 6. A. Shigeno, Dr. Lit., Mem. H. P.
„ 11. Y. Miura, Mem. H. P., Court Councillor.
„ 12. S. Nishimura, a master weaver.
„ 18. Baron S. Mukoyama, Vice-Admiral (ret.)
„ 29. T. Tokuhisa, mem. House of Peers.

1911

Jan. 6. Baron M. Date, mem. House of Peers.
„ 11. Baron Y. Takasaki, mem. House of Peers.
„ „ Count S. Hotta, former lord of the Sakura clan.
„ 21. K. Amenomiya, a famous merchant.
„ „ Bunkyo Nomura, Art Commissioner to the Court.
Jan. 27. Viscountess Otani (Kazuko), wife of Lord-Abbot, of the West Hongan Temple.
„ 28. Dr. M. Waykoff, Professor of the Meiji-Gakuin.
„ 31. Dr. N. Matsui, Dr. Sc., Dean of the Agricultural college.
Feb. 3. Mokurai, Shimaji, a famous Buddhist priest.
Mar. 7. Kainan Mori, Dr. Lit. a famous Chinese versifier.
„ 14. R. Kuribara, ex.-M.P.
Apr. 1. Baron N. Ainoura, Vice-Admiral (ret.)
„ 28. J. Kawashima, Governor of Hokkaido.
„ 30. Viscount, T. Sakai, former lord of the Matsumine clan.
May 1. Dr. Deforest, of the Tohoku-gaku-in, Sendai.
„ 9. Viscount S. Hotta, ex-Minister of Communications.
„ 13. Viscount T. Tani, Mem. House of Peers, a famous General.
„ 12. T. Nose, Governor of South Cholla-do, Korea.
„ 25. S. Hagiwara, Director of Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office.
June 15. Baron K. Otori, Privy Councillor.
July 4. M. Atake, Major General.
Aug. 22. T. Oyama, ex-Minister Plenipotentiary to Rome.
„ 26. Baron H. Okura, Lieut.-General (cav.)
Sep. 6. M. Shimose, Dr. Sc., inventor of Shimose Powder.
„ 12. Danzo Ichikawa, a famous actor.
„ 16. Shunso Hishida, a famous painter.
Oct. 3. K. Hatoyama, D.C.L., ex-President of the House of Commons.
„ 27. Rev. Arthur Lloyd, Prof. at the Tokyo University.
Nov. 11. O. Kawakami, a famous actor.
„ 26. Marquis J. Komura, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WEIGHTS

Kwamme = 1,000 *Momme* = 8¼ lbs. avoir.
Momme = 100 *Fun* = 2.12 drams avoir.
Koku = 40 *Kwamme* = 2½ piculs.
Kin = 160 *Momme* = 1⅓ lbs. avoir.
100 *Kin* = 1 picul. = 133⅓ lbs. avoir.

Ounce (Avoir.) = 7.56 *Momme.*
Ounce (Troy) = 8.3 *Momme.*
Pound (Avoir.) = 120 *Momme.*
A stone = 1.693 *Kwamme.*
A hundred weight (112 lbs.) = 13.547 *Kwamme.*
One ton = 270.950 *Kwamme.*

MEASURES

ARTIZAN'S MEASURE (*Kané*)

Shaku = 10 *Sun* = 11 $\frac{5}{16}$ inches.
Sun = 10 *Bu* = 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ inches.
1 yard = 3 *Shaku.*

DRY GOODS (*Kujira*)

Shaku = 10 *Sun* = 1 ft. 2 $\frac{11}{12}$ inches.
Sun = 10 *Bu* = 1½ inches.
Jo = 10 *Shaku.*

DISTANCE

Ri = 36 *Cho* = 2.44 miles.
Cho = 60 *Ken* = 358 feet = $\frac{11}{16}$ of a mile. *Ken* = 6 *Shaku* = 6 feet.
Shaku = 1 foot.

MEASURES

LAND (*Tsubo*)

Cho = 10 *Tan* = 2½ acres. *Tan* = 10 *Se.* *Se* = 30 *Tsubo.*
Tsubo = 4 square yards.
1 Acre = 1,200 *tsubo.*

CAPACITY

Koku = 10 *To* = a little under 5 bushels.
To = 10 *Sho* = ½ bushel. *Sho* = 10 *Go* = a little over 1½ quarts (108½ cub. in.)
Go = 10 *Shaku.* *Shaku* = 10 *Sai.*
Gallon (Ale and beer) = about 2.6 *Sho.*
Gallon (Dry Measure) = 2.426 *Sho.*
Peck. = 4.82 *Sho.* Bushel. = 19.48 *Sho.*

Measures of Length

4 In = 1 Hand.
7.92 In = 1 Link.
18 In = 1 Cubit.
12 In = 1 Foot.
6 Ft. = 1 Fathom.
3 feet = 1 Yard.
5½ Yds. = 1 Rod or Pole.
40 Poles = 1 Furlong.
8 Fur. = 1 Mile.
69⅛ Miles = 1 Degree.

MONEYS

Yen = 100 *Sen* = about 2 S. = 50 Cents, U. S. A. = 2.583 Francs.

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

Japan is situated between 21° 45′ and 50° 56′ N. latitude and 119° 18′ and 156° 32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Formosa, Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50° lat., and the Peninsula of Korea (Chosen) and about six hundred smaller islands, of which Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan Proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Formosa with its adjoining islands, Karafuto and Korea.

AREA

Japan covers 27.062 sq. *ri* exclusive of Karafuto and Korea, distributed as follows :—

	Area (sq. *ri*)
Honshu (with outlying islands)	14,571.12
Hokkaido (with outlying islands)	5,083.87
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	2,618.54
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	1,180.67
Formosa	2,324.11
Chishima (31 islands)	1,011.49
Okinawa (55 islands)	156.91
Ogasawara (20 islands)	4.50
Awajishima	36.69
Sado	56.33
Oki	21.89
Iki	8.63
Tsushima	44.72
Hokoto (Pescadores)	7.99
Total	27,126.46

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and it is traversed by two chains of which one comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These ragged ranges divide Honshu into two main sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," the two presenting striking contrast geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuragatake, Ontake, Yarigatake, Iwosan, Akaiwasan, etc.

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The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet :—

Name of Mountain	ft.	Name of Mountain	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa)	13,075	Yatsugatake (Kai)	9,115
Fuji	12,387	Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Akaishi (Shinano)	10,214	Hakusan (Kaga)	8,947
Yarigatake	10,204	Azuma (Shinano)	8,907
Shirane	10,212	Jizogatake (Kai)	8,757
Ontake (Shinano)	10,128	Koshidake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Shiraumagatake	9,920	Kimpu (Kai)	8,549
Komagatake (Kai)	9,905	Tateshina (Shinano) ...	8,349
Senjogatake	9,769	Hoyei (Suruga)	8,233
Dairenge (Etchu)	9,871	Asamayama (Shinano) ...	8,230
Renge (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683	Nikko (Shimotsuke) ...	8,19
Shakujogatake (Shinano) ...	9,240		

Besides Niitake mentioned above, there are in Formosa seven peaks standing higher than Fuji.

Rivers.—Rivers are comparatively short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the mountain chains that traverse the centre and form water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are as follows :—

Name of River	Length *ri*	Name of River	Length *ri*
Ishikari...	110	Kiso	59
Shinano...	94	Imizu...	58
Tone	82	Tenryu	55
Kitakami	79	Tokachi	53
Teshio	74	Abukuma	50
Mogami...	62	Kii	47
Yoshino...	60	Onga	43
Fuji	59		

Lakes and Ponds.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. *ri* and measuring 5 *ri* east-west. 16 *ri* north-south and 73 *ri* in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakone, Lake Haruna, Lake Chuzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quartery formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. *tsubo*), Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro (1,474 mil.). Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls, Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls, Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people, and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, which supplies 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan.

Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the

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Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the fifth deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms and the deepest bed lies nearer to the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, Bay of Sendai and Bay of Matsushima, while it is rich in smaller indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorage. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within highly secure against any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of only 1,000 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 50 metres and Naruto strait of 1,000 metres.

The western coast, i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much serrated, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introducted from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is zigzagged only along the northern coast of Kyushu. Three bays, Hakata, Karatsu and Imari, are formed on the coast. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shimizu Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, and Miyazu, Tsuruga etc. One interesting geographical feature is that with two indentations lying on the Pacific the gulf forms the most constricted neck of Honshu. Between Maizuru and Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and this is also the distance between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise. Between Tsuruga and Osaka the distance is 125,000 metres, but as Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers lie in the intervening space, the length of the terra firma section is considerably reduced. It is conceivable therefore that in some remote future the Pacific and Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the curve formed by Noto promontory may be mentioned, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait measuring about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measures 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advant-

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age of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sendiments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending precipitously with deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

Coast-Line.—The coast-line is pretty well serrated. Against the total area of 27,126.46 sq. *ri* approximately the coast-line measures 7,423.47 *ri*, or at the rate of 1 *ri* to every 3.65 surface *ri*. The percentage of coast-line of the principal islands makes this list:—

	Total Length	Area per Coast Line 1 *ri*
Honshu	2,475.46	4.8
Kyushu	1,846.86	5.3
Shikoku	675.81	1.7
Hokkaido (except Kuriles)	650.48	8.0
Formosa (except Pescadores)... ...	313.67	6.4

Thirty six harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Opened in			Opened in		
1859	Yokohama	(Honshu)	1899	Moji	(Kyushu)
1868	Kobe	„	„	Hakata	„
1867	Niigata	„	„	Karatsu	„
1899	Osaka	„	„	Kuchinotsu	„
„	Yokkaichi	„	„	Misumi	„
„	Shimonoseki	„	1906	Suminoye	„
„	Taketoyo	„	1899	Izuhara	(Tsushima)
„	Shimizu	„	„	Sasuna	„
„	Tsuruga	„	„	Shikami	„
„	Nanao	„	„	Nawa	(Luchoo)
„	Fushiki	„	1865	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)
„	Sakae	„	1899	Otaru	„
„	Hamada	„	„	Kushiro	„
„	Miyadzu	„	„	Muroran	„
1901	Itozaki	„	1910	Nemuro	„
1906	Aomori	„	1899	Keelung	(Formosa)
1907	Nagoya	„	„	Tansui	„
1859	Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	„	Takow	„
1904	Miike	„	„	Anping	„
„	Wakamatsu	„			

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA

Wind.—During the colder season beginning with September and ending April, Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric presure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 m.m. while on the continent the average pressure record is 772 m.m., a difference

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of 22 m.m. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to about 767 m.m. while that on the continent falls to about 792, a difference of 25. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not less than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates from the vicinity of Luzon. Japan has about nine or ten such visits every year. There are different varieties of typhoons as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity attains as much as 70 m. an hour.

Notable cases since 1905 of typhoons are given below:—

TYPHOONS DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

Date.	Originated.	Disappeared.	Passed.	Minimum Pressure.	Velocity per second.
'05 July 16-21	near Hongkong	Okhotsk	Kyushu, Chugoku, Hokkaido	728 mm.	50 mm.
'05 Oct. 30-Nov. 5	near Philippines	Pacific South Hachijo	Nawa, off Enshu (Nov. 4.)	712 „	47 „
'06 Jan. 10-11	near Fuchow, China	Pacific	Kumamoto, Inland Sea, Kyoto, Tokyo	741 „	54 „
'06 Aug. 22-25	South Bonin	off Kinkazan	Enshu, Awa, Choshi	726 „	49 „
'07 Aug. 11-17	South Bonin	Okhotsk	Kii, Toba, Japan Sea		
'08 Aug. 3-8	East of Philippines	Karafuto	Luchu, Tosa, Ise, Central Japan, Hokkaido	735 „	41 „
'09 Apl. 5-8	North of Formosa	Pacific	Kyushu, Kii, Honshu	730 „	47 „
'10 Aug. 8-11	South of Luzon	off Awa	Nawa, Kii	730 „	40 „
'11 June 13-20	Mariana	East Nemuro	Kyushu, Shikoku, Kobe, Sendai	744 „ 715 „	34 „ 32 „

Late Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence the spring sericulture.

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	Average Time.	As occurred last.
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, 1902
Mito	„ 18	„ 16, „
Kofu	„ 21	„ 15, „
Utsunomiya	„ 30	„ 16, 1900

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN JAPAN.

	Taihoku.	Nawa.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Tokyo.	Nagano.	Niigata.	Ishinomaki.	Hakodate.	Nemuro.
Observatory Established.	'94 C°	'90 C°	'82 C°	'78 C°	'75 C°	'89 C°	'81 C°	'87 C°	'72 C°	'79 C°
Jan	15.6	16.3	4.0	5.9	2.9	—1.5	1.4	—0.4	—2.9	—4.9
Feb.	14.0	15.8	3.9	5.9	3.5	—1.3	1.3	0.1	—2.3	—5.4
Mar.....	17.0	17.9	7.4	9.2	6.8	2.9	4.4	3.2	0.9	—2.5
Apr.	20.6	20.9	13.3	14.3	12.4	9.7	10.2	9.0	6.2	2.8
May	24.1	23.1	17.4	17.9	16.5	14.5	14.9	13.4	10.4	6.4
June.....	26.3	25.8	21.8	21.6	20.4	19.0	19.2	17.3	14.2	9.9
July	27.8	27.8	25.7	25.6	24.0	22.7	23.4	20.8	18.8	14.3
Aug.	27.6	27.7	27.1	26.7	25.4	24.0	25.4	23.0	21.2	17.5
Sept.	26.0	26.6	23.2	23.5	21.8	19.7	21.4	19.6	17.6	15.2
Oct.	23.2	24.0	16.9	18.1	15.8	12.8	15.2	13.6	11.3	10.5
Nov.	19.6	20.7	11.0	12.6	10.1	6.6	9.3	7.7	5.1	4.2
Dec.	16.8	17.4	6.2	7.8	5.2	1.4	4.2	2.8	—0.1	—1.3
Average	21.5	22.0	14.8	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.5	10.8	8.4	5.6
Absolute max.	36.5	35.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.3	37.5	34.8	33.6	31.9
Min.....	—0.2	5.2	—7.1	—5.2	—9.2	—16.4	—9.7	—13.6	—21.7	—22.7

The figures show average from the establishment of each meteorological station to end of 1908.
The sign (—) represents temperature below zero.

Rain Falls.—Japan is one of the rainest regions, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 m.m. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 m.m., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190 Okayama, 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100 etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The two wettest seasons are from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. The former called *bai-u* or *tsuyu* is especially marked in the Pacific Coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtsz valley of China which travel north-eastward. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 217, Aomori 212, Suttu 210, Sakae (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu 132, Yokohama 133, Kochi and Kumagaye 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

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AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO THE END OF 1908.

Observatory	Tai-hoku	Nawa	Osaka	Naga-saki	Tokyo	Naga-no	Niigata	Ishino-maki	Hako-date	Ne-muro
Established	'94	'90	'82	'78	'75	'89	'81	'87	'72	'76
	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.
January	90.8	134.9	48.1	77.8	54.4	51.9	191.8	41.2	55.2	26.0
February	141.6	123.0	51.0	84.4	72.0	49.6	125.0	47.0	52.5	19.5
March	168.9	149.5	102.8	126.8	111.3	52.7	105.3	76.4	63.0	44.3
April	144.8	167.6	153.2	199.8	128.8	77.4	112.2	93.1	69.2	68.0
May	200.7	245.6	126.9	208.7	150.0	81.7	89.9	112.0	83.2	98.4
June	277.9	299.4	199.1	314.8	168.0	105.0	120.3	116.1	88.7	88.2
July	225.9	182.3	169.5	243.9	139.5	168.7	153.0	144.5	127.1	97.3
August	332.3	259.2	99.8	196.1	125.3	95.0	130.5	121.1	132.8	98.1
September	208.7	180.2	173.7	195.7	211.0	117.8	175.0	166.5	166.8	132.3
October	103.5	144.1	134.7	112.2	184.4	77.3	152.3	120.4	113.3	94.1
November	79.3	149.2	74.9	81.0	101.3	52.2	191.4	54.0	92.1	85.0
December	91.4	105.4	46.1	83.9	56.5	55.2	226.8	48.7	37.3	63.1
Whole Year	2,065.8	2,140.4	1,379.8	1,925.1	1,502.5	984.7	1,778.6	1,141.0	1,122.7	904.3
Days of rainfalls & snowfalls during a year	182	192	137	166	143	174	228	151	183	156

Flood.—Though the disasters from earthquakes appeal, from their nature, more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by flood inflict in reality far more serious injuries on life and property.

For the damage from floods Japan has to blame herself, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of rivers that in quite a large number of places it is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The Tenryu was at one time as unruly as others and caused much damage, but it has become comparatively harmless since the head water was planted. For further details about Flood, vide Chapter, Public Works.

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CHAPTER II

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. Taken as a whole, Japan does not lose much from these changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated for with what is gained in the other.

1,365 Earthquakes in a year.

During the 13 years ending 1897, Japan had 17,750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor vibrations which are felt only by dedicate instruments. The daily average of a little more than 3½ earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and will therefore have the effect of preventing the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

One severe shock in every two and a half years.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897, Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, seven of which specially so, and hence Japanese may expect to experience one severe earthquake in their lifetime.

The Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast.

As mentioned before, the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area, while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

Seismic Disasters.

The Seismic Disaster Investigation Commission of Japan has perhaps contributed more to the seismological literature of the world than any other similar body existing elsewhere. The exhaustive researches made by the Commission have shown that Japan has had 2,006 earthquakes since

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authentic history began. Of that number 1,489 occurred prior to the period of Tokugawa Shogunate which was inaugurated at the beginning of the 17th century and after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were :—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and engulfed by the sea.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana Lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway) formerly inland lake, was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that occurred during the Tokugawa period were :—

Date	Place	Houses destroyed.	No. of Deaths.
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May. 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (Tokyo)	50,000	6,700

Seven earthquakes in recent time were—

Date	Place	Houses destroyed.	Killed.	Injured.
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (North Japan)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u.	8,995	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441

Earthquakes in Tokyo.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observation extending over 26 years, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shock were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east

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to west direction instead of any other course. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

Specialist's Hypothesis about Earthquakes in Japan.

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently. Japan now enjoying repose while the Pacific coast of two Americas and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the northeastern disticts of Honshu and Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES.

Three volcanic ranges, exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are still active more or less. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number no less than 430. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (5,029 m.), Komagatake, (1,099,) Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists, were killed; Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888; Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900; Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke; Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902; Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385); Aso a complex volcano with highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way; Kaimon (927), Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay, Kirishima (1,657) emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption; Oshima at the mouth of Tokyo Bay (755), always emitting smoke, Asama (2,101) always active.

Usu in Hokkaido exploded in 1910.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence oisquietieg volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high midical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficasy, are popular. Of these the following deserve mentioning:—

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Name	Distance from nearest convenient place	Prefecture	Quality	Temperature "F"
Akayu.	2/3 mile from Akayu Stat.	Yamagata.	acid or sulphur.	100
Arima.	5 miles from Sanda Stat.	Hyogo.	salt.	100
Asama.	2 miles from Matsumoto Stat.	Nagano.	pure.	111-127
Asamushi.	Asamushi Station.	Aomori.	salt.	134-168
Atami.	Atami Station.	Shizuoka.	salt.	131-226
Beppu.	Beppu Station.	Oita.	carbonic acid.	109-132
Bessho.	8 miles from Ueda Station.	Nagano.	pure or sulphur	108-113
Dogo.	Dogo Station.	Ehime.	pure.	70-110
Hakone.	Electric car from Kozu Stat.	Kanagawa.	pure or sulphur.	98-115
Higashiyama.	2½m. from Wakamatsu Stat.	Fukushima.	pure or salt.	111-134
Ikaho.	Electrice car from Takasaki Stat.	Gumma.	salt.	112-127
Isobe.	Near Isobe Station.	Gumma.	salt.	cold.
Ito.	12 miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka.	salt.	110
Izusan.	Izusan Station.	Shizuoka.	salt.	
Kinosaki.	Kinosaki Station.	Hyogo	salt.	110
Kusatsu.	27m. from Karuizawa Stat.	Gumma	acid.	127-148
Nasu.	10 miles from Kuroiso Stat.	Tochigi.	acid.	162-172
Noboribetsu.	5 miles from Noboribetsu Stat.	Ishikari, Hok.	sulphur.	125
Sawatari.	20 miles from Takasaki	Gumma.	salt.	120
Shibu.	10 miles from Toyono Stat.	Nagano.	salt.	98-134
Shiobara.	14 miles, Nishi-Nasu Stat.	Tochigi.	salt or sulphur.	110-176
Shuzenji.	2½ miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka.	salt.	114-185
Suwa.	Suwa Station.	Nagano.	alum.	115
Takarazuka.	Near Takarazuka Station.	Hyogo.	carbonic acid.	cold.
Togo.	Matsuzaki Station.	Tottori.	salt.	110
Unzen.	8 miles from Obama.	Nagasaki.	sulphur.	158-204
Wagura.	5 miles from Nanao Stat.	Ishikawa.	salt.	180
Yugawara.	10 miles from Odawara.	Kanagawa.	salt or acid.	118
Yamashiro.	4 miles from Daishoji Stat.	Ishikawa.	salt.	165
Yamanaka.	4 miles from Daishoji Stat.	Ishikawa.	salt.	118
Yunomine.	30 miles from Tanabe.	Wakayama.	sulphur.	180
Yunosaki.	Opposite shore of Tanabe.	Wakayama.	acid.	120

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CHAPTER III

POPULATION

CENSUS

After repeated prolongations the Government has at last decided to carry out on Oct. 1st 1915 the first regular census taking and appointed for the purpose a special commission with the Home Minister as President, Baron Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance as Vice-President, and Commissioners numbering thirty. The field covered by the census is necessarily limited, and will comprise number of population, population by profession, sexes, ages, marriage or non-marriage and a few other points.

A. POPULATION

Movement of Population

The average rate of increase during the ten years ended '08 is 1.37 per cent.

At the end of	Males	Females	Total	Increase	Inc. per 100 pop.
1903	23,601,640	23,131,236	46,732,876	716,400	1.54
1904	23,834,398	23,381,237	47,215,630	482,754	1.03
1905	24,047,953	23,626,518	47,674,400	458,830	0.96
1906	24,312,779	23,848,062	48,160,825	486,365	1.01
1907	24,643,017	24,172,702	48,715,694	654,869	1.36
1908	25,046,347	24,542,451	49,588,798	773,104	1.58
1909	25,409,413	24,885,872	50,295,279	706,481	1.42

Note:—Population of Formosa, Saghalien and Korea is excluded.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1908, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan proper is 1,809. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below:—

	1908	
	Per sq. *ri*	Per family
Honshu (Middle)	3,302	5.55
„ (North)...	1,430	66.5
„ (West)	3,347	5.14
Shikoku...	2,692	5.43
Kyushu	2,782	5.80
Okinawa	3,201	5.17
Hokkaido	2,39	5.26

Compared with the relative density in some foreign countries we have this table, the figures for those countries being based on the returns for 1907 in the Statesmens' Year Book.

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Country	Area sq. m.	Population	Density per sq. m.
Belgium	11,370	7,317,560	645
Great Britain	121,590	44,538,700	366
Japan	147,655	51,458,037	342
Italy	110,550	33,909,800	306
Germany	208,780	60,611,300	290
China	1,532,420	407,253,000	262
France	2,207,060	39,252,250	190

POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES

	1908			Per 100 Population				
	Males	Females	Total	1908	1903	1898	1893	1888
1- 5 ...	3,165,103	3,076,883	6,241,986	12.59	12.81	12.30	11.71	11.83
5-10 ...	2,881,951	2,791,646	5,673,597	11.44	10.94	10.52	10.72	11.26
10-15 ...	2,556,742	2,490,109	5,052,851	10.19	9.73	10.01	10.67	10.64
15-20 ...	2,251,943	2,180,369	4,432,312	8.94	9.16	9.92	10.01	8.58
20-25 ...	2,089,453	2,042,114	4,131,567	8.33	9.01	9.18	7.92	8.53
25-30 ...	2,003,650	1,984,566	3,988,216	8.04	8.29	7.17	7.81	6.82
30-35 ...	1,875,258	1,812,818	3,688,076	7.44	6.48	7.09	6.20	7.40
35-40 ...	1,473,866	1,406,845	2,880,711	5.81	6.34	5.55	6.72	6.86
40-45 ...	1,445,064	1,362,932	2,807,996	5.66	4.95	6.01	6.17	6.14
45-50 ...	1,114,485	1,061,447	2,175,932	4.39	5.31	4.48	5.47	5.14
50-55 ...	1,176,711	1,121,511	2,298,222	4.63	4.75	4.76	4.49	4.03
55-60 ...	1,008,039	987,939	1,995,978	4.02	4.01	3.79	3.39	3.96
60-65 ...	801,658	812,596	1,614,254	3.25	3.05	2.71	3.19	3.31
65-70 ...	550,655	593,043	1,143,698	2.31	2.03	2.38	2.47	2.46
75-115...	649,763	810,321	1,460,084	2.96	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.03
Unknown	1,165	886	2,025	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total ...	25,045,506	24,542,025	49,587,531	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.000

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED

The census returns showing the rate of married people and unmarried in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886. The quinquennial figures are given below :—

	Married		Unmarried	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1888...	7,419,953	same	12,587,369	12,178,769
1893...	7,612,764	as	13,292,538	12,869,022
1898...	7,979,858	in	14,093,234	13,709,665
1903...	8,229,152	"Male"	15,371,779	14,902,055
1908...	8,583,094	column	16,462,412	15,958,931

The percentage rate of married and unmarried per 100 people is as follows :—

	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1888	18.94	18.94	37.48	31.78	30.74	62.52
1893	18.39	18.39	36.78	32.12	31.10	63.22
1998	18.23	18.23	36.46	32.21	31.34	63.54
1903	17.61	17.61	35.22	32.89	31.89	64.78
1908	17.31	17.31	34.62	33.20	32.18	65.38

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Marriages and Divorces

	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages per 1,000 pop.	Divorces per 1,000 pop.
1904...	399,218	64,016	8.46	1.36
1905...	351,260	60,179	7.37	1.26
1906...	353,274	65,510	7.34	1.36
1907...	433,527	61,193	8.88	1.25
1908...	461,940	60,376	9.32	1.22

Distribution of Population in Rural and Urban Districts

Year	In cities of over 10,000 pop.	Ratio	In villages under 10,000 pop.	Ratio	Total pop.
1894	6,732,808	15.6	36,309,817	84.4	43,042,625
1896	7,119,305	16.1	37,032,594	83.9	44,151,899
1898	8,043,234	17.6	37,359,807	82.4	45,403,041
1903	10,049,081	20.7	38,493,655	79.3	48,542,736
1908	12,669,635	24.6	38,788,402	75.4	51,458,037

BIRTH-RATES

(Excluding Still-Births)

Year	Males	Females	Total	Births per 100 people	Males per 100 females born	Still-Births per 100
1904...	740,241	704,066	1,444,307	3.06	105.14	9.24
1905...	738,171	718,868	1,457,039	3.06	202.68	8.89
1906...	728,768	670,435	1,399,203	2.91	108.70	9.67
1907...	822,032	799,941	1,621,973	3.32	102.76	8.92
1908...	855,339	817,288	1,672,627	3.37	104.66	8.86

	Males per 100 females			Illegitimacy per 100 Legitimacy		
	Legitimacy	Illegitimacy	Total	Males	Females	Total
1903	105.48	102.56	105.21	10.23	10.52	10.37
1904	105.27	103.87	105.14	10.18	10.32	10.25
1905	102.87	100.65	102.67	9.98	10.10	10.09
1906	109.02	105.35	108.68	9.79	10.14	9.96
1907	102.84	101.69	102.73	10.00	10.12	10.06

DEATH-RATES

	Males	Females	Total	Deaths per 100 people	Mortality of Males per 100 Females
1904	524,670	474,946	999,621	2.12	110.47
1905	544,197	500,682	1,044,855	2.19	108.69
1906	484,675	476,872	961,550	1.98	108.63
1907	517,197	507,082	1,024,286	2.10	101.20
1908	523,533	514,572	1,038,110	2.09	101.74

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AINU IN HOKKAIDO

At end of	Male	Female	Total
1905	8,598	9,034	19,632
1906	8,528	8,914	17,442
1907	8,690	9,025	17,715
1908	8,744	9,273	18,017
1909	8,746	9,086	17,832
Inc. or Dec.	—2	—187	—185

In 1908 the birthrates and deathrates were as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Birth...	319	281	600
Death	243	230	473

POPULATION AND NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, WITH NAMES OF MAYORS

Cities	Mayors	Population	Households
Akita	T. Okubo	36,294	6,143
Aomori	K. Kikuchi	47,206	9,956
Fukui	S. Yamashina	50,396	10,099
Fukuoka	T. Wakabayashi	82,106	11,356
Fukushima	T. Ninomiya	33,493	5,538
Gifu	T. Hattori	41,488	8,864
Hakodate	Y. Takenouchi...	87,875	20,463
Himeji	O. Hori	41,028	9,714
Hirosaki	K. Kikuchi	37,487	6,618
Hiroshima	M. Watanabe	142,763	40,952
Kagoshima	S. Arikawa	63,640	11,221
Kanazawa	T. Yamamori	110,994	28,613
Kobe	F. Kajima...	378,197	96,539
Kochi	T. Fujisaki	38,279	8,014
Kofu	H. Kato	49,882	9,756
Kokura	N. Suehiro	31,615	4,682
Kumamoto	K. Karashima	61,233	14,722
Kure	K. Arao	100,679	21,678
Kurume	I. Yoshida	35,928	5,486
Kyoto	K. Saigo	442,462	82,068
Maebashi	E. Ebara	45,184	7,832
Marugame	K. Hasegawa	27,019	7,285
Matsumoto	Y. Ori	35,011	6,873
Matsuyama	M. Nagai	44,166	9,072
Matsuye	Y. Takahashi	36,209	8,333
Mito	M. Hara	38,435	6,854
Moji	T. Nagai	55,682	17,443
Morioka	C. Kitada	36,012	6,210
Nagano	K. Suzuki	39,242	7,113
Nagaoka	Y. Kawashima...	35,376	6,638
Nagasaki	N. Kitagawa	176,480	23,816
Nagoya	S. Sakamoto	378,231	84,438
Nara	G. Kimoto	32,732	6,843

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Cities	Mayors	Population	Households
Nawa	K. Kinyu	47,562	9,022
Niigata	Y. Obara	61,616	11,772
Oita	K. Goto	29,547	4,918
Okayama	I. Okada	93,421	16,114
Onomichi	M. Nishimura	30,367	5,458
Otaru	N. Tatsuoka	91,281	15,860
Otsu	Z. Tamura...	42,869	6,107
Osaka	S. Uemura...	1,226,647	278,777
Saga	Y. Hasegawa	36,051	5,346
Sakai	M. Miyamoto	61,103	11,340
Sapporo	S. Aoki	70,084	11,295
Sasebo	M. Uchida...	93,051	12,394
Sendai	F. Adachi	97,944	19,798
Shidzuoka	H. Nagashima	53,614	10,987
Shimonoseki	S. Shirakami	58,254	18,949
Shuri	A. Chibana...	25,141	5,326
Takamatsu	I. Suzuki	42,578	8,700
Takaoka	K. Matsushima	33,603	7,588
Takasaki	N. Uchida	39,961	6,654
Takata	... ...	28,021	5,099
Tokushima	S. Ichisaka	65,561	14,179
Tokyo	Y. Ozaki	2,186,079	542,090
Tottori	N. Fujioka	32,682	6,422
Toyama	M. Inouye	57,437	12,937
Toyohashi	K. Okuchi	43,980	11,073
Tsu	M. Uchida	41,229	7,115
Uji-Yamada	K. Kitagawa	37,539	7,089
Utsunomiya	R. Honda	47,114	9,691
Wakamatsu	T. Matsumoto	39,265	5,780
Wakayama	K. Kato	77,303	16,838
Yamagata	Z. Shinzeki...	42,234	7,338
Yokkaichi	S. Fukui	30,704	5,689
Yokohama	G. Arakawa	394,303	78,136
Yokosuka	O. Tatabe	70,964	11,736
Yonezawa	T. Ninomura	35,380	6,187

EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE LABORERS

The Government policy on emigration may be inferred from the speech delivered by Marquis Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Feb. 1909 before the House of Representatives. The passage directly bearing on the question of emigration was as follows:—

"The first point that claims our attention in dealing with the problem of emigration is that, in view of the new international position assigned to Japan in consequence of the late war and the corresponding extension of our spheres of peaceful activities, it has become necessary that our people, instead of scattering themselves at random in distant foreign lands, should be concentrated in the region of the Far East so as to secure their united and concordant efforts for carrying on those legitimate activities. The next point to be noticed is that we should studiously avoid all matters likely to obstruct the development of our international commerce and industry, which play by far the most important *role* among our economic enterprises in the field of

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foreign intercourse. These considerations have led the Government to follow their avowed policy in respect of emigrants to Canada and the United States, and to enforce in perfect good faith restrictions of emigration to those regions."

It is understood that some definite understanding exists between Japan and the United States with reference to Japanese labor emigrants to the latter country, and that this accounts for the Japanese Government's interference recently enforced to the going over of our laborers to the United States, Hawaii and even Mexico, besides discountenancing the removal of the Japanese laborers in the latter two places to U.S.A. The Memorandum exchanged on the same subject between the Japanese and the Canadian authorities is shown in the Chapter of Diplomacy.

According to the Government returns for 1909 Japanese emigrant labors living abroad totalled 11,157, exclusive of the United States and Hawaii where they number 29,739. Of that number 652 were in the Philippines, New South Wales 63, Queensland 198, Oceania 364, New Caledonia 428, Canada 1,489, Mexico 2,515, Peru 4,667, Brazil 781. During 1909 laborers who were allowed to proceed to the mainland of U.S.A. numbered 711 and those to Hawaii 1,126, while the emigrants to Canada numbered 270. All those were laborers who were returning to the land of their temporary residence or the families of such laborers. On the other hand the number who returned home for good from those places was about threefold, so that the Japanese laborers in U.S.A. and Canada are perceptibly decreasing every year.

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

	Males	Females	Total
1903...	31,956	3,707	35,663
1904...	24,981	2,396	27,377
1905...	16,833	2,633	19,466
1906...	53,471	5,380	58,851
1907...	36,627	7,000	43,627
1908...	17,183	4,161	21,344
1909...	12,801	2,936	15,740

JAPANESE ABROAD

(At end of 1909)

	Males	Females	Total
China	44,648	31,468	76,116
*	1,276	263	1,539
Tientsin	1,023	820	1,843
Yingkow	1,126	965	2,091
Hankow	618	407	1,025
Shanghai	4,984	3,073	8,057
Mukden	1,092	840	1,932
Antung	2,744	2,123	4,867
Siberia	1,808	1,792	3,600
Vladivostock	843	736	1,579

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Siam	109	61	170
	* 14	—	14
British India	242	539	781
England	424	87	511
France	129	15	144
Germany	283	14	293
Austria-Hungary	28	0	28
Italy	16	6	22
Belgium	15	6	21
Holland	6	1	7
Spain	7	—	7
Sweden	3	2	5
Russia	51	11	62
Others	3	—	3
U. S. A.	18,961	2,037	20,998
Seattle	3,110	720	3,830
Mexico	2,341	138	2,497
Canada	36	8	44
Brazil	474	131	605
Chili	142	3	145
Hawaii and Philippine Islands	46,335	21,613	67,948
East India (Hol.)	319	428	747
	* 26	6	32
New South Wales	114	6	120
Grand Total	186,642	114,389	301,031
	* 1,316	269	1,585
1903	115,530	38,255	153,785
	* 909	40	949
1904	117,715	36,921	148,636
	* 1,001	114	1,115
1905	138,185	45,059	183,244
	* 1,132	116	1,248
1906	198,827	73,419	272,246
	* 1,464	203	1,667
1907	157,028	75,192	232,220
	* 1,620	284	1,904
1908	303,049	117,043	420,092
	* 1,629	284	1,913

N.B.—*=Formosans.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN

At end of	Males	Females	Total
1905	12,573	3,985	16,558
1906	14,485	4,489	18,974
1907	14,561	4,347	18,908
1908	13,119	4,774	17,893
1909	12,539	4,796	17,335

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FOREIGNERS WHO LANDED AT PORTS OF JAPAN, (1909)

	Yokohama	Kobe	Osaka	Nagasaki	Hakodate	Shimonoseki	Moji	Wakamatsu	Iwuharu	Tsuruga	Nanao	Otaru	Total	1908
British	1,063	1,033	—	575	3	295	39	—	—	195	—	—	3,203	3,431
American	1,946	822	—	356	1	347	18	1	1	65	—	—	3,566	2,912
German	332	204	—	146	—	77	4	—	—	128	—	1	892	926
French	137	121	—	45	—	29	2	—	—	55	—	—	389	507
Russian	83	300	—	265	41	50	71	—	2	625	2	4	1,444	1,332
Chinese	1,375	2,267	5	1,165	1	175	154	—	—	47	1	1	5,191	6,844
Italian	25	5	—	17	—	11	—	—	—	15	—	—	73	—
Austrian	34	27	—	12	—	7	1	—	—	20	—	—	101	—
Dutch	17	16	—	16	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	57	—
Indian	70	86	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	172	—
Belgian	5	31	—	5	—	7	4	—	—	6	—	—	58	—
Spanish	28	18	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	65	—
Portuguese	20	26	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	54	—
Others	125	106	129	54	20	1,225	26	—	3	70	—	—	1,758	664
Total	5,261	5,062	134	2,684	66	2,247	321	1	6	1,232	3	6	17,023	19,328
1908	5,713	5,350	—	3,189	—	3,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,328	—

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICTS

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan from the end of 1905 to 1909 as follows:—

Districts	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909 Males	1909 Females	1909 Total
Tokyo	4,232	5,555	4,977	3,867	2,445	477	2,922
Kanagawa	5,745	6,088	6,322	6,501	4,510	2,206	6,716
Osaka	600	719	665	723	679	102	781
Hyogo	3,222	3,727	3,881	3,775	2,675	1,079	3,754
Nagasaki	1,534	1,553	1,523	1,282	868	422	1,290
Total (inc. others)	16,558	18,974	18,908	17,893	12,539	4,796	17,335

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY NATIONALITY

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

Nationality	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909 Males	1909 Females	1909 Total
Chinese	10,383	12,425	12,273	10,847	7,730	2,128	9,858
British	2,114	2,155	2,293	2,401	1,486	982	2,468
Americans	1,612	1,650	1,624	1,684	880	747	1,627
Germans	616	670	665	757	543	232	775
Frenchmen	531	540	498	588	379	223	602
Russians	—	211	164	140	72	58	130
Portuguese	—	—	196	207	133	93	226
Swiss	—	—	—	109	77	37	114
Total (inc. others)	—	—	18,908	17,893	12,539	4,796	17,335

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B. LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS, NATURALIZATION ETC.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the sametime the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy the mining right by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance the subsidized steamship companies as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders. In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, though they could acquire Japanese a company according to Japanese law. By Law promulgates April 1910, as shown below, this long vexed question has been radically modified in favor of aliens.

NATURALIZATION

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under this condition, viz., (1) That one has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of one's native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain oneself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

A foreigner may also become a Japanese subject by marrying a Japanese woman on condition of being adopted into her family and assuming the family name of the wife, as did late Lafcadio Hearne who became a Japanese subject by complying with this formality and acquired new name, Koizumi Yakumo. Permission of the Home Minister is to be obtained in this form of naturalization, the condition required being very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicle in Japan for at least one year, and good morals. Another simple process of acquiring Japanese nationality consists in being adopted by Japanese subject. Naturalization record still remains comparatively insignificant, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa. The Home Office's report contains this list.

	Marrrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1904	1	2	102	2
1905	2	—	44	1
1905	—	—	7	6
1907	2	1	3	1
1908	1	2	—	2

N.B. Cases of naturalization and rehabilitation include families of principal persons concerned.

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Land Held Under Perpetual Lease

The land held under perpetual lease by foreigners is a relic of the bygone days when the diplomacy of Japan was still in infancy. It constitutes a last blot in the escutcheon of Japanese juridical autonomy and is therefore regarded with much vexation by both the Government and general public. What makes this case especially galling is that the Municipal corporations of Yokohama and elsewhere, where the perpetual lease plots exist are powerless, in view of the Hague Arbitration Committee (vide chapter on Diplomacy) to which the matter was referred in 1905, to impose any other tax whatever beyond the rent which the holders of the perpetual lease pay according to the contract made about four decades ago. The area of these holdings is stated to be as follows in round numbers:—

Place	Entries	Area *Tsubo*	Rents *Yen*
Tokyo	45	19,324	5,746
Osaka	38	3,764	2,817
Yokohama	650	335,907	60,406
Kobe	154	50,644	13,821
Nagasaki	237	88,248	17,092
Hakodate	5	5,510	1,113
Total	1,129	528,400	100,995

The above figures work out at the following rate namely, 29.07 *yen* per *tsubo* in Tokyo; 32.01 in Osaka; 16.09 in Yokohama; 27.03 in Kobe; 19.04 in Nagasaki, and 20.02 in Hakodate. Principal entries classified by nationalities, the areas held are as follows:—

	Tsubo
British	216,713
American	97,770
German	53,014
French	48,271
Swiss	20,505

Law Relating to Foreign Right of Ownership in Land

(*Official Translation*)

Art. I.—Foreigners domiciled or resident in Japan and foreign juridical persons registered therein shall enjoy the right of ownership in land, provided always that in the countries to which they belong such right is extended to Japanese subjects and Japanese juridical persons; and provided further in case of foreign juridical persons, that they shall obtain permission of the Minister for Home Affairs in acquiring such ownership.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable only to foreigners and foreign juridical persons belonging to the countries to be designated by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. II.—Foreigners and foreign juridical persons shall not be capable of enjoying the right of ownership in land in the following districts:—

1. Hokkaido.
2. Formosa.
3. Karafuto.
4. Districts necessary for national defence.

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The districts coming under No. 4 of the preceding Paragraph shall be designated by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. III.—In case a foreigner or a foreign juridical person owning land ceases to be capable of enjoying the right of ownership in land, the ownership of such land shall accrue to the fiscus unless he disposes of it within a period of one year.

In case a foreigner, by reason of losing his domicile or residence in Japan or a foreign juridical person, on account of withdrawing his business establishment or office from Japan, ceases to be capable of enjoying the right of ownership in land, the period mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall be five years.

If any land owned by a foreigner or foreign juridical person is situated within the district designated, under the last Paragraph of the preceding Article, as necessary for national defence, and if, in consequence, the ownership of such land accrues to the fiscus, the damages thereby caused to the former shall be compensated.

In the case of failure to arrive at an accord with regard to the amount of compensation mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, a suit may be brought before an Ordinary Court of Justice.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

ART. IV.—The date for putting the present Law into force shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. V.—Edict No. 18 of the Sixth Year of Meiji (1873) is hereby abolished.

ART. IV.—The present Law shall not apply to land in Formosa actually owned, at the time of its coming in force, by foreigners or foreign juridical persons, unless and until the ownership of such land shall have accrued to Japanese subjects or Japanese juridical persons.

ART. VII.—Law No. 67 of the Thirty-second year of Meiji (1899) shall be amended, as follows:

"In case a foreigner, mortgagee of a land, incapable of enjoying the right of ownership in land, demands a sale by auction for the sake of obtaining a higher price, he shall attach a statement to such demand, that he will bear the difference between the price obtained at auction and a sum one-tenth higher than the price already offered by the purchaser, if such sum or a higher sum is not obtained at the auction."

ART. VIII.—Article 990 of the Civil Code (Paragraph 2) shall be amended as follows:—

"If the person (head of a house) who loses his nationality ceases, in consequence thereof, to be capable of enjoying the rights which he has possessed, those rights shall accrue to the heir of the house, unless the former head disposes of them within a period of one year."

Law No. 94 of the Thirty-second year of Meiji shall be amended, and read as follows:—

"If a member of a house who loses his nationality ceases, in consequence thereof, to be capable of enjoying the rights which he has possessed, those rights shall accure to the fiscus, unless he disposes of them within a period of one year."

(Promulgated April 13th, 1910.)

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CHAPTER IV

IMPERIAL COURT

REIGNING SOVEREIGN

His Imperial Majesty Mutsu-hito, the 121st Emperor of Japan, born on Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei and a great grandson of the Emperor Kokaku (1771-1840), who was 6th son of the preceding Emperor Higashiyama; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble of the first rank.

Haruko, the Empress of Japan, born May 28th, 1850 and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

CHILDREN

Yoshihito, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on August 31st, 1887, and made Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; married **Princess Sadako,** 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, on May 10th, 1900; Lieut.-General in the Army and Vice-Admiral in the Navy; 3rd class Golden Kite. Visited Chosen in Oct. '07. Three sons have been born from this union:—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 29th, 1901, designated **Michi-no-miya,** or Prince Michi; is pupil of the Peers School.

Yasu-hito, second son, born on 25th June 1902, and is known under the title of **Atsu-no-miya,** or Prince Atsu.

Nobu-hito, third son, born Jan. 3rd 1905, and designated **Teru-no-miya,** or Prince Teru.

Masako, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th, 1888. Married Prince Takeda on 30th April, 1908.

Nobuko, Fumi-no-miya, eighth daughter of the Emperor, born August 7th, 1891. Married Prince Asaka on May 6, 1910.

Toshiko, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th, 1896.

First and second Princes and 1st–6th Princesses died in childhood.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

The first four Imperial Princes on the list to be given below enjoy the special privilege of succeeding to the Throne in default of direct descendants to the reigning sovereign. Of the two first Princes, Prince Arisugawa takes precedence over Prince Fushimi as to succession to the Throne, while the latter sits over the other in respect of official rank. They all bear the title "Shin-nō" (consanguinity prince). All other Princes are simply "Wo" which is equivalent to "Nō" in "Shin-nō." Second and younger sons of a

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"Shin-nō" are all "Wo," and there are hearts of Imperial families who are themselves "Wo." By the supplementary provisions of the Imperial Household Law promulgated on Feb. 11th, 1907, it was provided that a "Wo" may be either by Imperial sanction or petition, be ranked among the Peers, or may succeed to the estate of a Peer or be adopted by him.

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of all the princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of the Emperor Gohanazono, the 101th Emperor. Prince **Sadanaru**, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-shan May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James Court, 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909; Honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition 1910 and attended the funeral of the late King Edward VII, 1910; Hon. President of the Saisei-kwai, Imperial Charity Association.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa: born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince **Hiroyasu**, Captain of Navy, 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1876; succeeded to the house of Kwachō-no-miya Apr. 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany, was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 1904; granted 4th class Golden Kite; studied in England 1909-10; Captain *Takachiho* 1910.

Princess **Tsuneko**, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, a daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Princess **Teiko**, married to Marquis Yamanouchi in 1900.

Arisugawa.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603–'38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. Prince **Take-hito**, head, 10th of the line and 4th son of the late Prince Take-hito, was b. Jan. 13th, 1862; entered the Navy while young, served 2 years from 1879 as midshipman on the British flagship Iron Duke on China Station, then in the Channel Squadron, and further studied at the Royal Naval Col., Greenwich: was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; attended with his Princess the wedding ceremony of the German Crown Prince April, 1905; visited England on his way home and was decorated by King Edward with G.O.B., returning home Aug. 26th; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War. Granted 3rd class Golden Kite; visited Korea with the Prince Imperial Oct. 1907.

Princess **Yasuko**, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son who died April '08 and a daughter (Princess **Isa-ko**) who married in '08 to son and heir of ex-*Shogun*.

Dowager Princess **Tadako**, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703–'52 A.D.) eldest son of the 113th Emperor whose 6th son succeeding to the Crown as the Emperor Kokaku, the present head being the 6th of the line. Prince **Koto-**

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hito, head, son of Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Mil. Boys School '77-81 and at French mil. school, '82-91; Major at the time of the Japan-China War; Lieut.-Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '01; Lieut.-General (Cav.) '04, and took part in the recent War under Marshal Oyama; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and was granted 2nd class Golden Kite. Is Hon. President of the Red Cross Society.

Princess **Chieko,** consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanemi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.—(formerly Komatsu) **Prince Yori-hito,** younger brother of Prince Koto-hito Kan-in; head, son of the late Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; studied in England and France 84-90; Rear-Adm. of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sank the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan., 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board '06; 3rd class Golden Kite; Rear Adm. '09; attended coronation ceremony of King George, V. with his consort.

Princess **Kaneko,** consort, 1st daughter of late Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

Kwacho.—Prince **Hirotada** 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers School.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro; born Feb. 1898. He has four brothers and one sister.

Dowager Princess **Tsuneko,** mother, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, born Jan. 27th, 1902. The Prince has two sisters.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1892.

Kuni.—Prince **Kuniyoshi,** 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; Col. of Art., was born July 23rd, 1873; Sub.-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the recent war as Major (Inf.) and was granded 4th class Golden Kite; Colonel in '08, studied in Germany '07-10.

Princess **Chikako,** consort, 7th daughter of Prince Takayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-'10.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Kuni.—Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; b. 1975 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise. Married Lady **Shizuko,** daughter of Viscount Minase in 1905.

Issue:—daughter.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, head, Colonel of Art., 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; born March 9th, 1874; Sub.-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's Staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; Lieut.-Col. '08; granted 4th class Golden Kite

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Colonel '00. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July, '09.

Princess **Itsuko,** consort, and daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour through Europe '08-'09.

Issue:—2 daughters.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Narihisa,** 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; born April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess **Kane,** 7th daughter of the Emperor. Is Lieutenant of Artillery.

Issue,—a son and a daughter.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko,** mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904, Princess Takeko to Count Hoshina in 1911.

Komatsu.—Dowager Princess **Yoriko,** consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th, 1852; and married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

Takeda.—Prince **Tsunehisa,** Capt. Cavalry, b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created March 30th, '06. He married Princess **Tsune,** 6th daughter of the Emperor, and was decorated with 5th class Golden Ki e.

Issue:—son.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko,** 8th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87: Lieut. (inf.), 2nd Reg., Guard Division. The house was newly created on March 30th, '06: married with Princess **Kane,** 7th daughter of the Emperor.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** 9th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the Emperor on 3rd Nov. '06 to set up an independent house. He is Lieut. of Infantry.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

Owing to insufficient information available on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 2,170,000 *cho* (about 5,425,000 acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains (divided into hereditary and ordinary property), shares of the Bank of Japan 60,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan, 10,000; the Formosan Bank, 2,522; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,550; Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co., 27,690; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690, Imperial Hotel, 4,400; Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship, 41,535. Then there are ¥20,000,000 voted by the Imperial Diet 1895 transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, and ¥20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of the War. The civil list that had remained stationary during the two decades at ¥3,000,000 was increased to 4,500,000 in 1910. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥500 millions.

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IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the spirit of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household for preserving and keeping in due state the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them exist, including "three deities" of the "age of gods," 193 mausolea for the 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress Dowagers, and so on.

COURT LADIES

Ladies on service at the Court and their official rank are as follows:—

Tenji—Takakura Toshi-ko, Yanagiwara Aki-ko, *Gon Tenji*—Chigusa Toko, Ogura Fumi-ko, Sono Yasu-ko, Anekoji Yoshi-ko, Nishi-itsutsuji Sho-ko, (Acting). *Shoji*—Mibu Hiro-ko, Koike Michi-ko, Nakayama Ei-ko, (acting), Kinoshita Han-ko. *Gon Shoji*—Yabu Kine-ko, Kitajima Ito-ko, Awadaguchi Aya-ko, Kagawa Sho-ko (acting), Hirotori Kun-ko.

Besides the above there are eight ladies of *Myobu* rank.

DECORATIONS

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-6th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done work of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who have rescued human lives at the peril of their own. The recipients of the 1st medal number 600, those of the 2nd 300 and those of the last 154.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order

Marshal, Prince Yamagata, (with Collar); Marshal, Prince Oyama, (with Collar); Marquis Matsukata; Marquis Inouye; Prince Tokudaiji; Prince Katsura; Admiral, Count Togo; Count Okuma; Baron Iwasa.

Holders of the 1st Grade Golden Kite

General Visc. Hasegawa; Admiral, Baron Ijuin; Admiral of the Fleet, Count Ito; Admiral Kamimura; Admiral, Baron Kataoka; General, Visc. Kawamura; General, Visc. Nishi; General, Count Nogi; General, Count Oka; Marshal, Prince Oyama; General, Count Terauchi; Admiral, Count Togo; Marshal, Prince Yamagata; Admiral, Count Yamamoto.

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Holders of Decorations

Kind	G.O.		1st class			2nd class			3rd class			4th class			5th class		
Year	C.C.	G.C.	R.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.
1902...	—	3	1	10	12	—	7	8	1	10	62	1	13	163	—	34	1,141	—
1903...	—	3	3	4	14	—	6	20	—	6	88	—	11	137	—	4	808	—
1904...	—	1	—	4	6	—	3	23	—	21	65	—	145	229	—	216	381	—
1905...	—	1	1	2	9	—	3	26	—	29	91	—	204	655	1	280	554	—
1906...	1	1	7	30	2	2	117	7	—	989	19	—	3,474	107	—	13,340	249	—
1907...	2	5	15	61	31	—	131	48	1	143	50	—	910	23	1	1,133	480	—
1908...	—	2	4	2	10	1	3	18	1	5	34	1	8	88	3	21	111	—
1909...	—	—	2	5	6	1	3	12	—	2	47	—	36	177	—	67	276	—

Kind	6th class			7th class			8th class			Total
Year	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	R.S.	S.	C.	
1902 ...	62	561	1	67	2,352	5	119	758	—	5,391
1903 ...	13	370	—	8	1,455	—	22	942	—	3,914
1904 ...	660	556	—	351	688	—	934	1,579	—	5,862
1905 ...	1,082	1,537	—	5,278	1,764	—	21,692	3,144	—	36,357
1906 ...	86,782	3,002	—	94,260	14,422	—	529,388	239,368	—	981,461
1907 ...	1,838	2,478	1	3,650	2,881	212	10,244	11,522	1,742	37,602
1908 ...	90	590	7	10,245	553	1	12,230	5,230	8	29,368
1909 ...	106	626	—	644	2,411	—	1,120	5,751	1	11,292

Note: — G.O.—Grand Order. C.C.—Crysan'mum Collar. G.C.—Grand Cordon Cry'mum. R.—Rising Sun and Paulownia. R.S.—Rising Sun. S.—Sacred Treasure. C.—Crown.

Holders of the Golden Kite (Military Honor)

	1st Merit	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
1899	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
1901	—	—	8	28	46	17	89	188
1904	—	—	10	108	841	99	1,285	2,316
1905	—	2	10	85	853	202	26,497	27,649
1906	12	58	380	1,632	1,837	3,358	66,533	73,810
1907	5	16	26	5	16	52	1,037	1,160
1908	—	—	—	—	—	9	39	45
1909	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	21
Total	17	76	437	1,858	3,569	3,739	95,468	105,194
Annuities (at the end of 1909) Total	¥22,500	76,000	303,800	946,500	747,000	671,200	6,027,000	8,794,000

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers, *Kugé* and feudal princes or *Daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage is subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courties or *Kugé*; descendants of former *Daimyō*; those created Peers in recent time, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

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	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1903...	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904...	12	35	90	363	289	789
1905...	12	35	90	362	291	790
1906...	12	35	89	363	304	804
1907...	15	36	100	375	376	902
1908...	15	36	100	374	379	904
1909...	15	37	100	375	383	910
1910...	17	37	101	373	384	912

Japan, as well as China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honours awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining persons, precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. That a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be: the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service invitation on occasions of State festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. A heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large comtributions of money for public purposes.

List of Princes

(For life see Chap. Who's Who)

Ichijo
Ito
Iwakura
Katsura
Konoye
Kujo
Mōri
Nijo
Oyama
Sanjo
Shimazu
Shimazu
Takatsukasa
Tokudaiji
Tokugawa
Tokugawa
Yamagata

List of Marquises

(For life see Chap. Who's Who)

Asano
Daigo
Date
Hachisuka
Hirohata
Hosokawa
Ikeda (Bizen)
Ikeda (Inaba)
Inouye
Kazan-in
Kido
Kikutei
Komatsu
Komura
Kuga
Kuroda
Mayeda
Matsudaira
Matsukata
Nabeshima
Nakamikado
Nakayama
Nozu
Okubo
Oimikado
Saga
Saigo
Saigo
Saionji
Sasaki
Satake
Shijo
Sho
Tokugawa (Kishu)
Tokugawa (Mito)
Tokugawa (Owari)
Yamanouchi

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IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to the peers of the *kuge* extraction has been quite munificent, as might well be expected from the priviations which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. In 1894 *yen* 2,000,000 were granted on the *kuge* courtiers, i.e. 5 princes (Princes Sanjo and Iwakura declining), 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts, as follows:—

5	Princes	(each *yen* 40,000)	200,000
12	Marquises...	„ „ 40,000)	390,000
31	Counts	„ „ 30,000)	620,000
82	Viscounts	„ „ 10,000)	820,000
			2,000,000

To provide against the Peers wasting the grant, it was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, and twice in a year 2/3 of the interests was handed, the remaining 1/3 put aside for 15 years ended Mar. '09.

At present an Imperial grant of money is confined only to Peers newly created for distinguished service, the amount being *yen* 15,000 for a Barony.

Peers of all classes are under obligation to set apart a certain portion of their property as heredity property. This cannot be sold, transferred, hypothecated or mortgaged; nor can it be seized for debt. Then for any pecuniary obligation a Peer is required to pay only within the limit of 1/3 of the proceeds of his hereditary property. The restrictive provision being too inconvenient to the Peers and still more to creditors, there is talk of amending the existing arrangement.

PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK

Holders of the Grand Order.
Prime Minister.
Ministers of State.
President of the Privy Council.
Marshals.
Admirals of the Fleet.
Full Generals.
Full Admirals.
Grand Chamberlain.
Vice-President of the Privy Council
Privy Councillors.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Princes.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Grand Master of Cermonies.
Grand Master of Ritualist.
Lord Steward to the Empress.
President of the Administrative Litigation Court.
Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade Higher Service.
Marquises.
Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade Higher Service.
Lords in Waiting of *Jako* Hall.
Lords in Waiting of *Kinkei* Hall.
Counts.
Holders of 2nd class Order.
Viscounts.
Holders of 3rd class Order.
Barons.

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CHAPTER V

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo; Oka.=Osaka; K'to.=Kyoto; F.=Fukagawa; Hg.=Hongo; Koi.=Koishikawa; Koj.=Kojimachi; Ky,=Kyobashi; Nih.=Nihombashi; S.=Shiba; U.=Ushigome.)

Abe, *Isoh*, Prof. in the Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School, which he resigned and was for some years connected with several schools in Tokyo, finally engaged by the Waseda Univ., where he has charge of Athletic Association. Authority on social politics and wrote several books. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, *Ko*, Governor of Tokyo, b. '48 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, and entered civil service early in the era either at the head office or in the provinces; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-'99, mean-while M.P. for his native place in '92; Governor of Chiba '99-'01. Governor of Niigata '01-'03. which he resigned to be nominated Member of the House of Peers, was again Governor of Niigata '05-'08 to be transferred to the present post in February '08. Add. Tokyo Prefectural Office.

Abe, *Moritaro*, Councillor of Foreign Office since '09, b. '72 in Buzen, graduated law at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, passed higher civil service examination in '96, and appointed Sec. of Foreign Office the following year, Councillor in '99 and per. Sec. of the Minister as additional post in '00, 2nd Sec. at London in '01, at Peking till '09. Add. Foreign Office.

Abe, *Taizo*, b. in '49 at Toyohashi (in Aichi-ken), entered Keiogijuku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81; then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Abe, *Teijiro*, Maj.-Gen. Commander of Japanese Garrison at Tientsin, was b. 1861 in Niigata; Sub.-Lieut. of Engineering Corps '72, studied at Military Staff Col. 87-89, then attached to the Staff Office, was Chief of staff of 2nd Depot Div. during the late Russo-Japan War. Add. Japanese Garrison, Tientsin.

Adachi, *Aizo*, Maj.-Gen., Commander of Garrison, Pescadores; was b. in '63 in Tokushima, artillery Sub.-Lieut. '83, student of the Staff Col. 88-91, was Com. 11th Reg. during the Russo-Japan War, Chief Staff of 12 Division. Add. Pescadores, Formosa.

Adachi, *Kwan*, Surg-Gen. (ret.), was *b.* '42 in Shizuoka, put on retired list in about 1902. Add. Higashi Gokencho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Mine-ichiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, Paris (appointed '08) was b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '93, sent to Rome in '93, removed

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to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite of the Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the war. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Adachi, *Taro*, Dir. Iwaki Coll. Co. *b.* '51, in Choshu, Dir. of former Nippon R'ly '90-97, of former Seoul-Fuzan R'ly 04-07. Add. Kami Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Adachi, *Tsunayuki*. ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several province; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '03 in consequence of the memorable anti-peace agitation Sept. 5th. Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Aiba, *Yosaburo*, novelist, *nom de plume Koson* b. '55; is a prominent figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shinbun*, and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi*. His chief works are *Muratake*, *Kasano-Yuki*, and some others. Add. *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

Akaboshi, *Tenta*, Judge Adm. Litigation Court, b. '68 in Kumamoto, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96, on duty at District Taxation Offices '97-8, Councillor of Justice Dep't '00, Secretary of Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce '03; removed to present post '07. Add. Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Akashi, *Motojiro*, Maj.-Gen., Chief Police Commissoner and Com. of Gendarmes, Korean Residency-Gen, was b. at Fukuoka 1865, Sub.-Lieut. of Art. '83, studied at the Staff Coll. '87 and then in Germany '94-'95, staff officer of the Guards '95, was military attache to the French and the Russian Legations, held similar post at Berlin '04-'05, Maj.-Gen. '07, Chief Staff to Korean Garrison '08, then transferred to the present post. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Akashi, *Yoichiro*, Dir. Department of Education, was b. in Tokyo 1876; Grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, studied in France and Germany '02-'04, Personal Secretary to the Minister in addition to the Councillor '05, promoted to present post '10. Add. Haruki-cho, Hongo.

Akimoto, *Okitomo*, Viscount, (cr.' 84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, b. '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to 92; is a leader of the Viscount coterie in the House of Peers, he being identified with the Seiyu-kai; a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Akitsuki, *Satsuo*, Amba'dor at Vienna since Dec. '09, b. '58 in Hyuga, graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; attaché in '91, Councillor in '92, transferred to Dep't Councillor, Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99, to St. Petersburg in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; 3rd class Rising Sun in '07. Add. Japanese Embassy, Vienna.

Akiyama, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. in Kakegawa, '59; graduated Law from the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Akiyama, *Kōko*, Lieut.-Gen. Superintendent of Cavalry, the Military Education Board, was b. '95 in Ehime-ken, Sub-Lieut. in '79; Major-General in '99; Lieut.-General in '09; 2nd class Golden Kite in '09. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Akiyama, *Masanosuke*, D. C. L. (Japan), b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., of Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of the War and Navy, being now a Councillor for the two. Add. Dote-3-bancho, Koj., T.

Akiyama, *Teisuke*, former prop. of the *Niroku*, and ex-M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; was appointed about 1892 junior auditor of the Board of Audit; started the present paper in '93, which was suspended in a few years but revived '01; was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Amano, *Tameyuki*, Dr., D. C. L. (Japan), economist, Professor in Waseda University, b. in Sagaken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars"; sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; was edi. and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ando, *Taro*, Pres. Temperance Society, b. '46 in Tokyo, son of the physician to the Lord of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in the era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-'85, then at Shanghai '86 and Consul-General, '86-'89 at Honolulu where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu. Tokyo.

Anraku, *Kanemichi*, Chief Police Commissioner Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc., resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministery fell, and entered commercial circle. Pres. Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed to the Commissionership in '11. Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

Aoki, *Shūzo*, Viscount, (cr. '84,) Privy Councillor, was b. 1844, in Choshu, eldest son of Genchu Miura, a village doctor; adopted when about 18 by a physician in ordinary to the Lord of Choshu; was sent to Berlin for study by his master, '69; appoined a few years after, Secretary of Japanese Legation there. He was promoted Minister, '75; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, '86-'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs, '89-'91 and '98-1900. Was again accredited to Germany, '92-'97 and for a short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child is now Countess Hatzefeldt, a celebrated German family. Was Ambassador to U.S.A. between Jan. '06 and Feb. '08, and then to the present post. Adopted his brother T. Miuras' son Naosuke as son and heir. Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Aoki, *Tetsutaro*, Government Commercial Agent in London since '10, was

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b. Okayama 1867; was long connected with Yokohama Specie Bank and was its London Agent for many years till about 1904. Add. Japanese Embassy London.

Aoyama, *Tanemichi*, M.D. (Japan), Prof. of Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59; studied medicine in Germany. He was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of most distinguished experts in internal diseases. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Arai, *Kentaro*, Dir. of Korean Residency-Gen., Finance Dept.; b. '63 in Niigata and grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '90, after which he was connected with the Treasury in which he rose to the position of the Vice-Minister in '06; removed to the present position in '07. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

Arakawa, *Gitaro*, Mayor of Yokohama, b. Tokyo in '62; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori, '97, Miye '99, Kagawa, 1900, and Nagasaki '03-10. Add. Yokohama City Office.

Arakawa, *Minoji*, Minister to Madrid (app. 1909), b. '57 in Kagoshima, grad. Eng'ing Col., Tokyo, in '80, clerk at the Legation, London, in '86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Ninsen, '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96, Consul at London in '96 where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war. Add. Japanese Legation, Madrid.

Araki, *Kwampo*, Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. '31 in Kochi-ken, one of the most distinguished painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he taught painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor at the Gov. Fine Arts Institute, '98-'06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Arts Committee attached to the Imp. Household. Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T[illegible].

Arichi, *Shinanosuke*, Baron, (cr.'00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers, was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander, '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ariga, *Nagabumi*, Manager of the Mitsui family affairs, b. '65 in Osaka-fu, and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ariga *Nagao*, Dr., D.C.L. & D. Lit. (Japan), b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '81; Private Secretary to Prince Ito (then President of Privy Councile), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95; and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor at Waseda University, and has represented

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the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the late in London, '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law. Granted 2nd Class Rising Sun. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Arima, *Ryokitsu*, Rear-Adm., member of Naval staff, and hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in the late war, was born at Wakayama 1862, midshipman '88, successively held posts of Captain of cr. *Kasagi*, chief staff of Takeshiki Naval Post, Captain of cr. *Iwate*, Dir. Naval Artillery School etc., before he was appointed to the present post Dec. '10, having been promoted to Rear-Adm. '09. Add. Naval Staff Board, Tokyo.

Arima, *Sumibumi*, Viscount, Sub.-Lieut. Cavalry (ret.), aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, formely of the fief of Maruoka, Echizen; was b. 1868, eldest son of the former Lord of the fief; Grad. Agr. Chemistry, Agr. Col., Tokyo, '92; one-year volunteer in '97, appointed the aide-de-camp '10, Lord Steward to Prince Kuni '10. Add. Ukyo-machi, Y., Tokyo.

Arima, *Yorikazu*, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan, 5th son and heir to his predecessor, b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain. Add. Asakusa, Tokyo.

Ario, *Keiju*, Man. of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, was b. in Mino in '49, was once an official of the Treasury, then entered banking circle and was appointed to present post since its foundations. Add. Kami-fujimai, Hongo, Tokyo.

Arisaka, *Nariaki*, Lieut.-General, Baron (cr. '07), inventor of the Arisaka-gun, b. '52 in Choshu; was first a teacher in foreign languages, connected with a military cadet school; transferred to an Arsenal and to an Artillery head-quarter and finally appointed Captain (art.), '81; sent abroad about '92; Col. '95; completed a new type of quick-firing mountain gun in Nov. '01 after six years' persistent effort, meanwhile again sent abroad '99 on official business. He was decorated with 2nd Class Rising Sun and grant of *yen* 5,000 for his invention, and was promoted Major-Gen., '01. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Arisaka, *Shozo*, Inspector of Naval Ordinance and Prof. at the Imperial University Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and other works from '91 to '93; appointed expert to the Navy on his return and was steadily promoted, mean-while devising a new plug for 12th quick-firers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

Arishima *Takeshi*, Aud., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the War of Restoration; Dir. Tax Bureau, '72; sent to Europe and America, '78; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau, '91 which he resigned '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, *Tadaichi*, Gov. of Miyazaki was b. '70 in Tango, grad, Law, at Imp. Tokyo University in 96, Sec. Home Office till '08, Governor of Chiba-ken '08-'10, transferred to Dir, General Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10, transferred to the present post in '11. Add. Miyazaki Prefectual Office.

Ariyoshi, *Eigi*, ex-Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office; was b. in '63 in Okayama, grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; was in the

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Justice Dep't till 1893; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau from '94 to '08, attended Inter'nal San'ry Conference held at Madrid and similar conference for ex-convicts at Antwerps in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau the same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miye-ken '04, transferred to the Police Bureau in '08, resigned '11. Add. Nakazato, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Asabuki, *Yeiji*, Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken, was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioner advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Asada, *Eiji*, Ph. D., Prof. Foreign Language School, was b. in Tokyo in 1865, graduated from Northwestern Univ. and next Chicago Univ., returning home in '97; also holds a text-book commissioner, Department of Education. Add. Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Asada, *Nobuoki*. Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 12th Army Division, b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84; Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97 and Chief Staff of Eastern Millitary Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division. Add. Kokura, Fukuoka-ken.

Asada, *Yasunori*, Mem. House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, '48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A., '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02. Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

Asahina, *Chisen*, journalist b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprieter, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Asano, *Nagakoto*, Marquis; b. '42, and is chief of the former clan of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546-1610 A.D.), one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Asano, *O-sukè*, Dr. E., chief electrician of the Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; graduate electricity at the Government Engineering College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Asano, *Soichiro*, President of the Toyo Steamship Co., and Dir. of many

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other concerns, was b. '48 in Etchu (Toyama-ken). He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands; bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Asakawa, *Toshiyasu*, 3rd Order of War Order, Maj.-Gen., Dir. Horse Bureau, Army, was b. in Kai in 1860, Sub.-Lieut. cavalry '86, student in Germany '87-'92, distinguished himself in the two late foreign wars, Major-General '09 and appointed Deputy-Chief of the Bureau, and promoted to be Chief following year. Add. Okubo Hyak-nin-cho, Tokyo.

Atomi, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U. S. A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair. Add. Yanagi-cho, Koi., T.

Awazu, *Seiryo*, D. C. L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert, was b. at Kyoto in '71, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94, and has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of one or another Life Insurance Co., besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Baba, *Genji*, Judge of Supreme Court, b. '60. grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; to be appointed a junior judge in Tokyo Court, and ultimately rising to the present post. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Baba, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres, Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan. Add. Tori-nichome, Nih. T.

Banno, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank, was born '67 in Tokyo; graduated in '92 from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo University under adverse circumstances; then served at the Financial Department, but soon resigned to enter the present bank on its establishment. Add. Kaga-cho, U., T.

Chikami, *Kiyo-omi*, Mem. House of Peers, was b. '56 in Kochi-ken and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England and after returning home about 1887 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoshima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc.; was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, Governor of Niigata, then of Kagoshima till '09. Add. Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Chinda, *Sutemi*, Viscount (Baron '07, Viscount '11), Ambassador to Court of Berlin since June, '08, b. at Hirosaki, '56; graduated an American University '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to the Consulate at Chemulpo; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage. Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

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Date, *Munenobu,* Marquis, b. '60, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima, Iyo. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Dan, *Takuma,* Manager, Mining Dep't. of the Mitsui Firm, b. '58 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in the era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coalmine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Den, *Kenjiro,* Baron (cr. '07) Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-'06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles. Add. Kanasugi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Dewa, *Shigeto,* Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), Com. of the Sasebo Admiralty, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. at Aizu; grad. the Naval Academy in '82; was capt. of cru. *Takachiho* in the Japan-China war 1899-'95; chief of committee to bring home *Tokiwa* from England '99; Rear-Adm., 1900 and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Director of Naval Affairs Bureau; commanded a Squadron in the late war. Add. Saseho.

Dohi, *Keizo,* Dr., Prof. of the Dermatological Dept. of Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Dermatological Society; grad. the Med. Col. '91; assist. in the surgical clinic and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-'98; appointed to the present situation on his returning home '98; was on suite of the late Prince Komatsu when His Highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02. Corresponding member of the Vienese ('02), Berliner ('03,) and Parisian Dermatological Society ('11,) recommended to the honorable member of the Italian Dermatological Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Dermatology & urlogy. Add. Shimo Nibancho, K. T.

Doi, *Michio,* Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of the Commerce, b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser. Visited U.S.A. in '09 as one of the Business men's party invited by American Charmber of Commerce. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Ebara, *Soroku,* ex.-M.P., educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai,* b. at Tokyo in '42; was first a military officer, but subsequeutly resigned the commission and was for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ebina, *Danjo,* noted Protestant Pastor, b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha.

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He has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Hongō Church, Tokyo. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Egi, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, brother to Senshi Egi; grad. Law. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practised his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Chuô Univ. all the while; an Official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law," and is a noted satirist. Add. Awajicho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Egi, *Senshi*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, brother of above, b. '53, studied Law at Tokyo Gov. Univ. and was in service of Education Dep't. '72-'77, transferred to Home Office in which he was Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-'96, was next Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned on account of illness. Add. Yocho-machi, Okubo, Tokyo.

Egi, *Yoku*. Sec. of the Cabinet and Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau, was b. '73; adopted son and heir of the above. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Eitaki, *Hisakichi*, Consul-Gen. at Chiento, China, since '09, was b. '66 in Echigo, passed legal service examination in '90 appointed Junior Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office the same year, first appointed Secretary at Consulate, Fusan, in '93 to be promoted to élève Consul the same year, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05, Consul-General at Shanghai between '05 and '09. Add. Japanese Con.-Gen. Chiento.

Ema, *Shun-ichi*, Barrister, M.P., a Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality, b. in '61, in Totomi, 3rd son of Nanyo Yamamoto, and adopted by Ema Togoro. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Kuromon-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Eto, *Yasutaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, b. '95 in Saga-ken; early grad. Naval Academy and appointed Sub.-Lieut. of the Navy; Staff Officer of the Naval Staff Board at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, for which he was granted 3rd class of Golden Kite; Com. of the newly built *Ikoma* for a while; Rear-Adm. '07 then at Port Arthur Adm. Add. Sasebo.

Fujii, *Ko-ichi*, Vice-Adm., Deputy Chief of General Staff; b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Lieut. '83 to be rapidly promoted to the present rank, filling during the interval posts of Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en*, Staff of the Sasebo and Yokosuka Adm'tries, Com. of the *Suma* and of *Akitsushima*, Attaché to the Japanese Legation, Berlin, etc. Vice-Adm. in '09 with transper to present post. Add. Enokizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujii, *Shigeta*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Tokyo Bay Forts; b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff Officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and Dir. Military Staff College, Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army the late war, Dir. of Art. and Engineering School, '06, and to the present post in '09. Add, Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Fujimura, *Yoshiro*, Baron, Bar, of Mid. Tem. was b. in Kumamoto in '70, proceeded to England after finishing secondary education in Japan, and

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grad. Law at Cambridge, returning home '03 when he entered the Mitsui, and was its London agent till '10, then removed to the head office. Add. Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Fujimuro, *Matsujiro,* Maj.-Gen. of Artillery (ret.), was b. in 1863 Hiroshima, grad. from the Staff College in '96 studied in Russia '97-'00, was attached to the Central Staff, then a Reg. Commander, and Chief Staff of the Guards Division till '08, Maj.-Gen. '10. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujinami, *Kototada,* Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto, '53; Chamberlain to His Majesty from childhood, and since '89 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Fujioka, *Ichisuke,* Dr. Eng. (Japan) was b. in Choshu, '56; grad. Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway co.'s was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for somewhile. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, *Rikitaro,* Dr. Sc. (Japan) Prof. of Mathematic at Tokyo University, b. in Echigo (Niigata-ken), '61; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics. Add. Suwa-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Denzaburo,* Baron (cr. '11), one of the millionaires in Osaka, b. in Choshu, '41; promoted the lately nationalized Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. Owns the Kosaka copper mine and other concessions. The reclamation work started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate. Add. Ami-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Fujita, *Koriki,* Director of Kyushu Dis. Office, Imp. R'ly Board, b. '66 in Tottori, grad. Law at the the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '90; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '93, and finally to the present post in '09. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business. Add. Moji.

Fujita, *Shiro,* Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Fujita, *Takasaburo,* President and Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyō Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the present post from '98. Add. Nagoya Appeal Court.

Fujiyama, *Raita,* President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co., b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the Mitsui after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of the former president. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Fukai, *Eigo,* Private Secretary of the Nippon Ginko, b. '71 in Gumma-ken; was once on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun.* Add. Aoyama, Roku-chome, Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Tokuzo,* D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. in the Keio Gijuku Univ., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater on his return home, but resigned '06; wrote several works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuda, *Umanosuke,* Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sectional Chief of the Naval Dep't. of Materials and Yokosuka Naval Yard, was b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in '88 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dep't. of Maidzuru Admiralty. Is the Holder of 4th class of Golden Kite (War honour). Add. Kobinata-dai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Arinobu,* Pres. of the Aikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa (Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there. Add. Izumo-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, *Ryojiro,* Vice-Minister and Dir. Special School Bureau, Education and Commissioner of the Imp. Household since '07, b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't., '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department, the Director in '04 and the Vice-Minister in '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Fukui, *Kikusaburo,* Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1866 in Tokyo, grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '83 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the Branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuoka, *Takayoshi,* Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '97 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-'82. Appointed '88 to the present post. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Fukushima, *Namizo,* head of Fukushima & Co., a leading firm in the line of business of Bonds, Shares, etc., Trust & Financial Agents, was born in 1860. He stated as a Stock Exchange Broker in 1887, and having lived a stormy life for twenty years, he had made a brilliant success. He had retired from the membership of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, of devote himself to negotiable securities business both as home and foreign markets. This kind of business had been formerly in the hand of foreign firm in Japan, but he is now a foremost Japanese in this special line, pushing it with unusual vigor and activity. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Fukushima, *Yasumasa,* Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite

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and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-General, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, was born in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken, '53; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché of Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; relieved and thence he returned home in June 1893 via Siberia on horseback; Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, and was knighted by the late King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son. Appointed to the present post in '06. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Momosuke*, brother-in-law of the Fukuzawas, below, being the husband of their sister, b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keiogijuku; and proceeded to U. S. A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered the Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, *Sutejiro*, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; was together with his eldest brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '05. Married in '90 Kiku, eldest daughter of Count Hayashi, ex-Min. of Foreign Affairs; 2 sons and 3 daughters. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, *Mitsunojo*, Chief of Cor. Sec., For. Office, b. '67 in Hiroshima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97, transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, Sec. German Emb. '06-'09. Studied in Germany in '86-'93. Add. Foreign Office.

Furuichi, *Koi*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Directorship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly which he resigned, '07. He is one of the best amateur *no* singer and actors. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Sakajiro*, District chief of the Imp. R'ly, b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated Engineering in the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected with the field r'ly during the late war, transferred to the old post in '08; and then present post in '09. Add. Hikawa-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Furukawa, *Toranosuke*, President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated mine-owner Ichibei Furukawa who adopted *Jyunkichi*, 2nd son of the late Count Mutsu, as his heir, but latter dying in '07, Toranosuke become the head of the family so that he inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07; was granted 3rd class Treasure, 1911, for his munificent gifts to various schools. Add. Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ga, *Reishi*, Member of the House of the Peers since '91, b. at Nagasaki

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in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Gejo, *Masao*, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, was b. in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as jun.-clerk '73 then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Sasebo Adm. add Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and a connoisseur. Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Go, *Junzo*, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Mino, '25; entered the civil service in the Finance Department in '68; Director of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Goto, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), ex-Minister of Communications and President of Imperial Railways, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was presecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed jnnior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-Genetal of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the Presidency of South Manchuria Railway in '06, and then the Ministerial chair in '08. Once combined the office of Deputy-Pre. of the Colonial Bureau, Cabinet, cr. '10. Add. Miyamuracho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Gwassan, *Yagoro*, master sword-smith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the Emperor and the Crown Prince. Add. Yariya-cho: Osaka.

Hachisuka, *Shigeakira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post following year. Add. Mita-tsuna-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Haga, *Yaichi*, Dr. Lit. (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '89 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and that at the Higher Normal School; Assis. Prof. in his alma mater in '98, and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02. Add. Otowa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hama, *Koichi*, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit, was b. in '48 entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't. to be afterwards promoted to the present post, Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Hamada, *Gentatsu*, Dr. M. (Japan) b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course in the Tokyo Univ., '89-1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases, a physician-in-waiting to Court. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Kichiemon*, Mem., House of Peers for Tokyo, a millionaire merchant, landowner and politician, b. '62 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keiogijuku; attended to the family business of Japanese soy and salt wholeseller; did much to save now flourishing Fuji Cotton Mill from impending ruin, of which he is now a Dir., and has also played active part in business. Was returned three times to the House of Representatives; travelled through Europe and America about 1900. Is the President of the Toyokuni Bank which was founded in '07. Add. Ko-ami-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Takayuki*, Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau since '07; b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95 passed the Higher Civil Service Examination a year or two after; got an appointment in the Treasury with which he has been connected every since. Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, *Tan*, M.P. (from Wakayama-ken), a departmental chief of the Toyokuni Bank, b. '72 in Wakayama; graduated from the Keio Gijuku in '91; also from Count Okuma's College, and afterward Cambridge University '02 with the title of B.A.; M.P. the following year. Add. Samegahashi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hamao, *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07), Pres. Imp. Univ. Tokyo and Member of the House of Peers, L.L.D. (Harvard), b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of the Tokyo Imperial University, '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Re-appointed to the present post, Dec. '05 with *Shinnin* rank in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hanabusa, *Yoshikata*, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), ex-Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affaires at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80-'81, and narrowly escaped from being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and promoted to the other post, which he resigned in '09. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hanabusa, *Naosaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the above; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs, '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Hanai, *Takuzo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, M.P. since '98, b. '68 in Bingo Province, grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogakuin with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and

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soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law. Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hara, *Takashi*, M.P., Minister of Home Affairs and Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys., b. '54, at Morioka entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't., but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi* which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Marquis Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 Special Envoy, and was soon appointed afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris, '86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when Count Matsu filled the chair '90-'92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office to be made Director of the Commercial Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister in '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96. He resigned the post the following year and for somewhile took journalism, as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of Prince Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications from Dec., '00 to May the following year. Then chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyn-kai Cabinet '08. Visited Europe and America '08-'09, Appointed to the present post in '11. Add. 4, Shiba Park; Tokyo.

Hara, *Rokuro*, a prominent business-man, b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-'77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies. Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

Hara, *Ryuta*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), b. at Fukushima, '54; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in '81; has taken charge of the building of several bridges in Tokyo and supervised its water-works; resigned '10 chief Eng. of Yokohama Water-works; engineer to Tokyo Gas Works. Add. Ichigaya Tamachi, Tokyo.

Hara, *Tomitaro*, Pres. 2nd Bank, Yokohama, b. in Shinano '70; studied at Waseda Uni., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man; reputed for his fine collection of art objects. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Hara, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer, Dr., D. C. L. (Japan) b. in Shinano, '67; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; Councillor, Dep't Agri. & Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; has since been practising law. Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

Harada, *Tasuku*, Pres., Doshisha in Kyoto, since '07, b. '63, in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; the following year he travelled through Europe; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; Editor of *Rikugo Zasshi*, and "The Christian World." Pres., of the

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Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06 and was present in the world convention in London, '00. Visited India, '06, by the invitation of the National Union of Y.M.C.A.; attended World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh and lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Received LL.D. from University of Edinburgh and D.D. from Amerhest College. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Harada, *Yutaka,* Commercial Agent in London, was b. in '70 in Hyogo-ken, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '96, then entered the service of the Mitsubishi and was its agent in London, Hongkong and Shanghai, and lately the chief of the Kobe Branch, was appointed to the present post in '10. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Haraguchi, *Kaname,* Dr. Eng. (Japan), R'ly Eng., ex-Adv. to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-'79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; held the post of the Adviser to the Viceroy '06-'10. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Haraguchi, *Kensai,* Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Mem. House of Peers, b. '47 in Bungo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.,) Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Division and Director of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany, '90 to investigate military affairs. Add. Sanaizaka-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Haruta, *Gennojyo,* Chief of the Tokyo Branch of the N.Y.K., 4th son of Shogoro Hori, a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co., as a clark, to be promoted to the present post in '79, having once had charge of the Kobe and Osaka Branches. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Haseba, *Sumitaka,* M.P., Minister of Education Dept.; ex-President of theHouse of Representaves '07-'11; leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. Satsuma, '54; joined the Saigo's army in the Civil War of '77 and was imprisoned after its suppression. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.'s who sit in the House from its advent in '90. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Ito Cabinet. Travelled abroad in '06, appointed present post in '11. He is one of the best shots in Japan. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Kinsuke,* Western District Chief of the Imp. Railway Board, b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to the present post in '09. Add. Western District R'ly. Office, Kobe.

Hasegawa, *Tai,* Dr. and publicist, b. in Niigata; appointed Vice-Dir. of the Medical Col. of Tokyo Univ., '73, and has frequently filled various posts in civil service, the last being that Dir. of Sanitary Bureau, Home Office. He twice sat in Parliament and for a long while kept a private Medical School which was lately closed. Has lately kept aloof from active life. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Takashi,* Chief Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court, was b. '53. In '74, he entered the Department of Justice; Judge of the Yokohama Local Court, and was transferred to the Head of the Kobe Criminal Court; once

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dispatched to Belgium to attend the International Compilation Conference of Commercial Code, and also to Egypt; appointed Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court in '93; transferred to the Supreme Court '95, and again to the Appeal Court '99. Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Yoshimichi*, Member of Supreme War Council since '09, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor), General, Viscount (Baron, '95 and Viscount, '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrisson, b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Colonel, '78; Major-General, '86; Lieut.-General, '97; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battle of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to the important post in Korea and finally transferred to the present post. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, *Yoshinosuke*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), b. Hizen, '55; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '76 to '80, engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining Dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine has been made highly profitable. He subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. He sat for a short while in the House of Representatives, '02. Add. Kobinata-dai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, *Masaoki*, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Adm. at Port Arthur, was b. '53. Kagoshima; educated at the Naval Academy '71; Lieutenant in '83; in the war '94 commanded the gun-boat *Maya*: Captain in '94 and Chief Staff Officer of the Sasebo Admiralty, promoted '02 Rear-Ad. with post of Chief Personnel: Vice-Adm. '06; placed on retired list '09. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hata, *Sahachiro*, M. D. co-worker of Dr. Erlich, Frankfort-on-Meine, in the discovery of No. 606 or Sarbarsan, was b. '72 in Iwami, graduated with honor '95 Medical Dep't. of Okayama High School; became Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11. Add. Epidemic Laboratory, Tokyo.

Hatano, *Shogoro*, Dir. of the Mitsui Ginko. Auditor for the Hokkaido Coal-Mine Co., etc., b. '59 in Tokyo; was educated at the Keio Gijiku (the Keio Univ.) and after some years in the Government service he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hatano, *Yoshinao*, Baron (cr. '07), Lord steward to the Crown Prince, b. Hizen '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '90; Minister of Justice in '03; resigned the Ministership in Jan., '06; nominated Mem. House of Peers, and then the present post in '11. Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Hattori, *Ichizo*. Gov. of Hyogo-ken. member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo, manager of the University, Dean of the Law Course, Councillor and Secretary at the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred

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as Gov. of Iwate-ken, '91; of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken. and lately the present post. Add. Hyogo-kencho, Kobe.

Hattori, *Kintaro*, Auditor for the Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive stores in the line. Add. Ginza Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Senkichiro*, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; further studied Agr'a Economy at Univ. Hall; served at Finance Dep't '90-00. holding post of Councillor, Secretary and Per. Sec. to the Min's. of the time; Secretary of the Currency Reform Com. '93; was despatched to England in '96 to take charge of the Chinese indemnity; sent abroad in '98 to raise a loan, and for these special services he was duly rewarded; resigned the Gov. service '00 and entered the Mitsui. Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, *Tetsuya*, Pre. of Otaru Timber Co., and member of Board of Directors of several other Cos., b. Okayama, '63; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attache at the Imperial Legation at Berlin, '89-'92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident, '97-'98; secretary of the Cabinet, '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Tanko in '06; is a prominent patent attorney in international patent affairs. Add. Onden, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Gengo*, Rear-Adm. (Retired) President of the Uraga Dockyard Co., b. '53 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. '77, commanded the g.-b. *Akagi* in the Japan-China War. Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, T.

Hayashi, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07) Ambassador to Rome, b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attache at Foreign Office. Eleve Consul at Cheefoo, '87, at Ninsen '88; promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai, '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93, to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-'08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June, '08. Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

Hayashi, *Tadasu*, Count, (cr. Baron '95, Visc.'02 and Count '07), Minister of Communications (app. '11), b. at Tokyo '50 of a medical family; was one of the students sent for study to England by the Tokugawa Government; fought under Enomoto (late Adm. Vis.) against the Imp. Army; was imprisoned and released two years after and soon his career in civil service began, first an official in the Kanagawa Ken-cho; next Secretary in the Central Government and also in the Imperial Household Dep't, then appointed Governor of Kagawa-ken and Hyogo-ken; Vice-Minister in Foreign Office '91-96; Minister to Peking '96, then at St. Petersburg, '98; to be removed a few months afterward to the Court of St. James and was chiefly instrumental in consummating Anglo-Jap. alliance in '02. He was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague, '99. The Count is something of an author and has written or translated "The Farmer Patriot" (Sakura Sogoro), Mill's Political Economy and Machiavelli's The Prince. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

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Hayashi, *Tamio*, Chief of the Passenger's Section of the N.Y.K. b. '65 in Tokyo, entered the Company soon after finishing his education; once had charge of the Hongkong and afterward Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to the present position about '03. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Yozo*, Chief Official of the Bank of Japan, was b. in 1868 in Yamaguchi-ken, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93, Per. Sec. to Minister of Finance '95, entered the Bank '96. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hayashi, *Yuzo*, ex-Cabinet Minister, was born in Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communications in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyu-kwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyu-kwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has lost much of his influence in consequence and is now almost forgotten. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hayashida, *Kametaro*, Chief Sec't. of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was an official in the Legistlative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Promoted in '97 to the present post in which he has effected various improvements in the administrative routine and the electoral law of the House. Add. House of Rep. Office.

Hibi, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '33; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't. a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title of Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Hibiya, *Heizaemon*, millionaire, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. '54 in Echigo, son of a small inn-keeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77, as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy services for other tottering establishments. Add. Hibiya Firm, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hidaka, *Sōnojō*, Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (retired), b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of S. Miyauchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Tōemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm., Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Naval Admiralty, Tokyo.

Hidehara, *Kijuro*, Dir. Investigation Bureau, Foreign Office, was b. 1872 in Osaka; grad. Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. class 1895; passed Diplomatic Service Examination '96 and appointed Deputy Consul at Ninsen, the same year; Consul 1900; appointed Chief of the Telegraphic Section at head

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office '01; Dir. in '11. *m.* Masako, sister of Baron H. Iwasaki, in '02; 3 boys. Add. Foreign Office.

Higashikuze, *Michiyoshi,* Count (cr. '87), Vice-President of the Privy Council since '91, b. in Kyoto, '33; one of prominent figures as supporter of the Imperial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi*, the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board etc., was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers, '90-'91. He is a charming versifier. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Higashizono, *Motoyoshi,* Viscount, Chamberlain to His Majesty and Councillor to the Court; was b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the family of a hereditary courtier; created Viscount in '84. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Hisamoto,* Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief Secretary in Count Ito's (late Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '78—Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September '87 to November '98. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Kyucho,* Chief of Domestic Loan Bureau in the Bank of Japan, b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93, and then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since. Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Hijikata, *Yasushi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Dean of the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in '82, and has ever been connected with it as Prof., with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94; Dean in 1911. Add. Ban-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Hioki, *Eki,* Minister to Chile, Peru since '08, b. in Ise, graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché the same year, at New York in '89, Washington in '91, St. Petersburg in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war. Add. Japanese Legation, Chile.

Hirai, *Masamichi,* Surg. Gen., President of Red Cross Hospital, was b. in Wakasa in '63, grad. Medicine, Tokyo Univ. '89, attached to Otsu Regiment '90 took part in Japan-China War as Surgeon-Capt. of 5th Div., studied in Germany '97-'00, Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; was installed in the present post in '09, on the death of the President, late Vis. Hashimoto. Add. Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Hirai, *Seijiro,* D.E. (Japan), Vice-Pres. of Gov. R'lys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy. U.S.A., 1875-1877. Stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as R'ly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then Chief Eng. of Tanko R'ly., '94 when he entered Gov. Rlys. in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the Presidency and then to the present post on the creation of the R'ly Board. Travelled through Europe '10. Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, *Kiichiro,* Vice-Minister of Justice, (app. '11), b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, was then appointed on

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the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to be head of a Bureau '06. Ordered to proceed to America and Europe in '07. Add Justice Office, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Ki*, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works, b. '55 in Tokyo, went over U.S.A. in '71, and entered a Rolling Stock shop, N. Y., returning home about '80, appointed overseer of the works at Shimbashi, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, *Teitaro*, Gov. of Karafuto, b. 63 at Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Secretary of Home Office and also House of Representatives, Governor of Nara-ken '06-'09, transferred to the present post in '09. Add. Karafuto-cho, Karafuto.

Hirata, *Tosuke*, Viscount, (Baron '02, Vis. '11), ex-Minister of Interior, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; studied at Germany while young official of Imp. Tokyo Uni., '77, Sec. of Cabinet and Treasury '78, Sen. Sec. of Cabinet '84 Chief Sec. of Privy Council '88, Dir. of Legislation Bureau '89-'91, Member of House of Peers '91-'97, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June '01-July '03; was made Mem. House of Peers on resigning the chair, to be given the Cabinet chair by Premier Katsura in '08 and resigned the post with the fall of the cabinet '11. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hirayama, *Narinobu*, Chief Commissioner of the Great Exh. of Japan, Steward to Prince Arisugawa, Mgr. of the Japan Red Cross Society, and Member of the House of Peers, b. '50, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed the Steward in '07. Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

Hirayama, *Shin*, Dr. S. (Japan) Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hiroi, *Isamu*, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employee of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices, '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-'89, and was granted C.E., returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hiromi, *Jisaburo*, "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan. Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

Hirosawa, *Kinjiro*, Count, Mem. of House of Peers, b. '71 at Yamaguchi, proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on return-

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ing home; Private Secretary to the Premier of the time; is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which his son was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84. Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hirotsu, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't. of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of woman's character. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Hodzumi, *Chincho*, Jurist, Prof. at the Imp. University of Tokyo, b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the Gov. Univ., Tokyo; sent to England and Germany to study his speciality from 1879 to '81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater., and a Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers, '00. Resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Conference held in '02. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Hodzumi, *Yatsuka*, Jurist, the younger of the two, Prof. at the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Secretary to the Privy Council, Mem. of the House of Peers; b. '60; grad. Lit. at the Tokyo Univ.; studied Constitution in Germany '84-'87; Prof. at the Law Col. of the Univ., Councillor to the Legislative Bureau and combines other functions. Resigned the Dean in 1911. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Homma, *Mitsuyoshi*, of the house of celebrated "farmer King of Japan" dating over 150 years back, b. '37 at his ancestral seat in Sakata, Dewa. Add. Sakata, Yamagata-ken.

Honda, *Kosuke*, Dr. Agr. (Japan), Prof. Ag. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '89, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the above Col. in '86, sent to Germany for study '01-'04; is also connected with the Govern't.-General, Korea. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Honda, *Seii*, Baron (cr. '00), Mem of the House of Peers, was b. in '64 in Kaga, in one of the leading families of hereditary councillors to the House of Maeda; studied English and Mathematics under an Englishman early in the era, and devoted himself to banking and industrial affairs in the locality, having been President of the Peoples' Bank in Kaga for many years. Took interest in politics and was a member of the Organizing Committee when the late Prince Ito formed the Seiyukai. Add. Higashi Goken-cho, U., T.

Honda, *Seiroku*, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. Col. '86; further studied in Germany; Prof. since '00. Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

Honda, *Yo-ichi*, D.D., Bishop, President of the Aoyama Gaku-in (a Christian College), a leading educationalist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born '48 at Hirosaki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan, last at the World's Y.M.C.A. Union held at Paris, '05. Add. Aoyama Gaku-in, Tokyo.

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Hongo, *Fusajiro*, Div. Chief, Mil'ry Education Board, Major-Gen., was attached to the Berlin Legation during the late war, was commissioned with exchange of prisoners, Dir. Personnel of War Office in '09; transferred to present office '10. Add. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Hori, *Etsunojo*, Prof. of Chemistry at the First High School in Tokyo since '97, was b. in 1862 in Nagoya, grad. Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, studied in Germany and England '85-'90 and was elected F.C.S., London; Director of Sanitary Laboratory at Yokohama, '96-'97. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Hori, *Shotaro*, Phyto-pathologist to the Govt. Agric. Exp. Station at Nishigahara was b. '65 in Matsue, grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '87 and Col. Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90. Add. Nishigahara Ag. Ex. St. near T.

Hori, *Tohru*, Secretary of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Kaga, was edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '80; entered the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. in '81. Add. Shimo Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, *Zenjuro*, President of the Horikoshi Firm; b. in '68 at Ashikaga, crossed over to America when he was young to help Mr. Maison in carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returned home and organized the Horikoshi Shokwai which has now branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyon, etc. Add. Horikoshi Shokwai, Yokohama.

Hoshino, *Kingo*, Chief Staff of the Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, Major-Gen. of Art., b. '63 in Niigata, was chief of staff of the 1st Div. in the late war; promoted to the present rank '07 and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Add. Port Arthur.

Hoshino, *Ko*, D. Litt. (Japan) Prof. of Literature at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in Niigata in 1839, appointed compiler of the Histographical Bureau in '81, Prof. at the Univ., 88, where he fills chairs of Chinese history and literature. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hoshino, *Shaku*. Deputy Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng. Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co. and other concerns, was b. '54 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74, went to America in '87 to investigate printing business, and was a leading promoter of the Oji Paper Mill. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Hosoe, *Kosaburo*, dealer in electric machines, was b. in Kurume in '64, and after finishing the secondary school course came to Tokyo where he entered the Shibaura Iron Works; travelled through Europe and America in '97. Add. Minami Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, *Junjiro*, Baron, (cr. '00) D. Litt. (Japan), Privy Councillor since '93, b. Tosa, '34: Vice-President of the House of Peers, '91-'93; once held posts of President of the Peer's Girls' School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of literary works. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, *Morinari*, Marquis, Member of the House of Peers; formerly *daimyo* of Kumamoto, of the fief of 540,000 *koku*; was born in '68, son and heir to the late Marquis Morihisa; pursued studies in England and next in France; succeeded to his father's estate and was nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93; is now connected with the Tō-a Dōbun Shoin (the Oriental Identical Literature Society) since its foundation. Add. Takata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Ibaragi, *Isho*, Baron and Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '49 in Wakayama and took part in the civil war of the Restoration and was commissioned Major '72 when the Army was organized on a new model; Major-Gen. '90 and was Mil. Gov. of Kinchow and Chief of Civil Adm. Dir. of Commander-in-Chief's Office of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War, was Commander of the 4th Depot Div. during the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Wakayama City, Japan.

Ibuka, *Kajinosuke*, M.A., D.D., President of the Meiji Gakuin, b. in Aizu and took part when he was only 15 in the defence of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '68, was released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; took the graduate course of Theology at the Union Theological, New York, Seminary, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students' Y.M.C.A. Conferences held in U.S.A. and Zeist, Holland, and also the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh, '10. He received the degree of M.A. from Princeton University and the Honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College, New Jersey, U.S.A. He is the Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. Mount Holyyork, Mass. Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichihara, *Morihiro*, Director of Chosen Ginko, b. at Kumamoto, '58, graduated the late Dr. Niijima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about '98 and then the service of the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch; resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; Korean Agent of the 1st Bank '06; Director '09. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Ichijo, *Saneteru*, Prince, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseké* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Left" and "Right Ministers"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the Army and was attaché to the Embassy 1902-'06. The Empress was 3rd daughter of the late Prince. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ichiki, *Kitokuro*, D.C.L. (Japan) Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and ex-Vice-Min. of Interior, b. Shizuoka, '65; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor at the Tokyo University, '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900, held the Vice-Ministerial post '08-'11. Add. Wakamiyacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ichiku, *Masakata*, 1st secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05 b. '59 in Kagoshima, chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86 transferred to the Hague in '90, Per. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97. Add. Japanese Legation, Spain.

Ichinose, *Hyoé*, Lieut.-Gen.; Commander of the 4th Army Division; noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungshan in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub.-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Nov. '07. Add. Osaka.

Ide, *Rinroku*, Rear-Adm., was born in Saga '56, Com. Reserved Squadron,

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Sasebo; Lieut. in '87; Vice-Com. of *Shikishima* when completed its construction in England; Captain and Commander of the cruiser *Kasagi* in '04; Rear-Ad. in '83. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Igarashi, *Shusuke*, electrician and technical official of the Department of Communications in charge of telephone service since '94; was b. '58 in Yonezawa; grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-Electrician at the then Public Works Dept't: teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business in '89-'90; electrician at the Communications Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; is also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post. Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iguchi, *Seigo*, Lieut.-Gen., Pres. Mil. Staff Col. and member of the General Staff Board, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 22nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office, '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the present post; promoted in '09. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

Iida, *Giichi*, Mg. Dir. Mitsui Bussan, was b. 1851 in Yamagueni; early entered the service of the establishment in which he has risen to the present position. Add. Shin-ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Iida, *Shinsuke*, head of the Iida Firm, (see Business Dir.), was b. 1860, has been granted medals and decorations for his service in the cause of public utility. Add. Karasumaru; Kyoto.

Iida, *Shunsuke* Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. '46 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '73, Maj.-Gen. '98, Lieut.-Gen. '03; fought under Gen. Nogi as Com. of the 1st Div. in the late war; was decorated with the 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

Iida, *Tatsumi*, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society: and of the N.Y.K. and Japan Brick Co., Ltd., was b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '76, which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury for some years, but resigned in '93. Add. Edogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Iijima, *Kametaro*, Consul-General at Calcutta since '06, b. '65 in Tokyo, clerk at the Foreign Office in '93, passed consular and diplomatic service examination in '94 and appointed élève consul at Fusan the same year, transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96 transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06. *Edu.* graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '93. Add. Jap. Consulate Calcutta.

Ijichi, *Hikojiro*, Rear-Adm., Mem. of Admiral's Council, b. in '59 in Kagoshima; midshipman in '83 and lieutenant in '86; despatched to France and Italy '90-'94; Prof. in the Naval Staff Col. for several years, and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Musashi*: Member of the 1st Dep't. of the Construction Board of the Navy; Com. of the *Tatsuta*; Chief Staff Officer of the

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Standing Squadron; was Com. of Adm. Togo's flagship *Mikasa* in the late war; afterward transferred to the Naval Education Board; Com. Squadron 1907-8. Add. Tsuna-machi, Mita, Tokyo.

Ijichi, *Suyetake*, Vice-Adm., Superintendent of Navy Yard, Kure, was b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. in '83, Captain in '01, serving all that while as Staff-Officer of the Sasebo Naval Station and Standing Squadron, Commander of the *Musashi*, Captain of the *Idzumo*, then the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron, in the late war, and Captain of *Kashima* during and after she was built in England; Rear-Adm. as chief of the Staff of the Maizuru Naval Station '07 and then transferred to the present post Add. Kure Navy Yard.

Ijuin, *Goro*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and Chief of the Naval Staff Board b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '89-'82, returning home '86; Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded, represented Japan with the *Asama* and *Takasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of the late King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war, Com. 1st Squadron '08, transferred to present office '09. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ijuin, *Hikoichi*, Minister Ple. and Envoy Extr. at Peking since '08, b. '64 in Kagoshima, grad. Law, Imperial Univ. in '90; attaché in '90, élève consul at Chefoo in '90, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02; councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with the Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japan-War. *Edu.* Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law). Add. Jap. Legation, Peking.

Ikebe, *Kichitaro*, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, born at Kumamoto '61, a son of Kichijiro Ikebe, who joined, at the head of Kumamoto contingent, the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in '77. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and after his return home '90 entered journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*. Add. Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron, (cr. '99); b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen. And. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Kikunae*, Chemist, Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at the Higher Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89, to be made again Prof. at the

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same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary power for increasing taste of foods and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto." Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Tottori with the fief of 320,000 *koku* having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613). one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1877, 5th son of Prince Tokugawa Koike, and adopted into the family. He once held a commission in the Army but retired on account of illness; travelled abroad '08-'9. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Narimasa*, Marquis, head of the former daimyo at Okayama with the fief of 310,000 *koku*, the house having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. O-saki, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Seihin*. Mg. Der. Mitui Bank, was b. 1868 at Yonezawa; studied at the Keio and the Harvard; was assist. Dir. of Mitui Bank's Osaka Branch 198-100; tour through Europe and America to inspect banking business, 03. It was at his suggestion that the Bank, formerly Ltd. partnership concern was converted into the joint stock system in 109. M. Miss Tsuya, s. of Mr. J. Wakamigawa, 3 sons and 2 daughters. Add. Shin Ryudo, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Ryūichi*, Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University, b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05. Add. Tenjin-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ikeda, *Minkoku*, master chiseller, b. '33 in Tokyo, son of the hereditary sculptors' family patronised by the great house of Shimasu: learned art under S. Kōno; was a foremost artist in the line who produced art objects suitable for foreign markets. Add. Negishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Imamura, *Shigezo*, Pres. of the Imamura Ginko, is the 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in '77, inherited his father's estate in Sept. '02 and became the Director of the Bank started by his father. Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Inokuty, *Ariya*, M.E., D. Eng. (Japan), Mem. of Imperial Academy of Japan, Prof. of mechanical engineering and of applied mechanics at Col. Eng, Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanazawa in '56; graduated in '82 from the former Eng. college, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to England, France, etc. staying abroad for two years; wrote (in English) many papers on mechanical science as an essay on the theory of centrifugal pump which has wide attention in Europe and America; invented several mechanical devices of very high practical utility, such as universal coupling for line shafting, valveless pump, forced vortex pump, steam boiler, printing dynamometer, etc. Add. Nishi Hara, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Jukichi*, Secretary Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '73, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, was at one time Prof. at the Higher Normal School. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

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Inouye, *Junnosuke*, Vice-President, Yokohama Specie Bank, since '11, was b. in Oita 1869; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-'11. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kakugoro* M.P., ex-Director of the Anglo-Japanese Steel Works at Muroran formed in '07 in association with Armstrong and Vickers Works, England; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; res. post of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. in '10; was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kaoru*, Marquis (cr. Count '84 and Marq. '07), one of the elder statemen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in the clan trouble of '63; secretly visited England with his bosom friend Prince Ito in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki; was waylaid by fanatical men, and terribly wounded; appointed soon after the consummation of the Ressoration, Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned in 1873, to re-enter the Government service shortly after; dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary to Korea to negotiate with that Government in connection with the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort. Subsequently down to 1898 when he retired from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Finance, and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office; was also Minister to Korea and adviser to the Court soon after the close of the Japan-China War; during the Russo-Japanese war and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury: is reputed as a great virtuoso in arts. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. His adopted son and heir, ex-Japanese Amb., Berlin, is his nephew (Vide Chap. "Senior statesmen.") Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Katsunosuke*, Mem. of H. of Peers, since '11, and adopted son and heir of Marquis Inouye who is his uncle, b. in Choshu, '60; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; and next Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany 1898-'07; Envoy to Chile in '10. Add. Azabu. Tokyo.

Inouye, *Keijiro*, Dep't., Tokyo City Office, Dir. of the Street R'ly., R'ly. Co., Agent of the Kumamoto, b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi. Add. Tokyo City Office.

Inouye, *Kinosuke*, Geologist of Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. in Yamaguchi-ken in '73; grad. the Col. of Science Tokyo Imp. Uni. in '96. Add. Gazembo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Kyoshiro*, 2nd Viscount, adopted son of late Viscount Ki, Member House of Peers, b. in Kumamoto, Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., 2nd son of Kameya Okamatsu and brother of Santaro Okamatsu, grad. Mining in '99 at Tokyo, Imp. University. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

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Inouye, *Michiyasu,* Dr. Oculizt, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital, b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and appointed Assist.-Prof. at that College: Junior-President of the Himeji Hospital '93; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '85, which he left and established his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as a *uta* poet of the old school and is attached to the National Verse Office of the Court. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Ryokei,* Admiral, Viscount (Baron in '87 and Viscount in '07), b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-'81; Commander '87; Korean attaché '96; his Majesty's aide-de-camp '98-'07; Rear-Adm. '02; Vice-Adm. '05; member of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05; Admiral '08; Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tatsukuro,* D. C. L. (Japan) Dir. and Agent in New York of the Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; graduated from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and studied Practical Economics in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan in '97; Agent at New York '09-'11. Add. Suido-cho. Waseda.

Inouye, *Tetsujiro,* D. Litt. (Japan), b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-'90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Tomoichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Director of the Bureau of Shrine Affairs, Home Office, was b. in Kushiro, '71; grad. law col. the Tokyo Imperial University in '93, and then entered the above Dep't as secretary and Councillor. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyō.

Inouye, *Toyotaro,* Occulist, b. '61 in Matsuye, when he finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and Germany ('91-'95), and established his hospital at the Present address. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, *Yorikuni,* veteran scholar in Japanese literature, was b. 1839 in Tokyo, a Prof. of the University '72, official at the Great Shrine in Ise 75, and was afterward appointed Prof. at the Peers School, besides being attached to the Imp. Household. Add. Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Inukai, *Ki,* M.P., a leader of the National Party, and a M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of National Diet, '90 and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. He is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party in '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant. Add. Waseda, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, *Katsutaro,* Gov. of Nagasaki, was b. in Tokyo in '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '89, per. sec. to Home Minister '90, Sec. of Nagasaki Ken '91, of Communication Dept. '92, dispatched to Europe and America to inspect railway affairs '95. Dir. of R'ly Bureau '99, Gov. of Aomori '04, Dir. of

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Public Works Bureau (Home Office) a few months after, sent to Europe and America June '10, removed to present post Sept. '10. Add. Nagasaki.

Irisawa, *Tatsukichi,* D.M. (Japan), was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '95; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary at the Court. Add. Hisamatsu-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Iseji, *Kōsei,* Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Kagoshima, Major '82, Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Army Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-General '00 and Com. 6th Army Division; to be placed on retired list, '02; he filled post of Com. of Depot, Body Guards Div. during the late war and was rewarded with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Iseji,* D. Eng. (Japan) b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England, '79-'83; was appointed Naval Engineer in '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in laying the water works of Tokyo; had charge of the Ship-buiding Section of the Navy. Now is chief engineer of the Ujigawa Electric Co. Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, *Takanori,* Baron (cr. '95). Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77, promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '93 "to open the road of promotion to young talents.' Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the internal conference held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon (Rising Sun) in connection with the late war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked notables of the time. Add. Ageba-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ishii, *Kikujiro,* Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs was b. in '66 at Chiba; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation, '97 to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year and was one of those who sustained the siege in the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section, 1900; Director of Commerce in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08. Add. Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Chiyomatsu,* zoologist and Prof. at the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on official mission, was appointed Member of Imperial Academy Japan, April, '11. Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Kômei,* master carver and Prof. at the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., Art Commissioner to the Court, was b. '45 in Tokyo, and is the eldest son of Tōkichi Ishikawa, a prominent sculptor; studied painting under Sosen Kano for four years, then ivory-carving under Masamitsu Kikugawa, and is regarded as master in ivory-work. Add. Majima-cho, Yanaka, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, *Shokin,* chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji temple head-quarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita, b. '69 in Sakato, Chiba-ken; entered the service

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of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; studied at various schools and graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. Several educational and charitable institutions have been founded by him at Narita. Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

Ishimoto, *Shinroku*, Baron (cr. '07) Minister of War, b. '54; finished the Military Cadet School in '72; in France for study '79-'82; in Italy '85-'88; Maj.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was for many years Director of the Tokyo Arsenal, Vice-Minister in '03, Minister in '11. Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

Ishiwata, *Bin-ichi*, D.C.L. (Japan) ex-Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany, '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan. '06 but from which he was relieved in April, '08. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, *Yeizo*, Chief Councillor of the Residency-General at Seoul, b. at Aizu, '65 appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to the post of the Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; resigned it April '07 and appointed to present post in Sept. '07. Add. Seoul.

Isobe, *Masakaru*, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept,, b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled office of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition. Dir. Patent Bureau, and lastly the present position. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Isobe, *Shiro*, ex-M.P., ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-'77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, than Judge of the same Court '90, and was returned from his native place to the House of Representasives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is a noted amateur singer of "gidayu." Add. Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, T.

Isobe, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo, b. '61 in Oitaken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88. which was finally brought under his sole control. Add. Sanban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Isomura, *Toyotaro*, London Agent of the Mitsui Bussan, b. '68 in Oitaken; grad. the Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dep't. of Communications; journalist for a short while before he entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, its sections' chief and finally promoted to the present position. Add. Mitsui, London.

Itagaki, *Taisuke*, Count, (cr. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of heroic struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo, advocated

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the warlike policy. After several years' retired life in his native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '83, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of late Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '00 Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Itakura, *Matsutaro,* Judge of the Supreme Court; b. in '68 at Yamanashi-ken; Graduated Law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '88; judge of the Kofu Local court in, '90; Divisional chief of Chiba Loc. Court, '94; judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court in '97; next of transferred Hakodate Appeal Court; and to the present position in '03. Add. Osaki-mura, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chojiro,* Member of the House of Peers; was b. in Hyogo-ken in '73; one of the wealthy merchants and great land owners in the same prefecture whom he represents in the House; director of various banks and Cos. in Osaka and Kobe. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Chuta,* Architect and Prof. at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-'05 to study his special subject. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ito, *Eizaburo,* Prof. of Applied Chemistry since '02 at Col. Eng., Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '76; graduated from said University with honor '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented. Add. Col. Eng., Tokyo Univ.

Ito, *Hayazo,* M.D., Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto, was b. 1865 in Tottori; grad. Medicine, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '90, had charge of his adopted fothers' hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-'00, meanwhile studying in Germany for two yeyrs; Prof. in '00. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Ito, *Tokutaro,* D. Sc. (Japan), M.L.S. (London), noted botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, tinneans of Japan; was b. '68 in Nagoya, studied in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo and in England; has discovered several new species in Japan. Add. Haramachi, Koishiuawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Jirozaemon,* Banker and millionaire in Nagoya where nis house is one of the oldest; was b. in '48, and though once elected by the fellow highest-tax payers of Aichiken as member of the House of Peers he declined; besides running the Ito Bank the house keeps a large drapery store styled Matsuzaka-ya at Nagoya, Tokyo and other places. His son and hier *Morimatsu* b. in '78 joined the Business-men's party that visited U. S. in 1909. Add. Head Office in Nagoya.

Ito, *Jisaburo,* Lighthouse Eng. to the Department of Communications, was b. in 1857 in Tokyo; clerk in the Post Office in '80. Prof. of the Nautical Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed chief of the Ship Inspection Office, etc. Add. Kagacho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Ito, *Kiniuke,* editor of the *Nippon,* born '5 in Yamaguchi; graduuted Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the *Jjii*; entered the Nippon Ginko about ten years ago and had charge of the Secretariat Section; visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon

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after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon* '96. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Kunihiro*, (former name *Yukichi*) 2nd Prince, Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, was born '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted a son and heir by the late Prince Ito. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon Takashima in '89. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ito, *Miyoji*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; was late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-'95; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98. But he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace and was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the foremost politician of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young age. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Otojiro*, Naval Attache to the Japanose Embassy, Berlin, was b. in Nagoya in '06; graduated from Naval Cadet School in '83; student of the Naval Academy '90-'91, chief navigating officer of the cr. *Hiyei* '94, Lieut.-Commander '97, Commander '00 Naval Attache at the Japanese Legation at Berlin '02-'04, commanded the *Taichu-maru* in the late War and Captain '05. Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

Ito, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was born at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-Chine War. Nominated a member of the House of Peers in '99. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukehiro*, Viscount; his house was formerly hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Obi, Hyuga, and he, 12th of the line, is eldest sou of Yuki 11th chief of the family; was born in 1880 and was ordered to succeed to the family title in 1894; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and is now studying in England. Married Lady Tsune 4th daughter of Viscount Matsudaira; one son and daughter. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukenori*, Fleet Admiral, Count, (cr. Viscount '95 Count '07) late Chief of the Naval Staff, born in Satsuma, '42, early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President af the Naval Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. Was promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Squadron in '93; and commanded it with signal success against the the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke out the following year; was created a Peer, and granted the 2nd Class of the Golden Kite after the close of the war. Removed to the present supreme post, Dec. '05. He was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia for his service (as Chief Naval Staff) in the late War. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Teiji*, Judge of the Supreme Court was b. in Niigata-ken in 1854;

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grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '83, and has since sat on the Bench until transferred to the present Court in '94. Add. Mami-ana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yuchu*, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, was b. in Miye '07, eldest son of Yuken; grad. from Law Course, Imp. Univ. Tokyo; was Inspector or Judge of a Marine Court from '97 to '07; attended the World's Congress of Maritime Affairs held at Brussels in '05; left the Government service in 1910 to enter the above Company. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ito, *Yukei*, Auditor of the Board of Audit, and was b. in 1850 in Nagano-ken, 3rd son of Nobutoshi Nakajima, but he was adopted by the present family. Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Iwade, *Sobei*, Mg. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir' of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune. Add. Higashidaiku-cho. Fukagawa, Tokyo.

Iwahara, *Kenzo*, Mg.-Dir, of the Mitsui Bussan, was born at Daishoji, Kaga. in '63; finished the Mitsubishi Nautical School '83, private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of the Bussan; had charge of the Co's London Office '86-'90, Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-'95, manager of the newly established branch Office at New York '96 to undertake export of Japanese raw silk, and he had extended business field of the Co. in America before he returned home in '06. Add. Akashi-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Iwai, *Teizo*, Physician in attendance to the Prince Heir of Chosen, ex-Deputy Chief Doctor of the Red Cross Society's Hospital, was born in Aichi-ken in 1858 and grad. from the Special Course, Col. Med. of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., in '80; chief doctor for Japanese Emigrants in Hawaii '86-'88, joined the Staff of the Red Cross Hospital in '89; had charge of the prisoners in the Japan-China War, while he had charge of medical affairs of the Hospital Steamer *Hakuai Maru* at the time of the Boxer trouble. Resigned the Hospital soon after the death of its chief late Surgeon-Gen. Hashimoto in '08. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomoharu*. 3rd Prince, the house having been founded by the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration and who was granted Prince. The 2nd Prince *Tomosada* was Minister of Imperial Household at the time of his demise in Mar. 10; the present head was b. '78 and graduated from the Peers School in '91, married in '95 Lady Sakurako, daughter of the late Marquis Saigo. Add. Kasumigaseki, Tokyo.

Iwakura, *Tomotsuna*, Chief Ritualist of the Imperial Household; was born in '42, an adopted son of the late Prince Tomomi Iwakura, one of the veteran Statemen of the Restoration. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Iwamura, *Michitoshi*, Baron (cr. '96), Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, b. in 40 in Tosa, '68, an inspector of the Tosa Contingent of the Imperialist Army '69; a superior official of Hokkaido Colonial Office '72, a Deputy Governor of Saga, transferred to Public Work Dep't '74, Governor of Kagoshima '77, chief of Board of Audit '81, Governor of Luchu '83, President of Decoration Board '84, Vice-Minister of Justice in the same year, Governor of Hokkaido '86, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '88, Minister in the following year, Court Councillor '90, Director of Imperial Estate Bureau '91. Add. Maruyama-cho, Kojimachi, T.

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Iwanaga, *Sho-ichi,* Mg. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, born in Omura, Hizen, '53; studied at Keiogijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col., London, at Government expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to return home '98 and then entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment. Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo.

Iwano, *Shimpei,* Judge of the Supreme Court; was b. in Tokushima-ken in '55; entered the Dep't of Justice in '75; judge of the above Dep't and then its Councillor; ordered to visit France and Germany in '89; Chief public procurator of the Nagasaki Local Court, '92, then to the present post in '95. Add. Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Iwasa, *Jun,* Court Councillor, was born in Fukui, '36; was physician-in-ordinary at the Court, for long while, which he resigned in 1911; Baron in '07; decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in '11. Was granted Grand order of Rising Sun in '11. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Iwasa, *Shin,* Doctor and Director of the Kissei-do Hospital; was b. in Tokyo in '65, eldest son of the above; studied Medicine in Tokyo and Berlin; established the above hospital. Add. Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Hajime,* Director of the Tamagawa Electric-Car Joint-Stock Co. was b. in Tokyo in '41; once held a position in the Mitsui Bank; elected a member of a municipal assembly; is now a director of the Trust Co. and of the Meiji Flour Co. Add. Tak'wa Minami-cho, S., T.

Iwasaki, *Hisaya,* Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '65. eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LLB., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiards and hand-net finishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. Add. Yushima, Kiridoshi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, *Koyata,* 2nd Baron and succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Iwashita, *Seishu,* Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyons, left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent at Osaka; entered the present bank '96. Elected M. P. for Osaka in May '08. Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

Iwatake, *Kunihiko,* Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co. (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the General Electric Co., U.S., are prominent) was b. '54 in Fukuoka, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Iwaya, *Suyeo,* author, novelist, and an Anderson of Japan, b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-'03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School. Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large

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uumber of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubun-kan, Publishers, and also the Waseda University. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, *Shimpei,* Dentist was b. at Shizuoka in '60; studied dentistry in U.S.A. and established a hospital at Kyobashi; has been appointed dentist attached to the Bureau of Court Physician. Add. Toriizaka-cho, Azabu, T.

Izawa, *Shinji,* Mem. House of Peers, was b. 1851 at Takato, Shinano; was in the Department of Education almost without a break from '72-'97, as Secretary, Dir. of the Deaf, Dumb and School, Music School, Higher Normal School, etc., also Bureau Dir. Has rendered distinguished services for curing stammering, and was rewarded in 1911 with 3rd class Rising Sun for it. Add. Dairoku-ten, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Jimbo, *Kotaro,* Geologist, Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Jo, *Kazuma,* Barrister at Tokyo, was b. in 1864 in Tokyo, grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo University in '88, and at once began practice in which he has risen to the front. Has repeatedly been M.P. Add. Muromachi, Nihom-bashi, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Aisuke,* Dir. of the Hakodate Dockyard Company, son and heir of Admiral Count Kabayama, was born '65 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A.; and has lately been associated with some Anglo-Japanese business enterprises. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kabayama, *Sukenori,* Full Admiral, Count, (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma. '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '87 and Minister of Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport *Saikyo-maru* was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Chokuro,* Mg. Dir., Okura Firm was b. '68 in Ise; and is brother of I. Kadono, grad. Civil Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo; has since been connected with the Firm and was its London Agent '00-'07, m. Miss Riyo, d. of Baron Megata; 2 s. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Rempachiro,* Chief of the Trade Section of the Mitsui Bank; was b. in Miye-ken, in '68; entered the service of the bank in its early days and was promoted to the present post. Add. Kanasugihama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Ikunoshin,* Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio-Gijuku, being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection as instructor with the institution. Add. Aoyoma, Tokyo.

Kadono, *Tominosuke,* Mg. Director of the Meiji Bank; was b. in Akita-ken in '67; studied in the former Tokyo Semmon Gakko. and grad. its

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Political and Economical Dep't., joined the staff of the Hochi Shimbun; was once Chairman of Nagoya Municipal Assembly; Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the same City; visited America in '10 representing business men in Nagoya. Add. Meiji Ginko, Nagoya.

Kagawa, *Keizo*, (cr. Viscount '87 and Count '07), b. '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imp. Household in '70, to fill posts of Secretary, Dir. of the Peerage Bureau etc. and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80. Add. Kioi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kaino, *Kozo*, M. P, and Director of the *Jiyu Tsushin*, was b. in '57; took active part in local politics before he was returned to the House where as a member of the *Seiyukai* he enjoys great influence. Add. Toyooka-cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kaijima, *Tasuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; owns Onoura and other collieries, and is a self-made man who has risen from a miner. Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

Kakami, *Kenkichi*, Manager of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.. was b. in Tokyo in '68, and is brother of Koichiro Kakami, as below. Add. Otsuka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kakami, *Koichiro*, Sectional Chief of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was b. '60 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Company.

Kakehi, *Mototada*, Inspector of the Japan Beer Brewery Co.; was born in '43 at Takasu; was for many years judge or procurator at the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation; retired from the bench in '98 and has entered business. Apd. Araki-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kakeshita, *Jujiro*, Judge of the Supreme Court; was b. in Saga-ken in '57; Judge in '85; Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court '94, the sectional chief of the Osaka Appeal Court; transferred to the present position in '98. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Kakigami, *Jyunshiro*, Auditor of the Yokohama Fire Marine, Transportation, Trust. Ins. Co.; was b. in Gumma-ken in '47; engaged in business since early age and is a prominent businessman in Yokohama. Add. Minami-Otamachi, Yokohama.

Kakinuma, *Tamizo*, Dir., Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, etc.; was b. in Joshu. '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, is one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city. Add. Ko-amicho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Kakizaki, *Tomisaburo*, Major-General, Commknder of the 28th Brigade, Infantry; was b. in Fukushima-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '83; Capt. in '93; Lieut.-Col. in '03; Maj.-Gen. in '09; holder of the order of the Sacred Treasure and of the Rising Sun. Add. Utsunomiya Brigade.

Kako, *Kakusho*, Physician, was b. in Chiba-ken in ,55; grad. medical Col. of the Imp. University, Tokyo, in '81; has since been engaged in his line of ear-diseases. Add. Ogawa-machi, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kamada, *Katsutaro*, Member of the House of Peers as highest tax payer; was b. at Kagawa in '62; occupied posts of director or Chairman of various Cos. and assembly in his locality. Add. Kami-niban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kamada, *Yeikichi*, Mem. House of Peers, and of the Highest Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku ,74-'76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81'-83; taught for the third time at the

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Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86, which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, by which he was sent abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning home, is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kamei, *Eizaburo*, life Mem. House of Peers and ex-Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo, was b. 1864 at Kumamoto, grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo University in 1888, Councillor at the Legislation Bureau '90-'02, Governor of Tokushima '02-'05, of Miyagi '05-'06, Chief Police Commissioner in 1908 and held the post till 1911. Add. Doshin-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kamei, *Ijo*, Count and descendant of the house of the daimyo who formerly held the fief of Tsuwano: b. '84 in Tokyo. Add. Maruyama, Koi., Tokyo.

Kameoka, *Taishin*, Maj.-General (ret.) was b. in '52 at Utsunomiya, Sub-Lieutenant in '78; entered the Staff College in '83, Lieut.-Colonel in '01, Colonel in '03, Commander of 50th Regiment in the late War, Major-General in '08 and placed on retired service. Add. 6-chome, Minami-cho, A., T.

Kamiki, *Jisaburo*, Director of the Kamiki Branch established by this amily, was b. in '70 in Tokyo. Add. Hashiba, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamimura, *Hikonojo*, Admiral, Commander of 1st Standing Squadron, Baron ('07), 1st class Golden Kite; b. in Satsuma; entered the Imp. Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-'95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromboi* and the *Rossia* in the engagement fought off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty in Dec. '05; Adm. '10, to the present post in '08. Add. Yokosuka.

Kamio, *Koshin*, Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 9th Division in Kanazawa, was b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Army and 10th Army Div., besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff office to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and of Marshal Oyama in the late war, commanded for a while the Japanese Garrison in China. Add. Kanazawa.

Kamiya, *Dembei*, President of the Japan Transport Co., Director of the Tokyo Rly; and well-known as wine-brewer, was b. in '55 in Ibaragi; started a provision store and made fortune by selling a cheap sweet wine; possesses a large vineyard near Tokyo. Add. Hanakawa-do, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Kamiyama, *Mitsunoshin*, Director of Forestry Bureau, Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce since 1907, was born in Yamaguchi in 1870, graduated Law at Imperial Tokyo University class '95, was Secretary and Judge at the Administrative Litigation Court, before his transfer to the present post. Add. Saka-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kanai, *En*, Doctor of Law (Japan); was b. in Shizuoka-ken, in '65; graduated from Col. of Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University in '85; the next year he went to England and Germany to study law and economics; professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Tennoji-machi, Yanaka, Tokyo.

Kanda, *Naibu*, Baron, b. Tokyo in '57, adopted son of the late Kohei

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Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly before his death. The future Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. in the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. at the Higher Com. School; is a Mem. House of Peers. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kaneko. *Kentaro*, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07) 1st class Rising Sun, Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard), President of the America's Friends Society, was b. at Fukuoka '53; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85-'86, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-'96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900—May '01. On the outbreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, and returned home soon after the conclusion of peace. He was chairman of the Japan Grand Exhibition to be held in '12, but with its postponement to '17 by the Katsura Cabinet, he resigned the post. Add. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kanno, *Katsunosuke*; Dir. of the Gov. Printing Bureau; was b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't. of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in the Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to the present post. Add. Saka-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kano, *Hisanobu*, Viscount, mem. House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Kano, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, was b. at Higo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jiujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jiujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jiujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of the sketch. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kano, *Kyokichi*, D. Litt. (Japan), Dean of Col. Literature, Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. 1866 in Tokyo, grad. Col. Sc. '84 and next Col. Lit. '89; Prof. of 4th High School, etc., Pres. 1st High School, transferred to the present post '07. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Kano, *Tomonosuke*, Man. Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Ginko, b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Ag. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Ginko '00. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

Kano, *Yunoshin*, Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Adm. and ex-Commander of Mekong Naval Station, Formosa, was b. '54 at Matsuyoda, Shinshiu; mid-

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shipman in '77; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '03 and Vice-Adm. in '08; was a commissioner charged to bring home the *Matsushima* from France '91 commanded the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea in '94. Add. Naval Office, Tokyo.

Katakura, *Kentaro*, greatest silk manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshiu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 bales of raw silk per annum. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kataoka, *Shichiro*, Baron, Mem. Admiral's Council, Adm. b. '53, 2nd son of retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruiser, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late war; Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06; Commander of Maizuru, Adm. '08-'10; full Adm. '10, Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

Katayama, *Kuniyoshi* D.M. b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Katayama, *Toguma*, Chief of Architectural Bureau, Imperial Household, b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the now defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build Prince Arisugawa's residence, '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently gone abroad to study his speciality. Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

Kato, *Hiroyuki*, Privy Councillor, Baron, (cr. 1900). D. Litt. and D.C.L. (Japan), Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation of original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization into this country; has written various works on evolution and against Christianity. For many years down to '93, he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first privy Councillor who has risen to this honourable position for erudition. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kato, *Masuo*, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to be Chanceller of the Legation at Rome '84, next to the Legation at the Hague: promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Was for a long while adviser of the Korean Government; has lately organized a company to exploit Korea. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Kato, *Masayoshi*, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Was Pres. of the ex-Hunan S.S. Co. organized by

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Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-'07 to inspect shipping business. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kato, *Motoshiro*, ex-Consul-General at Mukden till 1909, b. '70 in Bungo, passed Consular and, Diplomatic Service Examination in '95, attaché at Seoul in '95, élève Consul at London in '96, Consul at Suchow, China, in '99, transferred to Hongkong in '00, to Ninsen '01, Consul-General at Tientsin in '06. Add. Foreign Office.

Kato, *Sadakichi*, Rear-Admiral, Chief of the Naval Arsenal, Maizuru, was b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '86; Captain '02, and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Staff Officer of the Standing Squadron, Adjutant to Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Com. of the *Akitsushima*, *Kasagi* and *Yakumo* etc. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kato, *Taka-akira*. Ambassador at London, Baron (cr. '11), was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to be the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900-'01; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken elected (Aug. '02) unsolicited and next in Mareh '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as For. Minister, but to resign in Mar., being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. Was decorated with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Kato, *Terumaro*, physician in ordinary to Court, eldest son of Baron H. Kato, was b. '63, studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further at Berlin and Vienna, his specialty being childrens' diseases. Add. Go-bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kato, *Tomosaburo*, Vice-Adm., Com'der of Kure Adm'ity, b. 59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Superviser and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to be Chief Staff office of a Standing Squadron; chief of staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the late war; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, appointed Vice-Minister in '06; Vice-Adm. in '08; to present office '09. Add. Kure.

Kato, *Tsunetada*, M.P. ex-Minister at Brussel, b. '59 at at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris, 86; secretary, For. Officer '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary to the Legation at Paris, '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Chief of Personal Affairs promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister-Plenipotentiary accredited to Belgium, '02. Resigned the post in '07 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*. Holds Class Sacred Treasure. Add. Osaka Shimpo, Osaka.

Katsura, *Jiro*, Dir, of various Cos., was b. 1856 in Yamaguchi, brother of Prince Katsura; studied wine brewing in Germany and France and started brewing business at Sapporo and in Yamanashi, but it has failed; has subsequently turned a business-man. Add. Sakuragawa, Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Katsura, *Taro*, Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulownia, ex-Premier, General, Prince (cr. Viscount '95, Count '02, Marquis '07, Prince '11) was b. '47 in Choshu, and fought in the Choshu versus Tokugawa war and next in the war of Restoration; studied military science at his own

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expense in Berlin '69-'73; Captain '74; Military Attache (Major) in Berlin '75-'78; re-called and attached to the General Staff with additional post as Secretary of the Cabinet; Colonel in '82; was on suite of the then War Minister Marshal Oyama when he travelled abroad '84-'85 to inspect military affairs; Major-General in '85 and Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, War Office, '84; Vice-Minister of War '86-'91 and Lieut.-Gen. '00; then Commander of the Nagoya Division which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Haicheng; was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite after the war; Governor-General of Formosa '96, War Minister Jan. '98-Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry Sept. 1900-'01 collapsed, the Prince was prevailed upon to form a Cabinet in June 1901, and which will be remembered in association with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty early in 1902, its renewal on a broader basis in '05, and above all the late War. Formed his second Ministry in July '08, as successor to the Saionji Cabinet, resigned Premier in Aug. '11. He was invested with G.C.M.G. by the late King Edward. Add. Mita, Shiba, T.

Kawabata, *Gyokusho,* b. '42 at Kyoto; is a Professor at the Gov. Fine Art School of Tokyo, and is one of the living master painters, he being regarded as foremost in the Shijo Style; established a private Art School in '09. Add. Shimo-tomi-saka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kawada, *Takashi,* Mg, Dir. of the municipalized Tokyo R'ly Co., eldest son of Takeshi Kawada, learned scholar of Chinese classics, b. '70 and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawai, *Shintaro,* Dendrologist, Prof. at the Ag. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Owari; grad. Ag. Col. in '92; Assis.-Prof. at the College '94; was honoured with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years, returning home '03 and made full Prof. at the same College. Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

Kawakami, *Kin-ichi,* Gen.-Man. Sumitomo Firm, b. Kumamoto '37; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office, rising to be Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dir. which he resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka. Add. Sumitomo, Osako.

Kawakami, *Toshihiko,* Consul-General at Harbin since '07, b. '61 in Tokyo, clerk at Fusan, Vladivostock, San Francisco and St. Petersburg in '86-'92, Interpreter at last place in '96, Commercial Agent at Vladivostock in '00, Legation Sec. in '04, attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04, Commercial Agent in Vladivostock in '06, was injured by stray shot when late Prince Ito was assassinated in '09. Edn. gra'ted Russian from the Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84. Add. Japanese Cons., Harbin.

Kawamura, *Hoshu,* Surgeon-Major-General of the Navy, was b. '59 in Usuki, Oita-ken, second-assistant-surgeon in '74; took part in the battle of '77; wounded on board the *Matsushima* in the China-Japan War when he was Chief Surgeon of the Standing Squadron; Chief of the Naval Medical Board at Saseho, Yokosuka, and then at Kure; placed on reserve list in '06. Add, Shiroyama-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Jozaburo,* ex-Vice-Min. of Justice, b. '59 in Shiga-ken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councillor of Justice; Judge at some District Courts, at Tokyo App. Court, a Public Pro. at Supreme Court, Dir. of the

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Civ. Cri. Bureau, Justice, appointed Vice-Min. of Justice in Jan. '06 and held the post till '11. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kageaki*, General, Visc., (cr. '07), b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo); he led the Himeji Division in the late War, and then appointed to the commander of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, *Kingoro*, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household and Chief Sec. of Privy Council, was b. in '63 in Mimasaku, grad. with honor Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87, was secretary at local and central offices and Privy Council till about '08, Chief Sec. in '08 and Vice-Min. in '10. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Kinsaburo*, Dir. of Kawasaki Bank and other concrns; b. in Tokyo '66; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America. Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, *Shozo*, Prop. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, b. '37; purchased the Gov. Hyogo Shipyard '86 and has enlarged it to present scope, now managed by his son Yoshitaro and Mr. Matsukata, second son of Marquis Matsukata. Add. Kobe.

Kawashima, *Chūnosuke*, a Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp, and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-'06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hongo, T.

Kawashima, *Reijiro*, Rear-Adm., Com. of 3rd Squad., was b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Was decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his service in the late War. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kawata, *Ryukichi*, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession. Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kazan-in, *Chikaiye*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in 1878, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family which had no male issue. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Kido, *Takamasa*, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, Marquis, b. 1856, adopted son of Kido Koin (1824-'77), one of the greatest personages in the work of Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. 1870-74, afterward at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Techinical Institute. Add. Shinzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kikkawa, *Chokichi*. Baron, mem. House of Peers, is a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, was b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and uncle to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish separate house in recognition of his father's service at the time of the Restoration; studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '83 to hold

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posts of attache Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Elected mem. of the House of Peers in the election of '93, '97 and '11. Add. Surugadai, T.

Kikoshi, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Order ofGolden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 1st (Tokyo); b. at Kanazawa in '54; he entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade in the late war and was raised to succeed his Chief on the latter's removal to a higher post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition. Add. Kagacho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Choshiro*, Pres. Tokai Bank, b. '53; prop. of big dry-goods store in the business quarter of Tokyo; is Directors of various companies, once sat in the House of Peers as highest tax payer representative for Tokyo Prefecture. Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Dairoku*, M.A. (Cambridge) Baron, (cr. '02), D. Sc. (Japan), mem. House of Peers, President of the Imperial Kyoto University since '08, Pres. of Teikoku Gakushi-in (Imperial Academy) b. '55 in Mimasaka; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '70 by the Imp. Gov. Graduated mathematics at Cambridge, '77, as one of the wranglers; was next Prof. of mathematics, then President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June 1901—July '03; President of the Peers' School from '04 to '05. Delivered lectures on Japanese education at the University of London, 1909 and at Civic Forum, U.S.A., '10. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Kikuchi, *Jozaburo*, Surg.-Gen. ret. b. '55 in Saga, joined the rank of Army Surgeons in '80, and ultimately raised to General's status attached to the Osaka Division, placed on retired list in '05. Add. Tanimachi, Higashi, Osaka.

Kikuchi, *Takenori*, ex-M.P., b. in Aomori '67, edu. at Keio Gijuku, was was journalist connected wsth the *Jiji* '90-'95, General Affairs Chief of the Kyushu R'ly '95-'02, M.P. for Moji '03, and then for Aomori. Add. Minami Odawara-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, *Takeo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Member of House of Peers, lawyer, b. at Morioka, '54; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor, Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau, and retired '91 to practice law; is the President of the "Hogaku-in" (private law college). Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kikutei, *Kōchō*, Marquis, head of the former house of courtier. Add. Bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kimata, *Tami*, Major-General, Prof. at the Military Gunnery and Engineering School, was b. '57 in Okayama-ken; appointed Sub.-Lieut. of Engineer in '77; sent to France '86 to study military science for several years; was also instructor in the Military Cadets' School; Staff-Officer of the 4th Division, etc. Add. Tani-machi, Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kimbara, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native

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village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationery and toilet oil shops. Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

Kimotsuki, *Kenko*, Baron, (cr. '07) Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mg. Imp. Life-boat Society, Lecturer at Naval Col., was b. 1853 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. '72; held posts of Hydrographical Section, Pres. of Naval Col. etc. Add. Shimo Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Riemon*, b. '34, is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Kimura, *Sakaye*, D. Sc. (Japan), M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00, was b. '68 in Kanazawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference '98, also next conference held in '06, when he read an essay pointing out error in the formula relating to the axis, and his discovery has been acknowledged as Kimura term by the world's astronomers; received first prize by the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Japan.

Kimura, *Seishiro*, Departmental Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was born '61 in Okayama Prefecture. Had once been an editor of the "Chugai Shogyo," next he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself and was appointed its director soon afterward. Add. Minami Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Shunkichi*, Naval Eng. and expert of wireless telegraphy b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools 1893-6, studied at Harvard under late Prof. J. M. Peirce for one year and at Yale under late Prof. J. Gibbs, specially in the line of quatertnions and its physical applications; founder with Prof. J. Molenbrack in Holland, of the International Association for promoting the study of quaternions and allied subjects, which continues to this time. Prof. at the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to America and Europe '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service; had charge of naval wireless telegraph laboratory near Yokosuka Jan. '03, when he hit upon a process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early 1906, his system having been used exclusively during the War, by the Imperial Navy. He attended the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference held in fall '06 at Berlin; was decorated with Middle Cordon Rising Sun (annuity ¥360) for his service in the late War. Add. Yokosuka.

Kimura, *Sosuke*, Naval Surgeon-General and Chief of the Medical Bureau, Navy; was b. '54 in Kagoshima, eldest son of *Kuwo*, retainer of the clan. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kimura, *Yuko*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of 18th Division, was b. in '51 in Tokushima, Sub-Lieut. in '72, Major-Gen. in '01, commanded 16th Brigade in the late War, Brigade Commander of the Bodyguards in '07, Lieut.-Gen. '09, Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Kinkozan, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awata, Kyoto, and 7th of the line, b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awata ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort

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and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, is exhibits having won more than 30 high-grade medals at various exhibitions both home and abroad. Add. Awata, Kyoto.

Kinoshita, *Yuzaburo,* Judge of Adm. Litigation Court, was b. in Wakayama in '64, grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89, entered civil service and was a Governor in Formosa about '96. Add. Okubo, near T.

Kishi, *Seiichi,* D.C.L. (Japan), Barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; was born '67 in Matsuye; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the foremost lawyers. Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kishigami, *Kenkichi,* Zoologist, Head of the Investigation Section, Fishery Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com., was born '67 in Aichi-ken; grad, Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kishimoto, *Tatsuo,* D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. in '52 in Tottori; studied in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boissonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes; is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93; is a founder of the Meiji University. Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kitagaki, *Kunimichi,* Baron, M. of the House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Hokkaido R'ly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, last appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99. Add. Kyoto.

Kitagawa, *Reisuke,* Man. Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric R'ly Co., was b. '61 in Fukui-ken; was once editor of the *Jiji.* Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kitakoga, *Takeichiro,* Rear-Adm., ex-Chief, Torpedo Corps, Yokosuka; was b. '58 in Saga-ken; Ensign '83, promoted to the present rank, meanwhile filling the posts of Superintendent of Naval Ordinance, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief of the Kure Arsenal, etc. Was granted 4th class of Golden Kite '06; placed on retired service '09. Add. Osaki-mura, near Tokyo.

Kitamura, *Shichiro,* Head of the Yokohama Branch of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '64 in Saga-ken; grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and got into the Mitsui Bussan to be promoted in time to present position. Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

Kitazato, *Shibasaburo,* M.D., President of the Japan Medical Society, b. at Kumamoto '59; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-'91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world, has charge of the Gov. blood-serum Laboratory, was bostowed with the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement. Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Kiuchi, *Jushiro,* life Mem. House of Peers ('11), ex-Director of Agr. and Ind., Korea, b. '65 in Kazusa; graduated Law, Imp' Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, House of Peers and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't. Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03; was a Bureau Dir., Korean Residency-Gen. from '06-'11, when he resigned. Add. Seoul, Res.-General.

Kiyosu, *Iyenori,* Count, Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society, is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi, and was born '62 in Kyoto. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73, but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterward to the same of Niigata-ken. Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kiyoura, *Keigo,* Visc., Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and appointed to the present post in '07. Add. Kubo-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Koba, *Sadanaga,* D.C.L. (Japan), Member of the House of Peers, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-'92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Becker,* lawyer, legal adviser, Director of some companies, is an English-born naturalized Japanese; was b. in 1863 and come early in Japan; was adopted by the family of N. Kobayashi as husband of his daughter Suzu in 1889. Add. Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobayashi, *Genzo.* Director of the Imperial Railways, was b. in 1867 in Yonezawa, and adopted in 1894 by Y. Kobayashi of the same place; graduated from Law Coll., Imperial Tokyo University in '96, appointed a Secretary of the Imperial Railways the following year and has since continued in the service. He was one of those civilians who were on board the transport *Hitachi Maru* and taken prisoner by the *Rosia* in the late war. Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, *Koai.* member of the Metropolitan Council of Tokyo, was b. in '45 in Tokyo, and served for a long while at the Treasury in which he rose to the position of a Bureau Director, which he resigned 1891. He has been on the Board of Directors of various companies. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, A remarkable family of artists. "ROHAN," b. '67 is one of master novelists, a George Meredith of Japan. Among his famous works are "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) undertook the colonization of northerly islands of Kuriles, in 1894, and was taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war, but released in '05; his younger brother, NARIMOTO, is a grad. of the Col. Lit. Imp. Tokyo Univ.,

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two sisters Miss NOBU, and and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu, to study in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-'95; then Profs. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy. Both have resigned. "Roban" was Lec. Col. Lit., Imp. Kyoto Univ., and resigned '08-'10; D. Litt. (Japan). Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, *Hideo*, Count, Sectional chief of the Residency-General, Korea, was b. in '76 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late celebrated General Kodama, chief of staff in the late War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo University in 1900 and his since been in the service at above. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Kodera, *Keigo*, Lieut. (cav., ret.), D.C.L., M.P., was b. '77 in Kobe; edu. Kobe Com. School, Colombia, Johns Hopkin's, and further in Germany etc., went through one-year volunteer service and was sent to the front in the late war. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kodera, *Shinsaku*, Secretary at the Foreign Office. was b. in '55 at Himeji, grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '80, Studied in England and Germany '81-'86, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School till '91 when he removed to the Foreign Office, was at the Legation, London '94-'95, then in St. Petersburg, Peking etc. Add. Sugamo-Myogizaka, Tokyo.

Koezuka, *Ryu*, deputy Pres. House of Representatives, was b. '51 in Hyogo-ken, studied under late Kei-u Nakamura and early took to journalism and political life in Tokyo, Dir. of Mining Bureau when the *Kenseito* Cabinet was formed in '98, then Governor of Tokyo which he resigned with fall of the Cabinet, is a leading member of the Nationalist party. Add. Hitotsugi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Koga, *Renzo*, Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office, b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-'80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately sat on the bench of Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet, and again to the present post in '11. Add. Yamabushi-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Koganei, *Seiryo*, M.D., and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his specialty being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85 and has been connected with the University ever since. Add. Akefune-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Koike, *Chozo*, Consul-General at Mukden, Manchuria, since '08, b. '73 at Fukushima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96, attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97, personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00, Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York in '06 at San Francisco, and finally to the present post. Edu. Graduated from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '96

Koike, *Kunizo*, Broker of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Member of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. in Yamanashi-ken in 1866. Began his career under Mr. Wakao, millionaire merchant of Yamanashi and engaged in the business

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of banking, silk export, and gold-mining. In 1898, just after the Sino-Japanese war, opened business on his own account as a stock broker in Tokyo and by strict integrity and deligence he succeeded in gaining the confidence of his clients; with the expansion of his business, he organized it in 1907 as semi-partnership firm under the name of Koike & Company. He was one of the Japanese business men, who, invited by the United Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, undertook a tour through the States in 1909. Add. Office, 2, Kabuto-cho; residence, Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Koike, *Masanao*, Baron (cr. '07), Surg.-Gen. (ret.) and ex-Dir, Med. Bureau, Army, b. in Yamagata in '54; entered the Mil. Surgery School '77, Capt.-Surgeon '84; Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War and was rewatded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; proceeded to Austria on official business '97, 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Kobinata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Koizumi, *Yeitaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff to Yokosuka Admiralty; was b. in '65 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain '02; Rear-Adm, '08, was Divisional Commander of the *Matsushima* in the Japan-China war; was on the Committee charged to bring home the cr. *Azuma* from France in '01; Chief Staff to Takeshiki Naval Station '03-'04. Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

Kojima, *Kenshi*, B. Ar. (cornell, class '81), Prof. First High School since '86, and Mem. of the Teacher's Licence Committee; is reputed as English scholar. Add. Yumi-cho, 1/23 Hongo, Tokyo..

Komatsu, *Kenjiro*, Vice-Minister of Communications, was b. '63 in Nagano-ken, grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, and has been connected with the Department ever since, having been promoted to the present post in 1911. Was despatched abroad in '97 on official business; was severely wounded by a burglar in Sept. '11 in his official residence. Add. Official Residence Dep't.

Komatsu, *Midori*, Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau, Korean Gov.-Gen., was b. '65 in Tokyo; grad. at Michigan Univ', '90; translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; transferred to Korea where he has risen to the present position. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Komatsu, *Teruhisa*, 2nd Lieut. (Navy), Marquis newly created in '10 to succeed the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; was b. '88, fourth son of the late Prince Kita-Shirakawa; grad. at Naval Academy '09. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Komatsubara, *Yeitaro*, ex-Minister of Education and Member of the House of Peers, b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Vice-Minister of Justice, and next of Home Affairs Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903; Minister of Education from '08 till '11. Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

Komoto, *Jujiro*, D.M., b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-'89; Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, T.

Komura, *Jutaro*, Marquis (cr. Baron '02, Count '07, Marquis '11), ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was b. in Hyuga '55; one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, grad. from Harvard of the class '77; appointed an official of the Justice Dep't, but transferred to

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the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau; was Chargé d'Affaires at Peking till the eve of the outbreak of the War of '94-'95; appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward; made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relations between Japan and Korea took a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen and remained in Seoul as Minister, to be soon recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister till '98 when he was transferred as Minister at Washington; to St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to represent Japan in the memorable International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble; was given portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Katsura Cabinet '01-'05, and had to direct diplomatic affairs of the country at the most momentous period in the history of his country first in regard to the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the Portsmouth negotiation of peace, the second Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and lastly the Japan-Chinese Negotiation as a corollary of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Returning home early Jan. '06 from the mission to Peking he resigned the Ministry and was appointed immediately after a Privy Councillor; was next Ambassador to England '06-'08, and then to the Ministerial post for the second time and resignep in '11. He was granted K.C.B. by the late King Edward. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Rempei*, Baron (cr. '11), President of the Nippon Yusen Kaishi (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service in transport business during the war. Was M. P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics. Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kondo, *Motoki*, Inspector General of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Director of the Naval Experimental Section, Mem. of the Dep't of Materials, Navy, was b. '64 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyoku-sha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kono, *Hironaka*, Leader of the Kokumin-to, M.P. of unbroken record, b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years: seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals' the Progressives, and at once sprang into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting an impeachment Reply to the Throne soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 5th, but was acquitted. Add. Kobinata, Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Konoike, *Zenne-mon*, Baron (cr. '11); is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co.

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and the Osaka Savings Bank. The family shares with the Sumitomo family the honorable post of being the oldest merchant prince in Osaka, but the latter is more conservative than the other. Mr. Zenzaburo Ashida, Gen. Man. of the house, has charge of the affairs of the family whose head Ben-emon Konike, remaining as a titular head, like a monarch in a fully developed constitutional country. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, *Fumimaro,* Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a gosseke (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.) whose brother Kanezane (1148-1207) founded the three princely houses of Kujo, Nijo and Ichijo. The present head is still a minor and his father Atsumaru (1863-1904) was President of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Koyama, *Junji,* Governor of Gumma, was b. in '70 at Kumamoto, graduated law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '95 was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, having held posts of Personal Secretary to the Ministers of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce, Director of Fishery Bureau in the latter Department in '06 and transferred to the present office in '08. Add. Maebashi.

Kozai, *Yoshinao,* D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D. (Leiptsic), Dean and Prof. of Coll. Agriculture, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; was b. 1865 in Kyoto-fu; grad. the Komaba Agr. Col. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-'95; Leipsic '95-'99, and resumed the duty at Komaba; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara '03 and then its chief '06; Dean in '11. Add. Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Katsumi,* Dir. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co., 3rd son of Denye-mon Higuchi, was b. '69 in Kagoshima; was adopted as son and heir by the late Mr. Kubota; graduated from Law Col. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94; to be soon attached to the Bureau of National Treasury of the Nippon Ginko, and then transferred to the present post in '05. Add. South Manch. R'ly Co., Tokyo.

Kubota, *Seishu,* ex-Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly was b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. Law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, but transferred in the same year to the present post. Started for Europe in '08 on a tour of inspection of railway affairs, and returned home in '10. App. Governor of Miye in '11. Add. Tsu, Ise.

Kubota, *Seitaro,* Judge, Adm. Litigation Court. b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-'99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, remaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03—10. Add. Fukide-cho. Shiba, Tokyo.

Kubota, *Yuzuru,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Education, Mem. House of Peers (since '94) b, '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93-'94, and finally its chief, had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Ordar of Sacred Treasure. Add. Kanatomi cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kuga, *Michihisa,* Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son ef the Emperor Murakami. The present head b. at Kyoto, '41; was appointed a commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the

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Restoration, Sec of the Imperial Household and the Cabinet, then Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations in '09. Add. Shin-ogawa-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Kujo, *Michizane*. Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gossekke* (see Ichijo); founded by Kanezane (1148-1207). The present head was b. 1869 and Ritualist on duty at Court. and one of his sisters is now the Crown Princess. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuki, *Takadzu*. Baron, (cr' '05) Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, Director of the Imperial Nara Museum since '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor; is a great virtuoso in Japanese painting. Add. 14, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kuma, *Tokuzo*, Paymaster-General of the Imperial Bodyguards Division, was b. in Fukuoka in 1862, Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Lieutenant in '88, removed to the Accountant service in '93, Paymaster-Colonel in '05 and Paymaster-General in '09. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kume, *Keiichiro*, a noted painter of the Western school. b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; is noted for landscape painting. Add. Iigura-Katamachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kinya*, ex-Vice-Minister of the Dep't Agr. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-'07. Resigned the post of Vice Min. in '08. Add. Nagazumi-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Kume, *Kunitake*, D. Litt. (Japan), historian, Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in 1872; was next in the compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign; has been connected with Waseda ever since. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kume, *Ryosaku*, Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07, was born '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and another private university in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Kunisawa, *Shimbei*, Vice-President of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '06; was born in '64; a native of Tosa; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-'05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created. Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

Kurachi, *Tetsukichi*, Dir. of Political Bureau, b. '71 in Kanazawa, passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign Office in '97 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01 and Secretary of Agri. and Com. which latter he resigned in '03, attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun, 3rd class Sacred Treasure for his service in regard to the conclusion of conventions with France and Russia, and with 3rd class Rising Sun

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for the latter service. Decorated with 2nd class Rising Sun for the Annexation of Korea. Edu. Grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '94. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, *Yuzaburo*, Pres. Justice Dep't, since '09. Korean Gov.-Gen., b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. the Law Coll., Justice Dept. '79; Judge '82; long held post of Councillor of the Judical Dep't. Dir. Civil and Cri'l Bureau '98; Vice-Minister '99; Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chi. Procurator of the Osaka and Tokyo Appeal Courts, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; Vice-Min. of Justice of the Korean Gov. '07. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Kure, *Bunso*, chief statist of Dep't of Agr. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kure, *Daigoro*, Chief-Man. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; was sent to China by the Foreign Office in '77 to study the Chinese language; attaché to the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin '85; Chancellor to the Japanese Consulate at London '86; transferred to Bombay which post he soon resigned to enter the Mitsui Bussan. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kurino, *Shin-ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Amb. to France b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94; then at Rome '96; at Paris '97; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06. Was granted patent of Barony and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun as War honour. Add. Imp. Jap. Embassy, Paris.

Kuroda, *Kiyoteru*, b. 66; studied painting at Paris '84-'93; startled purists and unsophisticated circles by exhibiting nude pictures at Exhibition; is one of the master painters of Western school. Prof. Tokyo Art. Acad. since its commencement. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kuroda, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr, '08, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-'89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Kuroiwa, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Chōho*, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals. Add. Kogai-cho Azabu, Tokyo.

Kuroki, *Iten* Gen. (ret.) Count, (Baron '95, elevated '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Class of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor), b. in Satsuma, '44; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Weihai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the late War and won the first great victory at the Battle of

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the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '95. Attended Jamestown Exhibition U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kurose, *Yoshikudo,* Baron ('07). holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut-Gen. (ret.), b. '46; in Okayama; ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War.

Kuru, *Masamichi,* architect to Edu. Dep't, b. '58 at Shizuoka; grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Edu. Dep't '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectural section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices. Add. Edogawa, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Kusakabe, *Benjiro,* Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan) Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City-Office; was b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kusakabe, *Sankuro,* ex-Dir. of For. Sec., Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, b. '70 at Kuwana, passed dip. and con. service examination in '94, attaché at Seoul the same year. eleve Consul at Honolulu in '85, attaché at Rome '96 where he remained till '01, Sec. at St. Petersburg in '01, at Sweden Norway in '04, at Rome '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with grant of money for the late War. Edu. Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Uniu. (Law) in '94.

Kusunose, *Yukihiko,* Lieut.-Gen., Director Technical Investigation Bureau was b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of the Army (Artillery) '79; was sent to Kurope in suite of Generals Nogi and Kawakami, in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07: filled in the meanwhile the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, Head of the Saghalien Government, and Com. of the Yura Fort. Add. War Office.

Kuwada, *Kumazo,* D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Imp. University, Tokyo., Member of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96-'98, especially Social Politics, to organize the Social-Political Association on his return home; elected Member of the House of Peers by mutual vote, the same year: wrote "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and factory law and labor Insurance. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Maeda, *Masana,* promoter of various business organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89; and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. The present Goni-kai (Five-two Staple Association) was result of his extensive canvassing. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Maeda, *Takeshiro,* Meg. of the Nippon Electric Co., Agents for the western Electric Co., Proprietor of the *Industrial Magazine,* Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. in Niigata-ken '67, graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '88; and has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in the electric world; made a tour of inspection through Europe and America in '05. Add. Shin-ami, Azabu, Tokyo.

Maejima, *Mitsu,* Baron, (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the inital stage of tha service, and laid the foundation of its present perfection. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system. Add. Sekiguchi, Koishikawa, T.

Maki, *Bokushin,* Adviser of Japan Fishery Co., was b. in '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office. then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament as politician of the now dissolved National Union. Add. Tansu-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Makino, *Nobuaki,* Minister of Agr. and Com. Baron (cr. '07) second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-'92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to be made Min. of Education, post which had been reserved for him. Privy Councillor in '09 and to the present post in '11. Was granted Grand Cross of Rising Sun and patent of nobility as war honor. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Makoshi, *Kyohei,* Dir. Japan Beer Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), was b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui, forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan; which establishment he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba. Tokyo.

Mano, *Bunji,* Dir. Technical Education Bureau, b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow University. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers London, studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; elevated to the present post '01 retaining the chair in the University. Also acts as senate of the Imperial University of Tokyo, member of the Deliberative Council of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. President of the Imperial Earthquake investigation committee. Add. Kami Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Masaki, *Naohiko,* Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief

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of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was appointed to the present post '01; was Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Eisaku,* Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Joint-stock Co.; was b. '65; in Tokyo and is brother of Takashi Masuda. Add. Ippongi, Shinagawa, near Tokyo;

Masuda, *Takashi,* Gen. Man. of the celebrated Mitsui Family, b. '48; in Sado, of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that island; appointed cavalry officer shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Marquis Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

Masuda, *Taro,* Dir. of the Yingkow Hydraulic Electric Co., the Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Co. and of the Japan Fire Insur. Co-, etc.; was b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur dramatist. Add. Hama-cho, Nihombashi, Tokye.

Masujima, *Rokuichiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law Imp. Uni., Tokyo in '77. and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for somewhile Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matano, *Taku,* Director of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of the then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post. Add. Nakano-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsubara, *Shinnosuke,* Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'33; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time, taking charge of the Fishery Institute, at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Matsuda, *Masahisa,* Minister of Justice, b. '45; in Saga; studied in France; served for a short while in the Justice Department; started with Marquis Saionji a short-lived Liberal paper; was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School; began politics under Itagaki, and has been returned for Saga-ken since '90 (with the break of '92-'97); in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in '98, he was Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900-1901, Minister of Education; President of the Lower House from Mar. '04 to Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet. Minister of Justice '06-'08

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transferred to Treasury in consequence of resignation of Baron Sakatani in Jan. '08. and again to the present post in '11. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, T.

Matsudaira, *Masanao*, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is President of Japan Sericultural Association. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres., Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; crossed over to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth. Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken.

Matsui, *Keishiro*, Coun. Japanese Embassy in Washington, b. '68 at Osaka; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early '06; transferred to present post in '08. Add. Japanese Embassy, U.S.A.

Matsu-ishi, *Yasuharu*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal chief of the General Staff Board; b, '59 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. of infantry in '83; Col. in '03; Major-Gen. in '07. Add. Kobinatadaimachi. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Iwao*, Vice-Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Co's., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business. Add. Minamisakuma-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsukata, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir, of several other leading concerns in Keihan districts. Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

Matsukata, *Masayoshi*, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LLD. (Oxford); one of the "elder statemen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji, till in '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excessive issue in the civil trouble, '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the united attack of the Liberals and the Progressives; had to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in the establishment of gold monometallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03 which was an outcome of peculiar circumstance. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and on the death of Count Sano, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, '03 he was appointed as his successor. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Matsukata, *Shosaku,* ex-Minister to Siam (resig., '07), b. '63 at Kagoshima; 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata, started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussel Univ. which finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation at Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Matsukawa, *Sei-in,* Lieut.-General and Pres. of the Oriental Development Co., was b. '59 in Miye-ken; Sub..Lieut. in '82; Major-General in '05, meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Sino-Japanese War as a Staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during the late war; Sectional Chief of the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; filled the present chair in '08. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Matsuki, *Kan-ichiro,* Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, was b. '72 in Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; was Secretary of Communication Department '97-'07; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways till his transfer to the present post on the municipalization of the Tokyo Street Electric Railways. Add. Tokyo City Office.

Matsumoto, *Jutaro,* once a great power in business circle of Osaka, but subsequently lost this position owing to that stumbling of the 130th Bank, Osaka, of which he was President. He was b. '44 in Tamba; amassed a fortune by his shrewed business foresight and promoted the 130th Bank to be elected its President. Since then till his retirement from active business '04 he had been connected with almost all new important enterprises started in Osaka. Add. Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Matsumoto, *Yasushi,* Rear-Adm., Dir. of the Naval Construction Board, Member of Admirals' Council; b. '59 in Tokyo-fu; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '83; Chief Navigation Officer and Staff of the Standing Squadron; attached to the Bureau for Naval Affairs; Com. of the *Yayeyama*; Mem. of the Naval Dep't of Materials; Rear-Adm. and Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Yard in '07 and then transferred to the present post. Add. Hikawa-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Matsumura, *Mosuke,* was b. '66 in Shizuoka grad. Law College of Imp, Univ. of Tokyo '94; an official at the Hokkaido Prefectural Government; passed the higher civil service examination '96; Secretary of the Iwate Prefectural Office and Secretary of Nagasaki-ken; Councillor of the Educational Office '00; Director of Ordinary Education Bureau '08-'11. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Matsunaga, *Masatoshi,* Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 2nd (Sendai) Div., b. in Kumamoto '51; Sub-Lieut., '76; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '00; fought in the late War first as Com. of a Brigade of the 2nd Div. (Sendai) and promoted to the present post in '06. Add. Sendai Army Div.

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Matsuoka, *Koki*, ex-Min. of Agr. and Com. and Mem. House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90: Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94, and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06, when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Matsura, *Atsushi*, Count, mem. House of Peers, formerly of the house that held the fief of Hirado; studied at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge; succeeded to the title in '08. Add. Mukoyanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Matsuyama, *Yotaro*, Dr. and Dir. of the Sonseido Hospital; b. in Tokyo '73; studied at the Jikei-in Medical Col.; passed the medical practioners' examination and then prosecuted immediately afterwards further study at Berlin, Strasburg, and Vienna, returning home in '00. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Matsuzaki, *Kuronosuke*, D.C.L, (Japan) Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo. b. '62; grad. Univ., '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School. Was compelled to resign the same '08 owing to the student's agitation to have the school raised to the status of univ., to which demand he was decidedly opposed; is now Prof. Law, Imp. T. Univ. Add. Imperial Tokyo University.

Mayeda, *Toshitamé*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo of Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *Koku*, the house having been founded by Toshiiye (d. 1599), trusted lieutenant of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. 1885, son of a scion of the house and was adopted by it which had no male issue. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Megata, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Financial Adviser to Korean Government, member of the House of Peers, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad· Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of Bureau Director which was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; is chairman of the Harvard Club. Add. Haramachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Minakami, *Hiromi*, ex-Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec., House of Representatives, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn, which last he resigned '05 to take up the Mayoralty; he resigned in '09. Add. Nippon Club, Tokyo.

Mikami, *Sanji*, Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Uni. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col. ('91); Prof. at the Girls' Higher N. S. '92; is Superintendent of the Historiographical work in charge of the University; sent to Germany to attend a conference, the International Oriental Society which was held at Hamburg in '02. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Minami, *Hiroshi*, Chief Secretary, Cabinet, b. Toyama-ken, graduated Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to the above post in January '08,

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which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet in July '08 and again appointed in '11. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Minobe, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; private secretary, and sectional chief at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03. Add. Hokkaido Col. Bk., Sapporo.

Minobe, *Tatsukichi*, D.C.L. (Japan) Men, of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo, was b. '73; in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99; '01. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Minoura, *Katsundo*, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, acts for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communications, Chairman, Intarnational Press Society, Tokyo. Add. Higashigoken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Ki*, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Mishima, *Tsuryo*, M.D., Lecturer in the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Mishima Pediature Hospital; was b. '67; in Tokyo; grad. Med. Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89; and studied in its post-grad. course afterwards; Prof. at the Higher Normal School and Superintendent for School Hygiene '96, honoured with the doctorate in '02. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, T.

Mishima, *Yataro*, Viscount, member of the House of Peers and Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '65; in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Mishima Tsuyo, founder of the house; studied economics in America, '84-'88; repeated his visit '89-'92; President '11. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Misu, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07) holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), Vice-Admiral, Member of the Admirals Council, b. at Hikone, '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm., '01, and Director of the Personal Bureau; during the late War he was Com. of the 2nd squad. under Adm. Kamimura and was slighsly wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted Vice-Admiral, and Chief Naval Station, Port Arthur, Feb. '06, appointed to Deputy Chief, Naval Staff, '06, to present post '09. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa. Tokyo.

Mita, *Kitsu*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan; was b. '51; in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78; and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Yokohama City Office.

Mitsui, *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy. The eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are proprietors of different concerns the control of which is however left in the hands of "executive officials." The establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr.

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Senkichiro Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't.) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Giichi Iida and the third under Dr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock **Hchiroemon Mitsui,** was b. in '57 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-'74, succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his prodecessor who had no issue, was created Baron 1900, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former times. The eleven houses of the Mitsui are **Hachirojiro** (Pres. of Bussan Kaisha), **Tokuemon** (Pres. Shinagawa Woolen Factory) Takayasu (Pres. Mitsui Bank), **Genemon** (Pres. Mining), **Morinosuke** (Pres. Shibaura Works), Yonosuke, Takenosuke, Morinosuke, besides the Baron mentioned above. **Hachirojiro** was created a Baron in 1911. Add. Imai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mitsukuri, *brothers;* family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made Baron shortly before death. Of the three others the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second, Prof. K, Mitkurski of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., biologist, died in '10; The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, was b. '62, grad. Science at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85, sent to Germany, where owing to weak eye-sight, he changed subject of study to history, returning home '93 and has since been connected with the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Rinsho was created a Baron in '97 and the title is now borne by his youngest son Toshio who was b. in '89. Add. Tokyo Imp. Uuiv.

Miura, *Goro,* Privy Councillor since 10, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c., retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrine of Ruedhism. Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Miura, *Kinnosuke,* M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-'92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his mother College on returning home; full Prof. in the same in '95, and was conferred with *Igakuhakushi* a little later. Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

Miura, *Moriji,* M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57; in Fukushima-ken; studied Medicine in the Imp. University of Tokyo and in Germany, first in '82 and next in '02; has charge of the chair of Pathology and Anatomy. Add. Suehiro-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Miura, *Taisuke,* ex-Press. of lately nationalized Kobu R'ly, b. in Choshu '56; brother of Vis't Aoki, Privy Councillor; accompanied his brother to Berlin and studied agriculture and wine brewing '74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu R'ly, '90-06. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Miwata, *Masako,* was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady aducationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took

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to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese. and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago. Add. Goban-cho, Koji-machi Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Hisaki*, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44; in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks. Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

Miyabe, *Kingo*, D. Sc. (Japan), Dr. Sc. (Harvard), Prof. of the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Miyagawa, *Kozan*, originator of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Art Commissionner to the Imp. Household, b. '43; in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96. Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

Miyagawa, *Kyujiro*, Vice-Man. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is the 3rd son of Hikogoro Miyagawa, was b. '62, in Tokyo. Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post. Add. Sendagi Hongo, Tokyo.

Miyahara, *Jiro*, Baron (cr. '07), D. Eng. (Japan), Naval Eng.-General (ret.) was b. '58 in Shidzuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japanese War in '04. Mem. of the House of Peers '11. The Baron invented Miyahara Boiler. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Miyake, *Hiidzu*, M.D. mem. House of Peers; mem. Imperial Academy Emeritus Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. 1848 at Tokyo. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa. Tokyo.

Miyake, *Yujiro*, D. Litt. (Japan), author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon*, but quarelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff, in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin*, is now the organ of this clique. Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, *Naoki*, Rear-Adm., Commander of Chin-hai Bay Fort, Chosen, was b. '59 in Kanazawa, Kaga; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '82; has recently

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been promoted to the present rank after having held posts of Member of the 2nd Section of the Naval Staff Board, Attache to Japanese Legation in America, Vice-Com. of the *Itsukushima*, Captain of the *Chokai*, *Tsukuba*, and *Hashidate*, Commander of the Standing Squadron, etc. Add. Masan, Chosen.

Miyaoka, *Tsunejiro*, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Registered Patent Agent; b. Nov. '65 in Osaka, second son of Chikanori Takenaka, succeeded by adoption Chikanori's father Kanyemon Miyaoka; m. Kei Masaki '88; graduated Law College Imperial University, Tokyo, qualified for legal profession and entered Diplomatic Service '87; worked in the Law Department of the Foreign Office '87-'92; Sec. Japanese Legation, Washington, '92-'94; Charge d'Affaires to U.S.A. '94; First Sec Japanese Legation, Berlin, '94-'99; Charge d'Affaires to Germany and Belgium '97-'98; Minister Resident and Principal Law Officer of the Foreign Office 1900-'06; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague '04-'05; Counsellor of Embassy at Washington with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary '06-'08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; resigned Government service and started general law practice in October '09. Residence: 13 Shinsakamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo. Office: 1 Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Miyazaki, *Michisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; was b. '55 in Ise and grad. the Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80 and subsequently entered service of the Educational Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional officer of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home, in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, *Manabu*, Botanist, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '61 in Tokyo; grad. the Col. of the Science of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '90 and further studied in its post-grad. course and in Germany ('92-'95). Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, *Taizo*, mem. House of Peers since '98, lawyer, b. 45; entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which he resigned in '97. Add. Sendagaya, Onden, T.

Mizumachi, *Kesaroku*, Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Saga; graduated from Law, Imperial University, Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as additional post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with additional port of Temporary Pension Adjustment Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; ordered to proceed to Europe and to change post with Mr. Wakatsuki who represented the Treasury as Financial Agent and held the post till his transfer to the Bank in '11. Add. Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

Mizuno, *Rentaro*, Director of Public Works Bureau. Home Office; b. '68; in Akita; graduated Law Imp. Univ., '92; official of Dep't of Agr. and Com. '93; removed to Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Add. Shirokane Saru-machi, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, *Kotaro*, ex-M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; grad. the Keio

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Gijuku and also Middle Temple coming home about '93; meanwhile was on the suite of Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '96. Has been twice returned to the House, visited abroad with his wife in 1910. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mogi, *Sobei,* Agent of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74; by Yasuhei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama. Add. Bentencho, Yokohama.

Mogi, *Yasuhei,* Agent of the Mogi Ginko. Pres. of the Yokohama 74th Bank; Dir. of the 2nd Bank, and of the Yokohama Savings Bank, Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; b. '72; in Aichi-ken, and adopted by the late Yasuhei Mogi, and succeeded to his estate '94. Is a leading businessman in Yokohama. Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Mori, *Goro,* Baron Member of the House of Peers, Manager of Red Cross Society, etc. was b. in '71 in Tokyo; a son of late Prince Gentoku Mori, of the House of Choshu, was created a Baron and ordered to set up a new house in recognition of his father's service in the grand work of Restoration, educated in England from '88-'96. m. in '96, lady Masako. aunt of Marquis Matsudaira, and has four sons and two daughters. Add. Takanawa Shiba, T.

Mori, *Ichibei,* Rear-Adm., Commander of Torpedo Corps, Kure; was b. in '58 in Satsuma; midshipman in '81; divisional commander of the cr. *Itsukushima* in the Japan-China War '94-5; was on the committee charged to bring home the cr. *Chitose* from America in '98; Captain in '02; commander of the *Takachiho* '03-4; Rear-Adm. in '08. Add. Kure Admiralty.

Mori, *Moto-aki,* Prince, one of the great *daimyo* founded by Motonari, (1497-1571 A.D. and enjoying fief of 369,000 *koku* at Choshu to which it was cut down from 1,200,000 *koku* for having sided with the enemy of the Tokugawa in the battle of Sekigahara. The clan, together with the house of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. forty years ago. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, *Rintaro,* M.D., D. Litt (Japan), Lieut.-Gen I.A.U.C. and Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as literateur and writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military hygiene since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies. Principal medical officer of the Tokyo Division '03-'07; promoted to the present office in '08. Was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite 2nd class Rising Sun (war honor.) Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Morikawa, *Takeshi,* Commander of 26th Brigade of Infantry, was born in 1857 at Mito, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '81, Lieutenant in '85, Captain in '91, Major in '96. Lieutenant Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05, Major-General in '08. Bdd. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

Morimura, *Ichizaemon,* b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; engaged in export and import bnsiness for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. *Yen* 500,000, and was once a director of the Bank of Japan. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Morita, *Mokichi,* ex-Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90. and held posts at perfectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Department of Com. & Agr. the following

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year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and also visited India in '07. Is now Pres. of a spinning Co. in Kyoto. Add. Kyoto.

Morinaga, *Taichiro,* proprietor of the Morinaga Firm, one of the largest confectionary factories in Tokyo, was born in '65 at Saga, came up to the capital about '90 where he started confectionary manufacture in foreign style, then proceeded to U.S.A. and England to study the art, returned home about '03 and started the business. Add. Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Morishita, *Gannan,* President of the Tokyo Mercantile Agency, was born at Wakayama in '52, graduated from Keio Gijuku in '74, appointed Director of former Mitsubishi Commercial School founded by the Mitsubishi in '78, appointed junior secretary of the Treasury in '81, left it the following year and joined the staff of the *Jiji.* Started the Mercantile Agency in '95 toured in Europe and America '07. He combines auditor of Imperial Life Ins. Co. Add. Shirokane Sankocho, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Hajime,* Pres. of Colonization Bureau, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was oganized in '92, by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statemen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1900; was Vice-President of the House of Rep. '98-1902, appointed to the present post in '11. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Motoda, *Sakunoshin,* B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. '62. in Kurume; crossed over to America '86; and remained there till '96, meanwhile studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon Collage, University of Geun. and Columbia University and also attending to religious work. He attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and in '08 travelled through India as a lecturer. In 1910 he was in America again to attend the General Convention of the Church to which he belongs. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motono, *Ichiro,* Baron (cr. '07), D.C.L. (Japan), Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, b. '62, in Saga-ken; was translator in the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93. and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to be Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Detegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Granted 2nd Order Rising Sun. Add. Japanese Embassy, Russia.

Moto-ori, *Ho-ei,* D. Litt. (Japan), tutor to the Crown Prince in Japanese classies, b. '34; in Ise, is a grandson of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the 18th century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp, Court. Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Motora, *Yujiro,* D. Litt. Prof. of Imp. Uni., Tokyo; b '58 at Sanda, Settsu, studied at the Doshisha, '76-'79 proceeded to America and studied Philosophy and Mental Science at Boston and Johns Hopkin's Universities '83-'88, receiving Ph, D. from the latter. Appointed to the present post on returning home. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Motoyama, *Hak-un,* sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95;

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he filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the *alma ma'er*. and at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, Prince Ito and some others. Add. Haramachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Mudaguchi, *Gengaku*, was b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Goverment in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street Electaic trams, he was for a while President of the new concern in '06. Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Murai, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son of a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He found some means to go over to America, learned the art of cigarette-making, and first brand of cigarettes, first in Japan, was put on the market, in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at *yen* 5,000,000. This concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital *yen* 1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, T.

Murai, *Mosao*, of the Murai Ginko, was b. 63; in Okayama-ken, studied at the Doshi-sha, and was adopted by the Murai family; proceeded to N. Carolina, U.S.A., 94; to study tobacco industry. Add. Minami-Sakumacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Murai, *Teinosuke*, Ph. D. (Yale), Mg. Dir. Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc., was b. '70, in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Kami Rokbancho; Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Murai, *Yasukata*, Dir. of the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha, was b. '54 in Hyogo-ken; engaged in foreign trade at Kobe from the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, and was New York agent for several firms; m. an American lady. Add. Kobikicho IX/30, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Murakami, *Kakuichi*, Rear-Adm., Sectional Chief of the Naval Education Board; b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '08 and transferred to the head office. Add. Kasumigaseki, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Muraki, *Masami*, Baron, (cr. '07) Lieut.-Gen., Chief aide de camp to the Crown Prince, was b. '56 in Kochi, Sub.-Lieut. of Art. '79, studied in France '80-'83, was afterward prof. at the Cadet School, Per. Sec. to the War Minister etc., Lieut.-Gen. in '96. Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

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Muraoka, *Han-ichi*, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. Imp. Univ., Kyoto, was b. '53 in Tottori; official of Edu. Dept. '75, studied physics in Berlin '78-'81, Prof. Imp. Univ., First Higher School, etc., and finally transferred to the present post. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Murase, *Haruo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. Tokyo Higher Com. School, etc., Mg. Dir. of the Imp. Marine Transport and Fire Ins. Co., was b. '71 in Fukui-ken, edu. Kobe Com. School, Tokyo Higher Com. School, Antwerp Higher Com. School, and Leipsic University. Add. Haruki-cho 3/24, Hongo, T.

Murata, *Jun*, Lieut.-Gen., and Chief of the Fortification Dep't, War Office, having been transferred to it in '09, from the duty of attaché to the Residency-General, Seoul, b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86; studied tactics in France and Italy '86-'89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg; promoted to Lieut.-General in July '09. Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tamotsu*, Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Osaka, once an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '79 to investigate criminal laws, etc., has been active as fishery propagandist since he resigned '90. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tanryo*, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of history subjects. Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Murata, *Tsuneyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77 as a Major. Add. Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Murayama, *Ryuhei*, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, and by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahis to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

Murota, *Yoshibumi*, Member of the House of Peers, President of Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and of 110th, Bank at Shimonoseki, was b. in '47 at Mito, entered the Foreign Office in which he steadily rose till he was appointed Resident-Minister at Mexico '02-'04, resigned the service and then entered business. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Muto, *Sanji*, Mng. Dir. Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., was b. '67 in Gifu, grad. Keiogijuku about '90 and has since been connected with business; rewarded with Blue Ribbon medal in '10 for his service in promoting spinning industry and *yen* 100,000 disbursed for protection of operatives. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Mutsu, *Hirokichi*, Count b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) distinguished diplomatist about treaty revision and Shimonoseki treaty; the new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Secretary at Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Secretary on leave of absence, having returned home in '10. Add. Foreign Office.

Nabeshima, *Chokudai*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '49; studied in England for several years from '71; Min. at Rome '80-'82, Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres. Italian Association,

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Tokyo. The Marchioness is Pre. of Volunteer Nurse Association. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nabeshima, *Keijiro*, Minister Plen. Env. Extraordinary to Belgium, b. '60 in Saga, attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa in late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00, and to London in '02. Sec. at head office in '03, Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07-'09. Add. Japanese Legation, Brussels.

Nagai, *Kiuichiro*, Yokohama Agent of N.Y.K.; long held posts in the Dep't of Education which he resigned about fifteen years ago and entered the N.Y.K. and was appointed its Shanghai Agent at first and then removed to the present post. Add. Yokohama Branch, N.Y.K.

Nagai, *Nagoyoshi*, M.D. and D. Phr. Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-83); appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and continues to hold the post. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady. Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, *Takuboku*, Baron, Member of House of Peers, Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine Transport Ins. Co., was b. '64; in Tokyo. eldest son of Cho-Kan, 1st baron; studied at the Peers School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in 86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers school. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagamori, *Tokichiro*, was b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long served as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Taeasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04; has undertaken some business with French capitalists but has given it up. Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

Naganuma, *Shūkei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '57 at Ichinoseki, studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, T.

Nagaoka, *Gaishi*, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite Lieut.-Gen., Com'der of 13th Div., b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; entered the Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen, '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, in Mar., '06; Com. of 1st Brigade, Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut-Gen. '09, and transferred to present post in '08. Add. Takata, Echigo.

Nagasaki, *Seigo*, H.I. M's Court-Councillor and Director-General of the Bureau of the Supplies, and Grand Master of the Household of H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, born at Kagoshima, 1855, studied in America and England; returned home about 1880 and has been connected with the Court ever since; bearer of the First Class Order of the Sacred Tacasure; the Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order; of the Kinght Commander of St. Michael and St. George and several Grand Crosses of other foreign Orders. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Nagashima, *Washitaro,* M.P. and Barrister at Tokyo, was b. in Saku-shu in '68, grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, appointed junior Councillor of Justice, resigned '93; and then began practice, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Keigi,* Mg. Dir. of the Furukawa Mining Co., was b. '58; in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85, Sec. of Japanese Legation at Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of German Legation and others; chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '95; which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nakada, *Kinkichi,* Director of the Sumitomo General Head Office and Manager of the Sumitomo Bank, was b. '60 in Akita grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '90; Judge at various Courts which post resigned and became manager of Besshi Copper Mine of the Sumitomo; transferred to the present post in '10. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Nakadate, *Chozaburo,* Surgeon-General and Medical Chief of the Fourth Division, was born in '63 at Tokyo, appointed Surgeon-Sub-Lieutenant in 85, Surgeon-Major '95, Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel '97, Surgeon-Colonel '04, promoted to Surgeon-General '08. Add. Kanazawa.

Nakagawa, *Kenjiro,* Pres. of the Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo; b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peer's School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc., with an additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; of the Sendai Technical School '06-'10 and then appointed to present post. Add. Gov. Women's Higher Normal School, Tokyo.

Nakahama, *To-ichiro,* M.D. was b. in Tokyo, '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, *Tokugoro,* President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co., b. at Kanazawa '60. grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau, which he resigned about '98; to take charge of the company which he has raised to the present state of activity. Add. Osaka, Shosen Kaisha.

Nakamatsu, *Morio,* Dir. of the Patent Bureau, was b. '65; in Wakayama, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '91, entered the Dep't of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau, and finally its Director in '09. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Nakamizo, *Tokutaro,* Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm., ex-Member of Admirals' Council, and ex-Dir. Military Affairs Bureau, Navy; was b. in Saga in '57; midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attache to the Legation in London '02-'03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04; placed on retired list '10. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Nakamuda, *Kuranosuke,* Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '31; in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Junzo,* President of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and mechanical engineer; b. in Kumamoto in '56· graduated mechanics at

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the now defunct Engineering College in '82; studied in England and Germany '95-'97; appointed to the present post in '06. Add. Kumamoto Higher Technical School.

Nakamura, *Kaku*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut. Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp. to the Emperor since '08, b. '54; in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut., '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander; Maj.-Gen., '99; commanded the forlorn-hope at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; Lieut.-Gen. '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, Com. 15th Division '07. Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Mu-ichi*, Commander of 3rd Brigade of Infantry, was born in '63 at Nagasaki, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '79, Sub-Lieutenant in '83, Captain in '87, Major in '95, Lieutenant Colonel in '02, Colonel in '05. Major-General in '09. Add. Sendai.

Nakamura, *Shingo*, lawyer and Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc., b. '70; in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94 and continued his study at its University Hall and in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy); one of the "Jingo Professors" in the late war. Add. Babashita, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Tatsutaro*, Professors of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83-'86, then Professor at the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-'93; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakamura, *Yûjiro*, Lieut.-General (Ret.), Baron, Chief of the Steel Foundry of the Dept. of Ag. and Com. since '03, Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and finally the present post since '06. Add. Steel Foundry, Wakamatsu.

Nakamura, *Zeko*, President of the South Manchuria R'ly, was b. in '65 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the Governor-General's Office in Kwantung provinces, Manchuria; succeeded Baron Goto as President of the Company in '08. Add. Dalny, Manchuria.

Nakano, *Buyei*, M.P., President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long time the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (fore-runner of the present Tokyo Street R'ly Co.), and has been elected Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange several years ago. He sat in the House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P. and again returned from Tokyo at the last general election. Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Nakano, *Hatsune*, Prof. of Electrical Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo since '82; b. '59 in Hizen; graduated from the former Engineering College in '81; studied in Europe in '88-'90. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa. Tokyo.

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Nakao, *Yū*, Rear-Adm., Dir. of Hydrographic Bureau in the Naval Dep't. b. '56 in Hiroshima; appointed midshipman in '78, and promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; at one time served as Adjutant to the Commander of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralty, Instructor at the Naval Academy, Com. and Vice-Com. of several men-of-war, Staff-Officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Idzumi* at the time of the China-Japan War; holds 3rd class of Golden Kite for service in connection with the late war. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Aaabu, Tokyo.

Nakashoji, *Ren*, ex-Vice-Minister of communications, b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and Pub. Procurator Examination; was Judge in the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Waterpipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in '02; Director, Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office '04-'06, sent abroad '10, Vice-Minister of Communication from '06 till '11. Add. Hikawa, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nakaya, *Hirokichi*, Chief of the Electric Bureau, Communications, was b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Department: Head of the Postal and Savings Bureau; per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior councillor and finally to the present office, newly created Bureau in '09. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Hidesaburo*, Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in '67; in Mikawa; graduated from the University with honour in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years: Prof. at the alma mater since '90 down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Maruyama, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Nakayama, *Takamaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family, founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince; his aunt Yoshiko who died in Oct. '07; had stood in special relation to the Imperial Court. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Nakazawa, *Iwata*, Chemist and President of the Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58; in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-'91. to be appointed Professor at the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works. Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. Sch.

Namba, *Hajime*, M.D. Medical practitioner of internal disease, was b. in '53 in Okayama, grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo University early in the 70th. Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Heinai*, Maj-Gen. and ex-Dir. Military Academy., b. '56; in Ishikawa-ken; Snb-Lieut., '77; Col. '99; Maj.-Gen. shortly before the late war in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8 in the great battle of Mukden. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite of Rising Sun (war honour). Add. Mil. Staff Col., Tokyo.

Nambu, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge '72, and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of

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chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, '91 and promoted to the Supreme Court '96. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nambu, *Koshin,* ex-Dir. of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office, was b. 1864 in Kyoto, brother of Count Karasumaru and adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90. was Secretary of the Home Office '91, the Director in '07. Add same as above.

Nambu, *Kyugo,* D. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mining Deparment of the Mitsubushi firm, was born in 1855 in Fukui; studied at the Imperial University in '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80, to be engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has been connected with this firm ever since. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nanjo, *Bunyu,* D. Litt. (Japan), b. '49; in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; was oppointed chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1895-97, visited China and India '97, was abbot of a temple at Echizen, Pre. of the Bud. School at Nagoya '88, Prof. at the Peers' Female School '90, Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94, Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '03. Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi. Tokyo.

Narabara, *Shigeru,* Baron (cr. '96), and mem. of the House of Peers, b. '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62; that led to the bomdardment of Kagoshima, by British warships; was once President of the Nippon R'ly Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka-ken '83; occupied the post of the Governorship of Okinawa-ken, '92-'08. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Naruse, *Jinzo,* President of the Women's University, b. '60 in Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girls' School at Osaka '78: started a similar school, Niigata '86-'90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The moverment bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01. Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro, Tokyo.

Naruse, *Seikyo,* Dir. of 15th (Peers) Bank. was b. in Sanuki in 68, studied at Keiogijuku. then at Bryant and Stratton Bus. School (Chicago), Cornell Univ., returning home '90, to enter the Yokohama Specie Bank, and then the present bank in '98. Add. Sankocho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Natsume, *Kinnosuke,* pen-name *Soseki,* is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the *Tokyo Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. at the Lit. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was born '67 at Kikuicho, Ushigome, Tokyo and graduated course of English Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93. Teacher of English at Kumamoto Higher School for several years after graduation; was dispatched to England to further prosecute study '08-'01; Prof. at his alma mater till he joined the *Asahi.* Has written "I am a Cat" and other works. Add. Minami-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nawa, *Matahachiro,* Rear-adm., Chief of Staff of Naval Staff Office, was born in Fukui in 1863, graduated from Naval Cadet School in 1883, Captain in 1905, Rear-Admiral in '09. Add. Iida-machi, Sanchome, Tokyo.

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Nedzu, *Kaichiro*, M.P., Pres., of the Tokyo Rice Exchange, Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc. 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu, was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Came up for study to Tokyo in his youth, but to return home to attend to family affairs, owing to frail health of elder brother; took active part in village and provincial affairs. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Yamamoto-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nemoto, *Sho*, M.P., Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc. Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co., was b. '51 in Ibaragi-ken; went over to America in '79 for study; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system. Add. Mita Shikoku-cho, Tokya.

Niiyama, *Ryochi*, Commander of 17th Brigade of Infantry, was born in 1855 at Yamaguchi, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '77, Lieutenant in '83, Captain in '87, Major in '94, Lieutenant-Colonel in '00, Colonel in '03, Major-General in '07. Add. Toyohashi, Aichi.

Nijo, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosseké* (see Ichijo) families formerly and was founded by Yoshizane (1216-1270 A.D.), Prime Minister of the time and scion of the house of the Kujo. The present head b. '59, was 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-9. Add. Tsukudo, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Nishi, *Genshiro*, was born in '62; in Yamaguchi-ken, attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '93, transferred to Holland in March '99, to Vienna in Nov. '90, where he was 1st Secretary till '08. Edu. Studied in China '83-'85 and in Belgium '85-'93. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Nishi, *Kwanjiro*, General, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Vi't in '07) member of Supreme Military Council, b. '46 in Satsuma; Major General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c., under Marshal Oyama; was decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. In the late war he commanded the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) and took part in Manchurian compaigns as far as the battle of Shaho; then promoted full General, June, '04 and appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed in May '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education Board; he visited England in '07 as a member of Prince Fushimi's suite, on misson to the Court of St. James; 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Kojimachi. Tokyo.

Nishi, *Tokujiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), Privy Councillor. b. in Satsuma '47; entered diplomatic career early; Minister at St. Petersburg '86-'96; was the Minister of Foreign Affairs Nov, '97 to June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries); Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of North China trouble in '00 and was one of those who sustained the memorable siege. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nishijima, *Sukeyoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. and ex-Com. 6th Army Div. (Kumamoto), b. '48; in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his services in the Japan-China War; Maj-Gen. '98; Com. of a Brigade

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of a Div. in the late war, commander of the 2nd Army Div. (Sendai), '06, was placed on retired list '09. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Nishikawa, *Churyo*, Mg. Dir. Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry, was b. in Nagasaki '55, entered the present office, one of the pioneers about '85. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nishikawa, *Ratsuzo*, Veterinarian, and Chief Insp. of Cattle Station at Fusan, was b. in '54; at Hiroshima, grad. Agr. Coll., Tokyo in '80, entered service of Dept. of Agr. and Com. '92, despatched to Europe '98, Chief of Live Stock Section '02-'09. Add. Fusan, Korea.

Nishimura, *Seiichi*, Baron, Lieut.-General (Ret.), Director of the Tokyo Military Arsenal since '03; was b. '55 in Yamaguchi-ken; Military Cadet '76, Sub-Lieut. in the following year; Lieut.-General in Sept. '06; all that while, he filled the posts of Lecturer at the Military Cadet's School, Commander of the 1st Battalion of field art., Commander of the 10th Reg. of field artillery, etc. Add. Suidobata, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Nishino, *Keinosuke*, Mg. Dir. Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, was b. '64; in Kyoto; grad. at Keio '88; entered the former Sanyo Rly Co. in which he rose to be a department Chief; on its nationalization '06, he was elected to the present post. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Nitobe, *Inazo*, D. Agr. (Japan), D.C.L. (Japan), Dir., First High School, Prof. Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '06; was b. '03 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81; studied Political economy at the Johns Hopkins Univ., and at Bonn Halle, Berlin, Prof. in the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return; then official of Formosan Gov. which he left in '04; to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto. His little work in English, "Bushido," publisded at Philadephia in '98; has been translated into several languages and is now a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) and others; has been selected as a first Japanese professor in the Japan-America exchange lecture arrangement started in '11. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady. Add. 1st High School, Tokyo.

Nogi, *Kiten*, Count (cr. Baron '95 and promoted '07), General and Mem. Supreme Military Council (app. Dec. '05) Pres. of Nobles' School (Gakushuin), b. '49 in Choshu; Captain in the Civil War of '77; as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, in the Japan-China War; on its conclusion was rewarded with Peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. with Command of the 2nd Division (Sendai), '95; for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but soon returned to his congenial life as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame); resigned the post about the fall of 1900; appointed, on the outbreak of the late War, Commander of 3rd Army and undertook attack of Port Arthur and turning movement in the battle of Mukden, he having been promoted to full General in June '04. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, won profound sympathy both at home and abroad; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi who attended the coronation ceremony of King George V. Was invested with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Noguchi, *Sho-hin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting. Is an Art Commissioner to the Court. Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Nozaki, *Keiso*, Solit.-Gen. of the Supreme Court, b. '52 in Hiroshima; entered the service of Justice Dep't, '75; public Procurator, '82; despatched abroad '89 to investigate judical system; appointed Chief Public Procurator of Yokohama District Court the following year; subsequently filled a similar post at various District and Appeal Courts till he was appointed to the present post, '98. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Numada, *Ichiga*, gold-medalist (St. Louis Fair) Lecturer on modelling at the Gov. Art Academy, b. '73 at Osaka, son of a doll-maker; studied wax-modelling under Okazaki Sessei, appointed lecturer at the Academy in '95 and succeeded his master when he resigned in '98, proceeded to France to prosecute study '03-'06 and was admitted to the Royal Porcelain Works at Severne and his Japanese dolls sent to St. Louis World's Fair own a gold medal; was bestowed Officier d'Académie in '08 by French Academy. Add. Tokyo Art Academy. Uyeno, Tokyo.

Ochi-ai, *Kentaro*, 1st Sec., Embassy at St. Petersburg since '06, b. '67 in Omi, eleve Consul at Seoul in '95; transferred to Hanchow; attache at St. Petersburg in '97; Sec. at head office in '02; Sec. at Paris in '03; appointed to accompany, on suite of the Peace Delegate in '05; Dec. with 5th Class Rising Sun and annuity for his services in the late War and with 3rd Class Rising Sun in '07. Edu. grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '95. Add. Jap. Emb., St. Petersburg.

Ochiai, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-General, Inspector of Engineering Corps, Military Education Board; was b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Engineer in '97, and then Major-General a few years later. Was once Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Berlin and then in Italy. He was chief staff officer to General Oku's Army in the late war. Add. Okubo, near T.

Oda, *Hajime*, Coun., Agr. Com. Dep't., b. '64 in Aichi-ken; graduated Law, Tokyo Univ., '89, and after the service for a few years at the Home Office and elsewhere, he was transferred '96 to the present Department as Councillor and has since been connected with it, having been a Bureau Dir. '04-'08; Chief Commissioners for the Yukon-Alaska Pacific Exhibition at Seattle in '09. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ogasawara, *Naganari*, Viscount, Commander, Staff officer of the Naval Staff Board; is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 to grad. in '88; is noted for his literary ability. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, *Gekko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoye* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects. Add. Tsukiji, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Ogata, *Masanori*, M.D., was b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Higashikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Heikichi*, M.P. for Nagano-ken, Barrister, was b. in above place in '69, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92, and has since devoted himself to

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the profession; has also exerted himself in creating the Pan-East Asia Society etc. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ogawa, *Shigejiro,* D.C.L. (Japan), Adv. of Prison Affairs at Peking, was b. in Shinano in '63; grad. Waseda Semmon Gakko '84, entered the Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office) in '86, was chief Warden of Kanagawa Prison '90-'92, despatched to Occident to investigate prison '93, Sectional chief at the Home Office till '08 when he was engaged by the Peking Government. Add. Peking, China.

Ogawa, *Zenkichi,* Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K., continued in the service of the new Co. where he holds a post of Director. Is also President of a Sugar Refinery Co. in Formosa. Add. Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Ogura, *Hyoichiro,* Vice-Admiral, was b. '53 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain in '98; Rear-Adm. in '04; Vice-Adm. '08. Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Shintaro,* Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a wellknown publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Doninsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, travelled abroad in '09. Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Ohashi, *Suiseki,* Gold medalist at Paris ('00), St. Louis ('03), and Anglo-Japanese ('10), b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions havingw on high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

O-i, *Kikutaro,* Major-General, Commander of the 19th Brigade, was b. '63; at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '65; and Major-Gen. '09, and was honoured with 5th Class of Golden Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in the late war. Add. Kyoto.

O-i, *Saitaro,* Electrical Eng., b. '56; in Ise; grad. '82, from Imperial Eng. Col'ge; on duty at Dep'ts of Edu. and Commu'tions '82-87; Prof., at the Tokyo Post and Tel. Sch. '87, transferred to the Commu'tion. Dep't. Add. Shiba-Park, Shiba.

Oimikado, *Ikumaro,* Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '75. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Oishi, *Masami,* M.P., leader of the Nationalist Party, was b. '55 in Tosa, and became follower of Count Itagaki but deserted him '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad; was Min. Resi. in Korea, '92-'93; left the Gov. service and joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; twice entered the. Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an

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entente with the Progressive, '96-'97, and next as Minister of the same Dep't, '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is considered as his special province. Add. Minami-temma-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Oka, *Genkyo,* Baron (cr. '07) *Igakuhahakushi,* chief physician-in-waitng to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. which has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany. Add. Kudan-shita, Kojimachi, T.

Oka, *Ichinosuke,* Maj. Gen., Vice-Min. of War, was b. 60 in Kyoto, Sub-Lieut. of infantry '81, grad. from the Staff Col. '83, Commanded 22 Brigade in the Russo-Japanese war, having been promoted Maj.-Gen. in '05, chief of Military Affairs Bureau (War Office) 09, then Vice-Minister '11. Add. Naka-no-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Oka, *Minoru,* Dir. of Ind. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. & Com. (app. 10), was b. in Yamato in '73, grad. Politics (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '98, passed higher civil ser. examin. same year, appo. Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. at present Dep't, was Chief Commissioner at the Liege Worlds Exh. at '05, also attended various international conferences, travelled through the Americas '08. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Okabe, *Choshoku,* Viscount (cr. '84), formerly Daimyo, ex-Minister of Justice, Mem. House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '80-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. (unattached) '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers to convert it into a model plantation; was Minister of Justice from '08 till '11. Add. Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Asataro,* lawyer, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. at the Law School, Peking; was b. '68 in Ogaki. Mino; grad. law of Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. '93-'99; was sent to Germany for study '99-'00, Prof. at the University after his return; engaged by the Peking Government in '06. Add. Peking

Okada, *Jiyemu,* M.P., Dir. of Toky Street Railway Co., etc. was b. at Yamaguchi, was in the Yusen Kaisha '86-'89, held a village headman and local assembly member in his native place for some years, removed to Tokyo '02. Add. Nishikubo, Tomoecho, Tokyo.

Okada, *Ryohei,* ex-Vice-Minister of Education, b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated College of Literature. Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; then transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-'03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-'07; President Imp. Kyoto University '07; appointed Vice-Minister of Education '08 and held the post till '11. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okada, *Takegoro,* Engineer and Sectional Chief, Imp. Rl y Board, was b. '65; in Tokyo grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, was engineer to Tokyo and Saitama Prefectural Offices, then transferred to the Imp. R'lys '03. Add. Imperial Rl'ys, Tokyo.

Okakura, *Kakuzo,* art critic and author, was b. '62 in Fukui; grad.

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Literature, Tokyo Univ. '80; an official of the Dep't of Edu. in charge of music affairs; sent abroad on official business '86-'87 to inquire into art affairs; manager of the then established Fine Art Academy, next its Director, but which post he had to resign '98 owing to some collision with the authorities. Started with late Hashimoto Gaho and several others who resigned at the same time private institute, which has ceased to exist after a few years; engaged by the Boston Museum in '06; to arrange Japanese art objects in its collection, has written "The Intellectual Awakening of Japan" and "Japanese Tea Ceremonial," "The Ideals of the East," all in English. Add. Nara, Yamato.

Okakura, *Yoshisaburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and younger brother of the above, b. in '65; grad. Philology, Imperial Tokyo. Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of Teaching English '82-'04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Lectures at the Lowell Institute Boston '09. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan," etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okamura, *Teruhiko*, D.C.L. (Japan), lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law in London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since then he has been practising law; dispatched to London in '95 by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favour of Japan. Add. Onden, Tokyo.

Okano, *Keijiro*, D.C.L. (Japan), Dir., Legislative Bureau and Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Tokyo '65; grad, Law in said university '86; and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-'95 and took chair of Mereantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98; and had charge of Mercantile Law in the Code Revision Commission's work. Appointed to the Leg. Bureau by the Saionji Ministry, and resigned in '08 and again to the present posistion on the formation of Saionji Cabinet in '11. He was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun in '07 for his service in connection with the Imperial Family Affairs Investigation Commission. Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Kunisuke*, M.P. and Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portofolio. Add. Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Okazaki, *Sessei*, veteran metalcaster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished the casting of Nanko's bronze image which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace, '94; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair 1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis. Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Okino, *Tadao*, Engineer of the Home Office, b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, from '78-'81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality. Add. Public Work Office, Osaka.

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Okochi, *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and, then to the Senate. He was raised to Peerage in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Seiyukai*. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okonogi, *Shinrokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Ear Hospital, was b. '60; in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '89-'94; to establish his own hospital in '96. Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Okoshi, *Nari-nori*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '76; appointed Consul at Lyons, '85-'90; chief Consul Gen. at London '90-'93; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir. at the Communications Dep't '98; Min. Resident and Con.-Gen. at Brazil '99; which he resigned '04 to become a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Oku, *Kyoho*, Marshal, Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count in '07), b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '08; attended the Durbar at Delhi, led Second Army in the late War and for his distinguished service he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the present post when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov. '06; Marshal in '11. Add. Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Shunya*, Baron (cr '07), General and Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Korea b. in Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '07; Maj. '80; Col. '89; Director Toyama Military School '90 and that of the Cadets School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Army Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the command of the 6th Div. (Kumamoto) '92, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Forth Army in the late War, for which he received 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Commander of the 3rd Division '06; General in '08 and at same time transferred to the present post. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Okubo, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59, eldest son of Toshimitsu, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78; the present head was once a junior secretary of the Treasury. Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Okubo, *Toshitake*, Dir. Commerce Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. since '07; b. '95; in Kagoshima; son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo, a great statesman of the era; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-'94; Secretary at Formosa Government-General '95-'96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken. Oita-ken, Saitama-ken. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Okuda, *Yoshito,* Councillor to Court, D.C.L. (Japan), b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representative '96; Vice-Minister of Agri. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-'02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with the late Prince Ito as chief. and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House of Repr. '03-'08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '99. Add. Nakaroknban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Nobutsune,* son and heir (adopted) of the Count Okuma b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; graduated the Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was in Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-'07. Add. Waseda Tokyo.

Okuma, *Shigenobu,* Count, (cr. '87), was b. Feb. '38 in Saga, one of the foremost living statesmen; he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister and this post he had to resign '73-'81, and then formed the *Kaishin-to,* the forernnner of the present Nationalist Party; in '88 he filled the chair of the Foreign Office and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties, but the clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked popular discontent and his leg suffered serve injury from an assassin's a bomb and had to be amputed. When the Progressive joined hands with the 2nd Matsnkata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; and he assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry In Feb. '07, he resigned the leadership of the Party. But he continues to take active interest in politics and other affairs, for he is a many-sided man and can boast success in other spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda University) in '82 and for which he has been installed as Chancellor and while was granted a sum of money by His Majesty in '07; horticulture is his hobby. Compiled or supervised compilation of various works as "Fifty Years of Japan," "National Reader," and edits a magazine, *The Shin Nippon.* Was invested with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia in '10. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Okuma, *Ujihiro,* noted sculptor of Tokyo, was b. 1856 at Hatogaya, Saitama; grad. the Art Department of the former Engineering Col.; in 1880; studied in Italy 1895-99, the bronze statue of Omura in the Kudan Park, is the first cast in Japan since the Restoration, was undertaken by him; has also cast the statues of the late Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, Mr. Fukuzawa, Princes Yamagata, Marquis Inouye and others and has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add.

Okura, *Kihachiro,* one of the new-made millionaires, b. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plants and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the

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30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with the fund of half a million yen; has made other endowments. He travelled twice through Europe and America, first in '72 and second in '00 to visit the World's Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous. Add. Aoi-zaka. Akasaka, Tokyo.

Omori, *Fusaki-hi,* D. Sc (Japan), seismologist and Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Unive., b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col of Science of the Univ. '87, first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-'97. to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conference held in Germany, '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04 and to San Francisco '06 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes that visited the two places the respective years, sent also to Italy '09. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science. Add. Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Omori, *Sho-ichi,* Gov. of Kyoto-fu, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96; then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '08. Add. Kyoto.

Ono, *Kinroku,* Dir. of the Tokyo R'ly Co. and others, was b. in Kai in '52, experienced failures in several enterprises attempted, but succeeded in silk and rice deal about '77 and laid the foundation of his fortune. Add. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ono, *Kokei,* b. '45; in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promotor of Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on at the port. Add. Minami Naka-dori, Yokohama.

O-oka, *Ikuzo,* M.P., a leader of the *Seiyukai,* b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which bnsiness he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai,* chairman, City Council, Tokyo; he sold his daily *Chuo* to *Seiyukai* in '09. Add. Yamahiro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Osawa, *Kaiyu,* Maj-Gen., Sectional Chief of General Staff, was b. in 1860 at Tokyo, grad. Military College in 81, Lieut. infantry in '85; transferred to Commissariat Service in '89, Major in '95, Colonel in '01, Major-Gen. in '05. Add. Okubo. near Tokyo.

Osawa, *Kenji,* M.D., mem. House of Peers, b. '52; in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., T.

Oseko, *Shobin,* Vise. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), and ex-Commander of the 7th (Hokkaido) Army Div., b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron with a further reward of 3rd Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00 to be transferred to the above post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class

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Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Nakacho, Yotsuya, T.

Oseko, *Shodo*, Lieut.-Gen. Inspector of Field Artillery of the Military Educational Board, younger brother of the above. was b. '54; in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01' and finally to the present rank '07; was invested with 2nd class of Golden Kite as war honour. Add. Aoyama-minami-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oshikami, *Morizo*, Major-Gen., Chief of the Military Ordinance Dep't, was b. '55 in Gifu-ken; Sub.-Lieut. of Artillery in '79; from which he gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the interval posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the China-Japan War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the case of the late War. Add. Kobinatadai, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Oshikawa, *Nariyoshi*, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was b. in '58 in Kumamoto; grad. in '80 from the former Komaba Agricultural College (now Col. of Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ.); was for many years agriculturist at the present Department and also Prof. at the alma mater; Governor of Nagano, Iwate, and Kumamoto with a short break; promoted to the present post in '08. Add. Aoyama Minamicho. Akasaka, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Hisanco*, Viscount (cr. '07) General, Councillor of Military Supreme Council, b. '48, at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He was at the head of a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Promoted to Lieut.-Gen. '98. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May, '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to Chief of Military Inspector Board and to the present post in '11. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Ken-ichi*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. '58 in Mino; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-'93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '06, and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in when his Highness was sent to Europe on official mission in 1900. Lieut.-Col. in '01; Col. in '05; Major-Gen. in '08. Add. Wakamiya-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Kumaji*, ex-Dire. of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, Governor General's Office, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until 1896 when he was transferred to Formosa where he has steadily risen in importance till he was appointed Chief of Police Affairs in '06; the Civil Director till '10. Add. Nihon-e-noki, Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, *Michitaro*, Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu, b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96. Add. Wakamatsu.

Oshima, *Yoshimasa*, Viscount (cr. '07), Gen. and Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung District (Liaotung), b. '50 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the

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Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; then transferred to the present post, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Port Arthur.

Ota, *Minesaburo*, Chief Secretary, House of Peers, b. '61; in Fukuoka; finished Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '85. Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

Otagiri, *Masunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai; was b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequedtly till '06 when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consularship at Shanghai. Add. Specie Bank, Shanghai.

Otaguro, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, was b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94. Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, Tokyo.

Otani, *Kahei*, b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama. Add. Moto-hama-cho. Yokohama.

Otani, *Kodzui*, Count (sue. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02; via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. *m.* Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd *d.* of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. 98, and with her he visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India in 1910. Add. Nishi-Hongwanji, Kyoto.

Otani, *Kokei*, Count, (cr. '96), b. '51; at Kyoto, Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan-ji Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while in '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve. Add. Kyoto.

Oura, *Kanetake*, Baron (cr. '07), mem., House of Peers and ex-Minister of Agri. and Commerce, b. in Satsuma, '50, was a chief Constable in Tokyo '71; Police inspector '75, and fought in the Civil war of Saigo; Governor of Shimane-ken, '93, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagi-ken, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; was given the portfolio of Communications in Sept. 1903, which post resigned

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in Jan. '06; Minister of Agr. and Com. from '08 till '11; is one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata, and a leader of the central Club. He wears the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Sakurada-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Oyama, *Atsushi*, Director of Prison Bureau, Justice Dep't since '07; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated '89, Law, Imp. University Tokyo; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04; when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purposes of study, returning home in '06; to be reinstated in the former service and finally transferred to the present post. Add. Hara-machi, Koishikawa, T.

Oyama, *Iwao*, Marshal Prince, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis 95; and Prince in '07), ex-Commander-in.Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the era, followed the Franco-Prussian war as attache' of the latter Army; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91; meanwhile, surrounded by a staff of brilliant young officers, undertaking a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98; and Chief of the General Staff, which he soon resigned to be succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami. His premature death and the death of his successor, the late Prince Komatsu, obliged the Marshal to resume the former post. Soon after the outbreak of the late War he was made the Commander-in-Chief of Manchurian Army with the late Gen. Kodama, and staff of brilliant officers under him. The Prince bears the 2nd Class Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02) and for service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum. Bestowed Order of Merit by the late King Edward. Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Ozaki, *Saburo*, Baron (cr. '96). mem., House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau, '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage. Add. Roppodgi, Azubu, Tokyo.

Ozaki, *Yuki-o*, M.P., of unbroken record, Mayor of Tokyo, b. '59 in Mie-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87, went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet. to sit in it ever since. He was Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office, '97, in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cobinet in '98, but had to resign from a trivial cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he left it, and he was for a while a free lance; again joined it in 10; was elected Mayor of Tokyo in '03; in '05 married Miss Theodore. *d.* of Baron Ozaki by English lady; visited Europe with his wife in '10. Add, Shinagawa, Tokyo.

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Ozawa, *Kaiyu*, Major-Gen., Depar'tal Chief of the General Staff Board, was b. in '59 in Aichi-ken; Sub-Lieutenant of Commissariat Corps in '81; sent to Germany for study in '93; Major-Gen. in '05. Add. Higashi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Ozawa, *Takeo*, Baron (created '87), Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Pres, of the Japan Red-Cross Society. etc., was b. '44 in Kokura; was long connected with the Army, having retired in '90 with the rank of Lieut.-General. Add. Shimo-roku-ban-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Saburi, *Isshi*, Engineer, D. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Keihin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co., was b. in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Engineering Col. from which he grad. in '86, was conferred with the doctorate later on. Add, Minami-machi, Ushi-gome. Tokyo.

Saga, *Kinto*. Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 12th century; was b. 1863. Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Kichigi*, Surgeon-Maj.-Gen. (ret.) Physician-in-Waiting at the Imp. Household; was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division and VicePres. of the Military Medical College, was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; subsequently appointed to the present post. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saigo, *Toratarо*, Marquis (cr. '03). Major of Infantry, son of the Great Saigo who was one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; the subject of this sketch was erected Marquis by way of amnesty; the Marquis was b. in '66. Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

Saigo, *Yorinori*, Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902) one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b, in '78. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Saionji, *Kimmochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), Premier and Leader of Seiyu-kai, b. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir by the present house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home highly domocratic notions, issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, (M.P., Min. of Justice) which he had to discontinue. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres., House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry, the

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Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06 lasting till July '08 and again formed his Cabinet in '11. His younger brother, Baron Kichizaemon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saito, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School, was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the Miyagi Middle Sch. '87; lecturer at the 2nd Higher Sch. '88; prof. at the 1st Higher Sch.; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar and other English works. Add. Gobancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Saito, *Koji*, Pres. of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Barrister, was b. '56 in Saitama; took active part in the Civil war of '77 as a police sergeant; studied Law and passed the Barrister's examination in '82. Was a trusted follower of the late Mr. Hoshi and is a Liberal Politician of long standing. Add. Ura-Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Saito, *Kōshi*, Rear-Admiral and Com. of Reserve Squadron, Kure, was b. '60 in Taira, Iwaki; Midshipman in '83, and promoted in course of years to the present rank in '06, having meanwhile served as Chief Staff Officer at Saseho, per. Secretary to the Minister of the Navy, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en* and the *Tokiwa*, Capt. of the *Idzumi*, *Naniwa*, etc. Holds 3rd Class of Golden Kite (War honour). Add. Kure Admiralty.

Saito, *Miki*, Consul-General at Honolulu since '98, b. '57 in Nagato; clerk on duty at the head office, Hongkong and Singapore from '86 to '90 Consul at Tacoma.

Saito, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Admiral, Minister of the Navy, b. '58 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; Sub-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '84-'89, attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Flag Lieut. of the Standing Squadron '90, to be attached again soon after to the said Board; acting Com. of the *Takao*, '92. At the outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Commander of the cruiser *Izumi* and then Flag Commander of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the War; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* '96; Lieut.-Commander '92, and Captain '98 in command first of the *Akitsushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itsukushima*. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair. Granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the late War. Add. Yotsuya Nakacho 3-chome, Tokyo.

Saito, *Momotaro*, Auditor to the Imp. Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court in which he was steadily promoted till he rose to the present post. He frequently travelled abroad on suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa. Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

Sakaino, *Daikichi*, Man.-Dir. of the Tokyo Fire, Marine and Transportation Insur. Co., Dir. of the Tokyo Building Co., was b. '63 in Himeji.

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Was at first an official in the Home Dept. '76, then in the Forestry Bureau of the Dept. of Agr. and Com., resigned that post to enter business. Add. Tsumagoi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sakaki, *Junjiro*, M.D., and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin; founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city.

Sakamoto, *Hajime*, Vice-Adm., Chief of Naval Yard, Yokosuka, was b. '59 in Kochi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile posts of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi*; Navigating-Lieut. of the *Fuji*, Capt, of the *Yashima*, *Chiyoda* and *Toyohashi*, Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc.; Holds the 4th Class of Golden Kite (War honour). Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

Sakamoto, *Toshiatsu*, Baron ('07). Vice-Adm. and Chief of Naval Edu.; was b. '58 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '02; Vice.-Adam. in '05; Commanded the *Hiyei* in the Japan-China War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02-'03; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '08. Add. Ichigaya, Koga-cho, Tokyo.

Sakata, *Jujiro*, Director of Commercial Affairs Bureau, since '11 b. '69 in Izumo, graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service, examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, Consul Gen. and Sec. of Emb. London '06-'11. Add. Foreign Office.

Sakata, *Tei-ichi*, Professor in the Tokyo Higher Technical School since '87, having at one time acted as its Director; b. in '57 in Tokyo and graduated in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc. in '90-'92; attended the Paris World's Fair in 1900 as member on the International Committee of Science; is also a comptroller of the Patent Office, also Prof. of Waseda. Add Naka-cho. Ushigome, Tokyo.

Sakatani, *Horo*, Baron (cr. '70), D.C.L. (Japan), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '60 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06, which res. early '08; toured around the world, '09, Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at the Hague '11. Add. Hara-machi, Koishi-kawa, Tokyo.

Sakuma, *Kozaburo*, Director of the Kissa Emigration Joint-Stock Co., the Toyo Emigration Co., the Shuyei-sha Printing Co., was b. '72 in Tokyo, was adopted as son and heir by the late Teiichi Sakuma and succeeded him in '97. Add. Nijikki-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Sakuma, *Samata*, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, General, Count, (cr. Visc. '95, Count '07), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86; and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupa-

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tion in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '98 and at present holds the post since '06. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Sakuma, *Seiichi*, Dir. of the International Transportation Co., Iwaki Coal-Mining Co., Tsushō Ginko, Ibaraki Coal-Mining Co., etc.; was b. '54. Once he established a private school to receive Chinese students, but afterward gave it up, and took to business. Add. Shimo-niban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

Sakurai, *Shozo*, D. Eng. (Japan), Inspector of Naval Construction (ret.), was b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't. '77 and entered its service on returing home '81, sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda* ('87) and *Chishima* ('92); was sectional Chief of Kure Yard during the China-Japan War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockgard. Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sakurai, *Joji*, D. Sc. (Japan), L.L.D. (Glasgow), Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo University, b. in Tokyo 1859; studied chemistry in University college, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe for inspecting Univesties and other educational institutions, 1901; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific literature, at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. College of Science, Imperial Government University.

Sakurai, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Bureau of Customs Affairs, Finance Dept., was b. '65 in Shidzuoka-ken, Grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90: Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Sec. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Custom-House, etc., Chief of Tax Bureau '03, transferred to the present post '09. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Samejima, *Takenosuke*, mem. House of Peers and Aud., Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, removed as clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to the Count Okuma, next to the late Prince Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. of the Cabinet formed by his chief. Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Saneyoshi, *Yasuzumi*, Viscount, M.D., ex-Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. 69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily in the Navy till was find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post, then placed on retired list in '08. He was created a Peer with the patent of Baron '97, Viscount '07, and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sanjo, *Kimiyoshi*, Prince, formerly courtier, and one of the seven Seika (next to Gosekke for which see Ichijo), Houses of Fujiwara; founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The present head was b, 1875 and his father Saneyoshi (1837-'91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince. Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sano, *Tsuneha*, Count, Commander, (Navy), son of 1st Count Tsunetami who was created Peer for his service in the work of Restoration, was b. '71,

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and succeeded to title in '02; staff officer at Kure Admiralty. '06-'10; attache to the Embassy, Berlin '11. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Chujiro*, Zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57 in Tokyo; grad. Science Col. of the Univ. '80, entered official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Col. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Genjiro*, chief technical official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and chief of manufacturing section, was b. in 1864 in Ehime, grad, Imperial Agricultural College at Komaba in 1880. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, T.

Sasaki, *Shinshiro*, b. 48 in Tokyo, is Pre. of 20th Bank besides being Dir. of various cos., is elder brother of Y. Sasaki mentioned below. Add. Nishiogawa-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Toyō*, M.D., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Runs his own hospital styled Tō-un-do.

——— *Masakiichi*, M.D., eldest son of the above, b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the College of Medicine, but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Yotaro*, Manager of the Bureau of Imperial Estates, was b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken, was first a junior official at the Dept. of Finance, and next transferred to the Imperial Household Dept. Add. Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sasaki, *Yunosuke*, Dir and Gen. Mag. of the Ist Bank, was b. '54 in Tokyo. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Satake, *Gisei*, Marquis, of a former *daimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was b. in '67. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Satake *Sakutaro*, M.P., Pres. of the 10th Bank. Tokyo Elec. Light Co., etc., wag b. '49 in Kofu, took active part in local communal and civic affairs, and had charge of the Agr. and Ind. Bank of the Prefecture. Has been returned twice to the Lower House for his native district. Add. Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sato, *Aimaro*, Minister Resident to Holland, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. an American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached, '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. to the Legation at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res., '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home in '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the late War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05. Add. Jap. Legation, Hague.

Sato, *Sankichi*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital: was b. 57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned Mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83-'87, to be

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appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return. Add Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Sato, *Shosuke*, D. Agr. (Japan), Ph. D., Dean of the Col. Agri. (Sapporo), (Sendai), b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. he Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied ag'l economy at John' Hopkins' and in Germany, '82-'86, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col., on returning home; President, '94. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Sato, *Susumu*, Baron (cr. '07), M.D., b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hung-chang, the late world-famed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War. He holds 2nd Class Rising Sun. Add. Ochano-mizu, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sawada, *Shunzo*, Barrister, L.L.D., Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in '52 in Saitama-ken; studied foreign language in Tokyo and Yokohama, and also laws; went over to America and prosecuted study at Yale and Penslyvania, to return home in '87; Vice-Pres. of Univ. and the Keio Gijuku but afterward resigned the posts to devote himself to his profession. Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Sawayanagi *Matsutaro*, Pres. Northeastern Imp. University since '10, was b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School, '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures to be appointed Vice-Minister in '07, resigned it '08, Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo, '09. Add. Sendai.

Semba, *Taro*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 17th Division (Okayama), was b. '55 in Ehime; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78, entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-'93; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China war and in the later war; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, after having been a Sectional Director for several years in the General Staff. Add. Okayama.

Seino, *Chotaro*, Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '08, was b. '69 in Takamatsu, Sanuki; grad. in '95 from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office, and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office, attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08, and then the present semi-official post. Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

Senge, *Takatomi*, Baron. (cr. '84), ex-Min. of Justice, member of the House of Peers, b. '45, of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97; and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu. '98-'08; was granted Barony '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupied from ancient time, being

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considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Appointed to the Ministerial post in Mar. '08, but resigned a few months afterwards, when the Ministry fell; appointed to the President of Tokyo Street Rly. Co. '08-'11. Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

Sengoku, *Mitsugu*, M.P., ex-Pres., the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co., b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly Co. since '00. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Setsuda, *Hikosuke*, Pres. of the Nippon Shosen Kaisha, and of the Antiseptic Timber Co., Auditor of the Rumoe Coal Mining Co., etc. was b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spirituous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the era. Add Minami-Shimbori. Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Sewaki, *Toshio*, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85, further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-'90, returning home in '90, and was at once attached to the Tokyo Charity Hospital, and the following year was made chief doctor of the Tokyo Hospital. Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Chuzaburo*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Univ., and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard, b. in Kaga in '82; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyō* and *Chiyō*. Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Goro*, Maj.-Gen. (Art.), Commander of 2nd Brigade of Heavy Artillery, b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attaché to the Legation at London, and that at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated; appointed attache as Col. and then Major-Gen. for the second time at London; transferred to the present post in '09. Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

Shiba, *Junrokuro*, Dir. of the Religion Bureau of the Home Dept. since '98, was b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '84-7; Prof. at his alma mater '00 his return home in '98; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau of the Ind. Office in the following year and then transferred to the present office Add. Shio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Shiba, *Shiro*, elder brother of Maj.-Gen G. Shiba, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (V't Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese; and which had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequenlly sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district, and has lately joined the Central Club. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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Shibata, *Xamon*, mem., House of Peers, ex-Pres. Colonial Board, was b.'61 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law of the Imp Tokpo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-'05; reappointed to the post in '08; then elevated to the Presidency, resigned '11. Add Naka-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Gorosaku*, M.D., Member of the Infectious Diseases Institute and of Medical Inspection Staff, was b. '71 in Tochigi; grad Med. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '98; was made an assistant at the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory in the same year; quarantine officer '00, and finally to the above post. Was invested with the doctorate by presenting a thesis in '08. Add. Dai-machi, Aksaka, Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Shosai*, master makiye artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to makiye; was ordered in '87 to make makiye-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court. Add. Kobiki-cho, Itchome, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Shibayama, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Saseho Adm. at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during the late War; transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War. Add Kami-Rokubancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, *Tokuji*, Auditor of the 1st Bank, Pres. of the Chuo Paper Mfg. Co., etc., son and heir of Baron Shibusawa, was b. '72 in Tokyo. First studied at Peer's School, but left it and afterward entered the 5th Higher School at Kumamoto, which he did not finish. Subsequently studied Laws and Economics under his private tutors. Had been once to Europe in company of Dr. Hodzumi, his brother-in-law Add. Tsuna-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, *Yei-ichi*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken, is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks, in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Before the outbreak of the War he fell seriously ill and severed his connection with a large number of business establishments; though the connection has been restored by the revived activity of business after the War. He has again resigned most of those posts lately. Visited U.S.A. at the invitation of its businessmen. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered to the cause of public well-being. Travelled through

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Europe and America in '02, then through U. S. A. in '10. Add. Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Shibuya, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. Insppector of Commissoriat, Military Education Board; was b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Col. in '84; also served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, Adjutant to the Inspector of Cavalry and Com. of the 15th Regiment of Cav., etc.; Maj.-Gen. in '00 and then to the present post in '06. Is the holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite (war honour). Add. Sendagaya Hara-juku, Tokyo.

Shido, *Akira*, Commercial Agent in New York, was b. 1860 in Kumamoto, grad. 85 the Komaba Agr. Col. and was in the service of Prefectural Offices and Department of Agr. and Com. as agriculturist, having been chief Silk Conditioning House till '10 when he was transferred. Add. Japanese Consulate General, Japan.

Shida, *Kotaro*, D. C. L. (Japan) Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and in the Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Special Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. S. in '97, sent to Germany '98-'01 to study Com. Law. Add. Yokoami, Honjo, Tokyo.

Shiga, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof., Waseda Univ., b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86 on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor Foreign Office, '98; left the Progressists '00 and went over to the Seiyu-kai; was allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late War, and was on the Saghalien delimitation commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical, visited South America, Africa and Europe on board of cr. *Ikoma*. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka. Tokyo.

Shijo, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80; and is Lieutenant of Cavalry. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimada, *Saburo*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '52; in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. In '09 he sold a daily he run for years to Count Okuma. Joined the Nationalist Party in '10. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse;" visited America to deliver lectures '11. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koijimachi, Tokyo.

Shimamura, *Hayao*, Vice-Adm., Commander of the 1st Squadron, b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-'89; and staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima*, in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded in the battle of Yellow Sea; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96; and in the same year attached to the Japanese Legation

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at Rome; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same year; Capt. ,99; was Commander of the *Suma*, and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; Rear-Adm. in 02; was Chief of Staff to Adm. Togo in the late War; Vice. Adm. and Pre. of Staff Col. '07, attended The Hague Peace Conference held' 07, appointed to the present post in '09; Com. of the Squadron that attended King George's Coronation Ceremony. Add Naval Staff Co., Tokyo.

Shimazu, *Chusai*, Prince, 6th son of Prince Hisamitsu (d. 1887), scion of the house, and in recognition of the distinguished service in consummating the work of Restoration, the title of Prince was conferred on him in 1884. The present head was b. in 1855. Add. Sannen-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimazu, *Tadashige*, Prince, formerly of the great house of Satsuma, with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Cho*, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge of Adm. Litigation, b. '68 in Kanagawa, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-'99. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimizu, *Ichiro*, President of the Appeal Court at Sendai, b. in '58 in Kaga, grad, the former Law College under control of Justice Dept. '84, and has since sat on the Bench in which he was Judge at the Supreme Court, President of Kobe District Court. etc. Add. Sendai. Appeal Court.

Shimoda, *Utako*, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalists; appointed a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, to whom she had been betrothed. Her great ability in composing *uta* (poems) having drawn the notice of Her Majesty and it was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means poems. On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school, resigned in Nov. '07 when the internal system was reorganized, and has devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93-'95, and is perhaps only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of England in audience wearing Japanese costume. Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

Shimomura, *Fusajiro*, Adv. of Nippon Formosa Tea Co., was b. '56 in Yokohama. Was once an official in the Communication Dep't. and Prof. in the now defunct Post and Teleg. School, but resigned about '71 to devote himself to the work of publishing a magazine and afterwards to bringing Japan and Russia into closer touch commercially and socially, being a great authority on the Russia. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimomura, *Kanyu*, Maj. Gen., Commander of 24th Brigade, b. '57 in Kochi, grad. Military Academy '77, Capt. '85, Maj. '91, Col. '99 and was attached to Austria Legation, Maj. Gen. '04. Add. Kurume, Iyashu.

Shimomura, *Ko*, Dir. Postal Banks Bureau, was b. '75, eldest son of above. grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo '98, and has since been connected with the postal service. Add. Oi, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Shimo-oka, *Tadaharu*, Dir Agricultural Bureau, was 1870 in Hyogo-ken,

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grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95, was appointed Secretary of Justice Dep't. and of Legislative Bureau, Gov. of Akita-ken '05-'08, transferred to present post in '08. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shimoyama, *Jun-ichiro,* Doctor of Pharmacy, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '53 in Ikuyama, Owari; grad. in '79 from Pharmaceutical course of the Med. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was appointed Army Pharmacist in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the Med. Col. that year; sent to Germany for Study '83-'86; full Prof. at his alma mater, and that in the 1st High School; received the doctorate in '99. Add. Shimo-Negishi, Shitaya, T.

Shin, *Keita,* Shipbuilder, Dir. and Man. of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co., was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Motojiro,* Dir. and Man. of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of the Hamato Fire Ins. Co., etc., was b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post. Add. Hiroō, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, *Naoharu,* D. Eng. (Japan) and Pres. of the Wakamatsu Harbor Works, etc., b. in '57 in Tosa; grad. Civil Eng. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80; studied in America and Europe from '83-6, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater; afterward Pres. of the Kwansai R'ly Co. Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Shirani, *Takeshi,* Chief Dir. Civil Adm'tive Dep't of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung; b. 63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., 90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-'08; appointed to the present post in May, '08. Add. Port Arthur.

Shiratori, *Kurakichi,* Historian, D. Litt. (Japan), Prof. at the Peer's School and of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '90 from Lit. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-'05, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Nijikki-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Shisa, *Suguru,* Paymaster-General, Chief of Account Section of the Saseho Admiralty; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; early entered the Naval service and long held the post of Pres. of the holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite conferred in recognition of his service in the late war. Add. Omori, near T.

Sho, *Ten,* Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu that used to pay regularly tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; formally incorporated into dominion of Japan in 1872, and in '72 the archipelago was converted in Okinawa prefecture; b. 64. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Shoda, *Heigoro,* b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm soon after its inception and has perhaps done more than any other empployé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; has charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while. Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Shoda, *Kazuye,* Director of the Finance Bureau. Treasury; was b. '69 in Iyo; graduated from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the present post in '07, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs, Secretary at the head office, etc. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

So, *Shigemochi,* Count, formerly the hereditary Lord of the feudatory of Tsushima, was b. in 1867; in '91 married Taka, daughter of late Baron Matsuzono. Add. Nichomachi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

So, *Seijiro,* Director of General Affairs Department of the Mitsubishi Company, was b. '62 in Nagasaki, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ., studied in U. S. A.; Dir. of Kobe Branch; Dir. Takasago Paper Mill. Add. Kobinata Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Soda, *Kinsaku,* one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kōzuké, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

Soga, *Sukenori,* Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), ex-President of the lately nationalized Nippon Railway Co.; and mem., House of Peers since '91. Was b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of brigade on the occasion of civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while, the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87 was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House. Add. Surugadai, Kanda Tokyo.

Sōma, *Nagatane,* ex-Press. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Pres. of the Senshu Univ., Mem of Yokohama Chamber of Com., was b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economies at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakdo (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dir. I. Tajiri and Mr. Megata in his return home in '79; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, and was Pres. for about ten years till '09. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the late war in '07. Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Sone, *Tatsusuke,* architect, b. in '55 in Karatsu; grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt. Engineering Col., was architect to the Kuré Admiralty for some years; architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90-'07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Jittoku,* Director of various business companies, prop. of the Kikyono Horse Pasture. was b. at Kagosima in '48; took part in the civil wars of the Restoration and 1877; official in the Hokkaido Colo. Office from '72-'81; entered business and a number of companies in Hokkaido. He is an ardent patron of the turf Add. Tomoecho Nishikubo, Sb. Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Kokichi,* banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko,* (15th Bank), b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England,

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74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-'90 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months, elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '90, then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to the present post '99. Add. Shiba, Shirokane, Tokyo.

Sonoda, *Yasutake*, Baron. (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hakkaido, and Councillor of Court, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec. '06. Add. Shin-machi. Akasaka, Tokyo.

Soyeda, *Jittoku*, D. C. L. (Japan). Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. the course of Pol, Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; was promoted to post of Vice-Ministership at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; appointed President of the Formosan Bank, '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. Has taken active part in the introduction of foreign capital. Add. Fujimicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Soyejima, *Michimasa*, 2nd Count (1st Count *Taneomi*, d. 1905 was a builder of the work of the Restoration) b. in '71 and was educated at the Peers School then at Leeds, and Cambridge, England, where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Sufu, *Kimihira*, Baron (cr. '08). Governor of Kanagawa-ken, mem., House of Peers, b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Department '76; promoted from one higher post to another till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor of the Legation, Italy, '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken and in '00 to the present post. Add. Kanagawa-kencho, Yokohama.

Sugi, *Kyoji*, D. C. L. (Japan) and mem. of the Imperial Academy, b. '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Add. Sasuga-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sugi, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward to the late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor, '97. Add. Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Sugimura, *Toraichi*, Minister Plen. to Sweden, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, '91; to St. Petersburg, '92; to Vienna, '94-'99; again to Mexico, '02-'06; finally promoted to the present post. Add. Jap. Legation, Sweden.

Sugita, *Tei-ichi*, M.P. of unbroken record, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed

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Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; was Vice-Pers. of House of Rep. in '06-'08. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Sugiura, *Shigetake*, educationist and spiritualist, was b. in Shiga-ken in 55, studied at the pioneer Imp. Tokyo Univ. 70-76, at Owen' Coll. Manchester 76-80 to study chemistry under Roscoe, was afterward Principal of the Universisty Preparatory School, Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau. M.P. in the 1st session. Add. Hisakata-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Sumitomo, *Kichizaemon*, Baron (cr. '11) b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji. and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. Y1,000,000 and Res. Y4,000,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery, Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Suyematsu, *Kencho*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, and Visc. '07), *Bungakuhakushi*, Privy Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*: appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau, '92-96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the portfolio of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-01 in the Seiyukai Ministry; non-official agent in England during the War; appointed Privy Councillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea when he first arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies." etc. Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Suyenobu, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Manager Meiji Fire Insurance Company, and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business. Add. Torizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Jyubi*, Barrister, b. in Kambe, Ise, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81, Law in the latter; connected with the Peer's School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals, was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98. Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Kisaburo*, D.C.L. (Japan), Judge, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Appeal Court; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91, and has sat on the bench since '95; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Konosuke*, Surgeon-General of the Suzuki Hospital was b. '54; in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83 in which he was steadily promoted, and placed on retired list in '06. Add. Iigura, Katamachi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Masaya*, Gen. Man. of the Sumitomo family, Osaka. b. in Kana-

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zawa '62; grad. Law., Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agri. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about 16 years ago. Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

Suzuki, *Saburosuke*, Dir. to the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc., was b. in Kanagawa-ken '86. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Man.-Dir. till May '09 when he resigned at his own convenience and became a Director. Add. Minami-Tenma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Shigemichi*, Naval Surgeon-Gen., Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital, was b. '57 in Tokyo; Surgeon-Lieut' '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't. of Maidzuru Admiralty, promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. some time ago. Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Sobei*, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce (Nagoya) and leading banker and business-man in that city, was b. in 56 in a house noted as a wholesale dealer in lumber; has sat in the House of Representatives for a long while. Add. Nagoya.

Suzuki, *Tomoh*, Dir. of Cash Bureau, the Nippon Ginko, was b. '54 in Miyagi-ken; was long engaged in educational work before he entered the bank about '96. Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Tozaburo*, M.P., business man, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has made himself famous of late for his inventive ingenuities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manufacturing process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95, was converted as the Nippon Sugar Co. of noterious fame; the Soy Mfg. Co. formed to exploit the patent soy brewing process failed and was dissolved '10. Was returned from Shizuoka-ken to the House of Commons in '02. Add. Hama-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, *Umeshiro*, Man.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mag. Co., Dir. of the Japan Colonization Co., etc., was b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keio Gijuku '85 and often having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Is also connected with the Kyodo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. beside the above mentioned. Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

Tachibana, *Koichiro*, Maj.-Gen., Com. of 1st Brigade (Imperial Guard infantry), b. '61; at Fukuoka, grad. Cadet School '83. Cap. '94, Major '98, Colonel '05, and Adjutant to the War Minister, Maj.-Gen. 09· Add. Tokyo Div. Office.

Tadokoro, *Yoshiharu*, Dir. General Education Bureau, Dep't. of Education, was b. '71 in Tokyo, grad. Law at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95, passed the higher civil service examination the following year, Councillor at various local offices, and at Edu. Dep't. remained '03-'05 in Europe to investigate educational administration; commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition '10; to the present post '11. Add. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tajiri, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07) D.C.L. (Japan) Chief of the Board of Audit., men. of the House of Peers, b. at Kagoshima '50; grad. Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir., of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance. '92-'97 and '98-1901 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy. Add. Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa, T.

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Takagi, *Kenkwan*, Baron, (cr. '05), M. D., D.S. hon. (Columbia and Penna.), LL.D. (Durham, Eng.), mem., House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England, and was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service, he with a number of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan opened several years ago, the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S. A. '05-'06. Add. Nishikonya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Takagi, *Masutaro*, M.P. & Barrister, was b. in 69 in Tokyo, grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91, passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in 95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Owns and edits a law journal, and is legal adviser to several business establishments. Add. Hon-Shirokane, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Kazutomo*, Editor of the *Jopan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keiogijuku Univ., was b. '62 in Kawagoye; entered Col. of Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, but left in '86, and proceeded to U.S.A. where he graduated Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the *Japan Times*. Add. Tsunohazu, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Korekiyo*, Baron (cr. '07), Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '54 in Tokyo, sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to be elected Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made President once more to the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04-'06 was promoted to the present post in '11. Add. Omote-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Sakuye*, D. C. L. (Japan) b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Law. '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law. Add. The Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Takahashi, *Shinkichi*, ex-Pre. of the Japan Hypothec Bank since '99, and Mem. of House of Peers; was b. '43 in Satsuma; studied Western learning in Nagasaki when quite young and complied early in the era an Anglo-Japanese dictionary which brought him a little fund enough to study in America for some years; returning home, appointed an official of the Taxation Bureau in the Financial Office in '75; Head of the Nagasaki, Osaka and Kobe Customs; Consul in New York; Secretary of the Finance Office, and finally Dir. of

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Commercial Affairs Bureau; resigned in '87, and Dr. of the now nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co.; resigned the President in 1909. Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Takahira, *Kogoro,* Baron (cr. '07). ex-Ambassador to Washington. b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secretary at Washington. '81; removed to Seoul, '84; Consul to Shanghai, '87; Secretary at the Head Office, '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, 91; Minister Resident of the Hague, '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court at Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki, '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved of the post in '05, Mem. of the House of Peers, appointed Amb. to Rome '07; to Washington '08-'09; was on staff of Prince Fushimi when he visited England '10. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Takakusu, *Junjiro,* M.A. (Oxf.) Prof, in Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Bingo '65; was connected with Buddhism while young; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sankrit, further studying in Germany to return home '97 and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu) and appointed Pre. Foreign Lan. School. He has translated several Sankrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the late War, and resigned the Presidency in '08. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Takamatsu, *Toyokichi,* Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Pres. of the Tokyo Gas Co., b. in Tokyo in '55; graduated course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ. in '78; further studied at Owen's Col., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he was elected to the present post in '05. Add. Tokyo Gas Co.

Takamine, *Jokichi,* Dr., inventor of "Taka Diastase," "Adorenalin" and other patented medicines, was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col., to be sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 to be appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com· where he did much to improve saké brewing and indigo making. Attended World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co., in Chicago. Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

Takamura, *Ko-un,* master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art. Academy, b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the elder Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household. Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takarabe, *Hyo,* Vice-Min. of Navy, Rear-Adm., was b. '67 in Hyuga, graduated Naval Cadet School '90, was on staff at the headquarters in the '94-'95 and '04-'05 wars, Cap. '95, Rear-Adm., '09 and promoted to present post. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

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Takasaki, *Chika-aki*, ex-Gov. of Osaka-fu, b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief PoliceInspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaraki, Nagano, Okayama, etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office. Granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War. Add. Osaka-fucho, Osaka.

Takasaki, *Masakaze*, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restoration, and was dispatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs; subsequently connected with the Imperial Household chiefly for his eminence in Japanese poetry, being also a Privy Councillor; lost son and heir, Lieutenant of the Navy at Port Arthur. Add. Ichibei-cho. Azabu, Tokyo.

Takashima, *Kayemon*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; studied the Japanese art divination; resumed business on being released; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanazawa, that part of land sea-ward from the Gov. R'ly line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" and which reclaimed land he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Gas Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokkaido Tanko R'ly and other business concerns. Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

Takashima, *Kokinji*, Vice-Pres. of the Okura firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoe-making Co., was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji*; then entered the firms, having married a daughter of its proprietor. Add. Nagata-cho. Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takashima, *Tomonosuke*, Viscount (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77, as Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that years; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division, '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takata, *Koan*, Doctor, Proprietor of Takata Hospital and Nanko-in Hospital, was b. '61 in Kyoto; grad. Med. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and subsequently commenced practice. Add. Surugadai. Kanda, Tokyo.

Takata, *Kojiro*, Pres. of the Hundredth Bank, Dr. of the Tokyo Chozo Ginko, etc., was b. '47 in Tottori. Add. Matsumoto-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Takata, *Sanae*, D. C. L. (Japan) President of Waseda Univ., b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Prog. but has for years past kept aloof from active politics devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-'97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken. Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

Takata, *Shinzo*, prop. of well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm. b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama, the following year, started business on his own account, '82 which, by his untiring pre-

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severance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity. Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

Takatsukasa, *Hiromichi*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and Gosseke (see Ichijo); founded by Kanehira (1228-'94 A.D.). scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is a colonel (inf.) and aide de-Camp to His Majesty.

Takayama, *Jintaro*, Chief of Industrial Laboratory, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; b. '53 in Daishoji, Kaga; grad. Applied Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '78; chemist at the Home Office and Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce from '79 to '89; dispatched to Germany where he remained three years. attending Govt. Central Laboratory in Berlin and other institutes; is connected with the Higher Polytechnic School since '89 as additional post. Add. Nando-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Takekoshi, *Yosaburo*, M.P., author and journalist, b. in Honjo, Tokyo, '65, and adopted into the present family, studied at the Donin-sha and Keio-gijuku, Began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji*; started his own paper in Tokyo, the *Sekai-no-Nippon*, '96; which, however, had to be abandoned after a few years' existence; chief de Cabinet of Marquis Saionji '98; regular contributor to the *Niroku*, and was returned from Niigata-ken in '02. Has written "History 2500 years of Japa" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06; next the South Pacific '09. Add. Higashi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takemura, *Yoshisada*, M.P., Proprietor of the Teikoku News Agency; was b. '61 in Niigata-ken; started the news agency in '96; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council, returned from his native district in '08. Add Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takenouchi, *Heitaro*, Rear-Adm.. Chief Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., b. '69; in Shimane-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Captain, in '01; Rear-Adm., in '07; had once served as Vice-Com. of the *Akashi* and *Yashima*, Com. of *Atago* and a sectional member of the Naval Dept.: honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late war, in which he was Commander of the *Nisshin*. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Takenouchi, *Kyu-ichi*, master sculptor, Art. Commissioner to the Court and Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad. since '88; was born '54 in Tokyo; learned carving under Ryusen Horiuchi, and appointed professor when the Acad. established. Add. Nagasumi-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Taketomi, *Kunisuke*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Bureau for Naval Affairs, was b. '52 in Saga-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Capt. in '98, meanwhile Com. of the *Akagi*; Aide-de-Camp to H.H. the Crown Prince; Com. of the *Iwate* and some others. Add. Awoyama, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Taketomi, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., leader of the Nationalist Party, b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session, '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dept of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '96-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being the best financial talent among the Nationalist members. Add. Waseda, T.

Tamari, *Chikakata*, Vice-Adm., Com. of the South China Squadron, Holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite; was b. '53 in Kagoshima; appointed

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naval ensign in '80; Capt. in '99 and finally to the present rank after the Russo-Japanese War. All that while he had filled the office of Vice-Com. of the *Tsukushi*, Com. of the *Akagi* and of the *Akitsushima;* Naval Attaché in London ('01); Chief Staff Officer of Port Arthur. Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, Sokyo.

Tamura, *Rishichi*, Pres. Tokyo Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo; long connected with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business, the enormons import of yarn having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85, and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill, '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Tanabe, *Sakura*, D. Eg. (Japan), b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; a Prof. in Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00. Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Tanabe, *Teikichi*, adviser of the millionaire house of Sumimoto, Osaka, and Pres., Kyodo Fire Insurance Co., b. '46 at Numazu; first learned navigation; secretary of the mediatised local office of Numazu soon after the Restoration; entered Tokyo Local Office in which he held post of Chief School Insp. and Pres., Tokyo Normal School; entered the Sumitomo house '79 and till his resignation '94 he had rendered distinguished serve in pushing the work of the house to the present greatness. Add. Osaka.

Tanahashi, *Aya*, b. '39 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education. Add. Maruyama-shinmachi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Gentaro*, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and has been a mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments. Add. Kyoto.

Tanaka, *Ginnosuke*, Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is the grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "raw-silk-king" of his time; studied at Leeds High School and Trinity, Camb., England, and is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Ichibei-cho. Azabu, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library, b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed Lecturer at the Univ., combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America '88-'90 to study the science of library management and was appointed in '93 to the present post. Add. Akebono-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Mitsu-aki, Count* (cr. Visc. '87, Count '07) ex-Minister of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quarter-master Gen. and then retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan

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loPice, '89-'91 ; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where he succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease, '05 ; resigned the Ministry in '09. Add. Mejiro near Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Shohei*, D. Sc. (Japan), b. in Awaji, '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin ; is an officer of the Imp. railways and is doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Tsukijima, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Son*, ex-Man. Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imp. Household ; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami ; studied law and economics in France '91-'00 ; lecturer at the Peers' School '01 ; was returned to the House from Kochi in '02. Add. Motozono-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Tsunenori*, Chief of Bureau of Supplies in the Bank of Japan, was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan and has risen to be the chief of the Bureau of Supplies. Add. Naka-Roku-bancho, K., Tokyo.

Tanaka, *Yoshio*, mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Sinano. Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93 ; mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Royal Society). He is not only a botanist but is a great authority on agriculture, fishery and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions. Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tanakadate, *Aikitu*, D. Sc (Japan) b. in Iwate-ken, '56 ; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he was sent to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics. Appointed professor of physics 1891 and then member of the committee of Earthquake Investigation, of the Impt. Geodetic commission, and of the Imperial Academy. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military baloon during the late War. Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tani, *Kunihiro*, Auditor of the Japan Hypothec Bank, Dir. of the Fuj Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in Oita-ken in '49 ; was once Per. Sec. to the Minister of Finance and hold some other posts ; was made Vice-Pres. of the Hypothec Bank on its organization, which he left '01 to enter other business concerns. Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tashiro, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., wasi b. '06 ; grad. the Med. Col. in '89 ; was given a chair at his mother college '92 ; he established the Tashiro Hospital in '95 ; was entrusted with the duties of the president of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Neribei-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Tatsuno, *Kingo*, D. Eg. (Japan) b. '56 at Karatsu ; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. Architecture at the now defunct College of Engineering. He studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices. Add. Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

Terada, *Yukichi*, Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' Sch., Manager of the Japan Athletic Association ; was b. '53 in Tokyo ;

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studied German and Mining in Kaisei Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89, and when returned, was appointed Councillor to the Edu. Dept.; Secretary, and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '02, but resigned the post in '04. Add. Iida-machi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Teragaki, *Izo*, Rear-Adm., Commander of the 3rd Squadron, b. '57 in Kanazawa; Sub-Lieut. in 82; Captain in '99; and Rear Adm. in '07; also served as Adjustant of the Yokosuka Adm., Com. of the *Yoshino*, *Matsushima*, and *Amagi*, Chief Staff of the said Adm. Add. Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Terajima, *Seiichiro*, Count, b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Oxford and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister; was elected Mem. of House of Peers '07 and '11. Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

Terano, *Seiichi*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studying in England '94-'97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Terao, *Hisashi*, D. Sc (Japan) Prof. in Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70-78; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo. Add. Azabu, Iigura, Tokyo.

Terao, *Tōru*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ., transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-'95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoes." Add. Kikui-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Terasaki, *Kogyo*, b. '66; Prof. Fine art Academy, one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting. Add. Uyeno, Tokyo.

Tera-uchi, *Seiki*, Marquis, (Vis. cr. '07, Count '11), General, ex-War Min., member of Supreme Military council and Korean Gov.-Gen. b. '52 Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '71; was wounded in the right arm in the civil war of '78 and its free use was permanently lost; Maj. '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to the 1st Army Div; Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board, etc. He as Maj.-Gen. supervised transport affairs in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Raised to Lieut.-Gen., '97; and appointed Inspector General of Military Education, transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet. and resigned it in '11. He was granted G.C.V.O. by the late King Edward. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Teshima, *Seiichi*, Pres., Higher Polytechnic School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America, '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu.; Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

Toda, *Ujitomo*, Count, (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of O-gaki); Grand Master of Ceremonies; studied in America, '71-'76; Legation Councillor, '86; Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to

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the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies, was on suite of Prince Higashifushimi in King Georgis Coronation. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Todzuka, *Kankai*, Snrgeon-Gen. (ret.) of the Navy, Director of the Todzuka Surgeon Hospital; was b. '54 in Ehime-ken; appointed Normal 2nd Assist, Surgeon '81, and was finally promoted to the high rank in service, after having filled the posts of Head of the Naval Medical College, Chief Surgeon of the Yokosuka and Kure Adm., Instructor in the Naval Staff Col., etc. Add., Minami-Shinagawa. near. Tokyo.

Togo, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Council of War, hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea. b. in '47, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire with the rebel chief, late Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor, prosecuting studies till '78, when he returned home, on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard. At the very threshold of the Japan-China War, he the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, sank the Chinese transport *Kowshing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear.-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty, was appointed Commander of the Combined Fleet on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities with Russia. On the destruction of the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo by the express desire of His Majesty, arriving in Tokyo on Dec. 30th '04, and again on Feb. 6th '05. he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*, and with his fleet calmly waited at Chinhai Bay, Korea, the arrival of the Baltic fleet which he practically annihilated in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 27th May. '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04, appo. Chief of Naval Staff '05, and transferred to present post '09. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Vis. Kaeda, Privy Councillor, two sons and a daughtar being born of their wedlock. Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Tokonami, *Takejiro*, Vice Minister of Home Affairs, b. in Kagoshima '63, graduated polities, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, to enter civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken '01, to be transferred to Dir. Local Administrations, Home Office in '03 and to the present post in '11. Add. Ichigaya Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Tokudaiji, *Sanenori*, '11 (cr. Prince formely courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum for his service during the late war. The Prince is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Baron Sumitomo, milionaire of Osaka. Add. Ichiban-cho Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Iyesato*, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. '63 at Tokyo, is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of

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the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, '73-'77; has been appointed President of the House of Peers '03 where he had began to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. Toured abroad '10. the Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye. Add. Senda-gaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Keiki*, last of the Shoguns, b. '37, seventh son of the Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa; installed '66 as the 15th and last of the illustrious line founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Regency started by Yoritomo, 1186. He was confronted soon after his succession to the exalted ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightend conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and therefore the great house of Tokugawa embraces two princes. Add. Kobinata, Koishi-kawa, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito with the fief of 350,000 *koku* which was one of the three House of Tokugawa and founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. '86. Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great houses of of Tokugawa enjoying at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis is a brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72 and studied for several years in England. Add. Igura, Azabu, Tokyo.

Tokuno, *Michimasa*, member of the House of Peers, ex-Dir. Gov. Printing Works, b. at Kagoshima '52, his father filling the same office; was at first destined for the Navy; followed the Imperial troops sent against Hakodate; joined the late Marquis Saigo's (his sister's husband) expedition to Formosa, '75; subsequently connected mostly with the Printing Bureau becoming its Director in '88, the resign the post '07. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Tokutomi, brother. *Ichiro*, journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, life mem. House of Peers (app. 71) b. '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the Doshisha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. An English monthly "Far East" was run for some years. His paper as the Gov. organ of the Katsura Ministry, and for its defence of the Peace Treaty was at that time made target of fierce denunciation and even assaulted by the mob. Occupied a high post in the House Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida

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Sho-in" may be mentioned. He with Mr. E. Fukai visited Europe and America in the year 1896. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kenjiro, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, long on the staff of the *Kokumin.* Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immence popularity, having gone through more than '64 editions and even translated and published in America by a Japanese a couple of years ago. Next followed "Omoideno-ki," somewhat autobiographical, and "Kuroshiwo," (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency; "Yadorigi," a real story written by a retired officer and touched up by the novelist. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomatsu, *Magotaro,* Baron (cr. '07), ex-Paymaster-Gen., Army, b. '47 in Wakayama, of a family named Obori and adopted by the present family when eight years old; followed the contingent of his lord in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa and had had bitter experience owing to the defeat of the expedition; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Placed on retired list in July '09. Add. Aoyama, Harajiku, Tokyo.

Tomi-i, *Masa-akira,* D.C.L. (Japan), mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ., France '83, Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '85. Add. Iida-machi, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomita, *Tetsunosuke,* mem. House of Peers, b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81: Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-'93. Is now connected with several business establishments. Add. Daimon-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tomizu, *Hiroto,* M.P., D.C.L. (Japan) b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-'94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoes," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, next the famous strike of the Faculty, and finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat; joined the Seiyu-kai '10. Add. Iida-machi, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Toshima, *Yozo,* Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Heavy artillery, Military Education Board; was b. '52 in Hiroshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. in '79; further studied at the Artillery and Engineering School, Com. of the Tokyo Bay Forts in '02 and in the attack of Port Arthur he had charge of seige batteries as Maj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. in '08. Add. Rokken-cho, Awoyama, T.

Toyama, *Mitsuru,* Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Genyo-sha (a political club), was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the civil war of '77. On his release he played active part in democratic movement as wire-puller, but has lately stood aloof from politics. Add. Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Toyokawa, *Ryohei,* b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijiku, has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and is a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo. Add. Suido-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, *Shogoro,* D. Sc. (Japan), Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches in the relies of Ainu and Kuropoguru races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world. Add. Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Tsubono, *Heitaro,* Dir. Tokyo Higher Commercial School, was b. '59 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Col. Law. Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85, was in the consular and postal services till 98, banker till '01, Dir. of the Kobe Commercial School and next Mayor of the City till 06; Dir. Yamaguchi Higher Com. School till '11, when he was transferred to Tokyo. Add. Tokyo, Higher Commercial School.

Tsubouchi, *Yuzo,* D. Litt (Japan) author and a man of letters, was b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Uni., is more widely known in public as the pioneer novelist of modern education, and his first writing, "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen to-day, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment. Has since pub. several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dramas; is President of the Literature and Drama Society aiming at the improvement of drama, and which first gave Hamlet by its own troupe at the Empire Theatre in June '11. Add. Okubo near Tokyo.

Tsuchiko, *Kinshiro,* Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co., b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank abont '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96. Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, T.

Tsuchiya, *Tamotsu,* Rear-Adm., Chief of the Naval Personnel Bureau, was b. in Tokyo-fu, '50; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Mem. of the 1st Section of the Naval Staff Board and the Bureau for Naval Affairs: in the Japan-China War was on board the *Matsushima,* and also took active part in the late war for which he was honoured with 4th class of Golden Kite; promoted to Rear-Adm. '07. Add. Dote-San-bancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsuda, *Umeko,* daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peerage Girls' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School; is the proprietor of the Girls' English School founded in Kojimachi, Tokyo, about '00 and which enjoys a great popularity; started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others, but lately discontinued. Has frequently visited America. Add. Goban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsujimura, *Kitsuzo,* Paymaster and Director of the Account and Supply Bureau of the Army; b. in '65 in Kochi; graduated with honour from the Military Paymasters' School in '93; was Paymaster to the Guards' Division and instructor of the Paymaster School before he was transferred to the

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central Office in '02; subsequently appointed Pres. of the Paymasters' Sch., Chief Paymaster of the 10th Army Division, Garrison of Liaotung, Guards' Division, etc.; promoted to the present office in Aug. '09. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Tsukada, *Tatsujiro*, ex Dir. of the National Debt Bureau, Treasury, was b. '67 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '95, to be made clerk in the Treasury; Chief Taxation Commissioner in Shimane-ken the following year; Secretary of the Treasury in '99; was placed at the head of the present Bureau which was created in '06; resigned in '10. Appointed Senior Councillor of Treasury '11. Add. Minami-cho, Awoyama, Tokyo.

Tsukahara, *Osamu*, journalist and novelist, b. '48 as Tokyo; was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* from '78, but lately joined the *Mainichi Dempo*. He is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance. Add. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, *Yasushi*, Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from University of which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-'02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Hisakata, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tsukuda, *Ichiyo*, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Industrial Bank, b. '63 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House; etc., Adv. to Yuan Shihkai '03-'06, and then entered the Bank. Add. Harajiku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Tsumagi, *Rai-o*, Dr. Eng., Dir.-Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dep't. Vice-President of Japan Architecture Society, b. in Tokyo, son of a bannerman of Tokugawa who was magistrate of Nagasaki; studied architecture '78-'82 at the Engineering Col., Tokyo, then at Cornell Uni., U.S.A. class '84; appointed architect to Home Office '80; was sent to Germany to investigate his speciality '86-'30, to resume duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs; dispatched to Europe and America in '01. He built the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussels World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others. Add. Dai-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Tsuruhara, *Sadakichi*, Pres. Japan Manure Co., ex-Dir.-Gen. of Res.-Gen. Korea, b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokko Univ. '83, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; resigned the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05; appointed to the post above mentioned Dec. '05 to resign it in '08. Add. Naka-roku-bancho, K., Tokyo.

Tsuruta, *Shikakichi*, Surgeon-General of the Fleets and Hospitals, Dir. of the Kure Naval Hospital, b. '57 in Yanagawa, Kyushu; appointed 2nd Assist.-Surgeon of the Navy '81; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Naval Academy, and of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralties; Dir. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; Chief of Admiralties; Pres. of the Naval Medical College; Sectional Chief of the Naval Med. Dept.; promoted to the present rank in '07. Add. Mita-Koyamacho, Shiba, Tokyo.

Tsuzuki, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), Privy Councillor since '07 b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-'85, after grad. from the Imperial Tokyo

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University; appointed Secr. of Legation and Per. Secre. to the Foreign Mim. '76; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata, then in the Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Mim. of Edu., '07; Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached, '98, Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under Vis. Aoki but left it owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01-'02. Appointed as Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service; is a son-in-law of Marquis Inouye. Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

Uchida, *Kakich*, Dir. Civil Affairs, Formosa (app. Aug. '10) b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department of Communications in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Uchida, *Sadachi*, Minister and Consul General in Brazil since '07, b. '65 at Kokura, appointed attaché in '89, éleve Consul at Shanghai in '90, transferred to Seoul in '03, Consul General in '02, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the War. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '89. Add. Jap. Legation, Brazil.

Uchida, *Yasuya*, Viscount (Baron '07, Vis. '11) Minister of Foreign Affairs, b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken, appointed attaché of the Legation at Washington '87, Per. Sec. to the Mim. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu). '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Secr. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-97; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00 and removed to the Legation at Peking, '01-'06; nominated Amb. at Vienna in Feb. '07; Amb. to U.S.A. '09 and to the present post in '11. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was edu. at Vassar Col., U.S.A. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Kanzo*, Christian teacher and essayist, b. '61, in Saitama, gra. Sapporo Agr. Col. '81, clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, studied at Amerhest Univ. '83-'88, instructor at the Higher School, Tokyo, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign; has subsequently devoted himself to journalism, educationist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher. Wrote "How I Become a Christian" and others and is now publishing a religious monthly. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchimura, *Tatsujiro*, Mech., E., Mem., A.S.R.E., leading Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Technical College in '90 and was examiner of the Gov't. Patent Bureau till '06, when he resigned to become chief expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07; is the first introducer and erector of cold storage and refrigerating plant in Japan, and has also done much for Japanese fishery by applying Western mode and systems. He is Director of the Industrial-Improvement Association and of the Imperial Inventional Association. Add. Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Uchiyama, *Kojiro*, Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 15th Army Division (at Toyohashi), b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.), '70; was attached to the Legations in Russia and France; was rewarded with 4th Class

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Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War; after return of peace he was appointed attache to Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg till '07 when he was promoted Lieut.-Gen. and appointed Commander of Yura Fort; removed to the present post in '08. Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

Ukita, *Kazutami*, D.C.L. (Japan), historian and educationalist, Prof. Waseda Univ., Chief Editor of the *Taiyo*, (monthly paper), b. '60 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the Fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. it '79 was for some while engaged in religious work and journal; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '97. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Umezawa, *Michiharu*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 6th Division (Kumamoto); was b. '53 in Miyagi-ken; Sub.-Lieut. '72; Colonel in '99; Maj.-Gen. in '05 and to the present rank of Lieut.-Gen. in '11; took part both in the China-Japan War and the late war in which his gallant feat at Penchihu, in the battle of Mukden was highly reputed. Attend Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. in '08. Add. Kumamoto Division.

Uno, *Hogara*, Doctor and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Kojima-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Shin*, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc.; was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of late Ambassador, Prince Iwakura, was made to stay in Europe '72-'75 to be made an official of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77, got into the service of the Mitsubishi firm. Add. Kami-roku-bancho, Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Uryu, *Sotokichi*, Vice-Admiral, Mem. Admiral's Council, Baron (cr. '07), b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis to complete study; Cap., '91; naval attache at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the late war, the sinking of the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detchment being well known. He took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki, and next Sasebo, of which he was relieved in '00, and made member of the Admirals' Council. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the Annapolis anniversary function in '09. Com'der Yokosuka Admiralty '09-'10. Add. Kanasugi, Nippori, near Tokyo.

Usagawa, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen., President of Oriental Development Co., Seoul, b. '49 in Yamoguchi, 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Major-Gen. '01 and promoted '06. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite as war honour and accepted the new duty early in '09. Add. Seoul, Korea.

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Usami, *Shofu*, Dir. Internal Affairs, Korean Residency Gen., was b. '69 in Yamagata, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '90; was in the service of the Home Office at provinces and the head office, appointed Gov. of Toyama in '80. transfersed to the Residency-Gen. '00. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Utsunomiya, *Taro*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. in Saga '61; Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '80. Was once attached to the Japanese Legation in London. Add. Sendagaya, Harajuku, Tokyo.

Uyeda, *Bin*, Man of letters and Prof. in the Lit. Col., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '74 in Shizuoka; grad. the English Lit. Course in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Normal School in '99. to be transferred to the present post in '09; is an authority on English Literature. Undertook a tour through Europe in '08-'09. Add. Imperial Univ., Kyoto.

Uyeda, *Kisaburo*, Consul-General at Sydney since Sept. '07, b. '64; in Akita-ken, clerk at San Francisco and Berlin in '92-'95, Consul at Hongkong in '07, transferred to San Francisco in '06, Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '90. Add. Japan Consulate, Sydney.

Uyeda, *Mannen*, literatteur, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '67 in Aichi-ken, grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '88, and subsequently sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting-Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Educational Dep't. Add. Muko-Yanagiwara, Asakusa, Tokyo.

Uyeda, *Yutaku*, Baron (cr. '07), commander of Korean Garrison since '11, was b. 1850 in Tokushima; Captain '72, chief staff of the 5th Division in the Japan-China war, Maj.-Gen. '97, and Dir. of Staff Col., Lieut.-Gen. '02; and Chief of the Staff at the Military Inspection Board, took part in the late war as Com. of 5th Division; Com. of 7th Division '07; Com. of Guards Div. '09-'11. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Uyehara, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '97), Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the 14th Division (Utsunomiya), b. '56, in Hyuga and adopted into the present family; Sub.-Lieut. (Eng.) '79, was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; to the present post in '11; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; during the late War was chief officer to Marshal Nozu to whom he is son-in-law. Appointed Com. of 7th Division (Asahigawa). '08. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Rising Sun as war honour. Add. Utsunomiya.

Uyemura, *Masahisa*, Prof. of Meiji Gakuin, and pastor; was b. '97 in Tokyo; is one of the few remaining faithful followers of the late Dr. Niijima, founder of the Doshisha and father of Japanese Christianity. Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Uzawa, *Somei*, D.C.L. (Japan), M.P., barrister; was b. '72, in Chiba, where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad, Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class 99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, *Eisaku*, Painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken, grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a mem. of the hanging Committee of the Imp. Art. Society. Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

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Wada, *Hikojiro*, life Mem. House of Peers, ('11), ex-Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in 1917, ex-M.P., b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America, '89-'90; was identified for several years with the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir. of the Agr. Bureau, Agr. and Com., transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to be Vice-Minister; the Chief Commissioner '08; resigned in '11. Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Wada, *Kensuke*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Naval Yard, Yokosuka; was b. in '61 in Kagoshima; Midshipman in '81; Captain in '02; Commander of the cr. *Naniwa* in the late war; Rear.-Adm. in '08. Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

Wada, *Toyoji*, Man. Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; went over to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '90 and returned home about five years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., which was started in '96. Add. Mukojima, Honjo, Tokyo.

Wadagaki, *Kenzo*, economist D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. in the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc., was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England, in '81; and afterward in Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on returning home and then transferred to the present college; widely known rather by his profound knowledge of English language and literature; he rendered into English many fragments of Japanese and Chinese classics. Add. Kobinata Dai-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, *Reijiro*, ex-Vice-Minister of Finance, b. '66 in Shimane, grad. Law of the Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury, soon after graduation, where he rapidly rose and was appointed to be made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to be the Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time Vice Minister of Finance '08 and resigned in '11. Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chiaki*, Count (cr. Baron '00, Visc. '07, Count '11), Minister of Imperial Household, was b. '43 at Suwa, was clerk at a local office '69, Secretary and then Governor at Kagoshima and others till about 1900, Gov. of Shiga then Hokkaido '01, Vice-Min. of the Household '02, Gov. of Kyoto '04-'05, Treasurer of the Household '05, Vice-Min. '08 and Privy Councillor, Minister of the Household '10. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chifuyu*, M.P., and son of the Count adopted as heir by his uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe, was b. '76, grad. Law, (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '98, further educated in England, was for a while newspaper editor Add. Nishimachi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Chiharu*, and heir of the Count, Dr. of Account Bureau of the Bank of Japan, was b. '70, grad. Coll. Literature (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '93, and has since been in the service of the Bank. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kaichi*, Pres. of the Osaka-Kyoto Electric R'ly., b. in Shinano '53; grad. in '83 Gov't Engineering College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '86, then studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London. Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46

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in Nagano-ken; was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94, was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications, but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95; was Finance Min. in the late Prince Ito's party Ministry in '00, but the Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy. Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Watanabe, *Senjiro*, Man.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch, of which he had charge for over 20 years till his return home '02, to take post at the head office and again London Director in '07. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady. Add. Mitsui Bussan, London.

Watanabe, *Wataru*, Dean of Eng. Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79), further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '75; had charge of Sado gold mine when it belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., Tokyo.

Watase, *Shozaburo*, Ph. D. Sc (Japan) Prof. of Zoology, College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo; grad. Imperial College of Agriculture Sapporo, 1884; Studied Zoology at Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '1884-'1886; Johns Hopkins Unives. 1886-1890; Clark Univ. 1890-'92. Was Lecturer at the University of Chicago, 1892-1900; travelled extensively in America, Europe and in Tropics. Add. 9, Minamicho, Ushigome, Tokio.

Watase, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, b. at Numazu '60; gard. Sapporo, Agr. Col. '84. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisities. Sits in the Municipal Council, in which he has charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Hikohachi*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the 1st Squadron, was b. in Kagoshima '55; began his career in the Navy when young, and was promoted to the present high rank in '08. Was honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamada, *Saburo*, Prof. in the Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was born '70 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and after grad. from it entered the special course and next the main course of the law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '96. Further studied International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-'01, to be appointed Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of a law magazine. Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome. Tokyo.

Yamada, *Skin-ichiro*, ex-Departmental Chief of the Formosan Gov't, was b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; enterad the Dep't of Home Affairs; Governor of Tottori '03-'07; appointed to the Formosan post in '08; relieved in '10. Add. Shinsaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince

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'07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, O. M. (Br.), one of the eldest statesmen, was b. '38 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration; appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen., '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77 After having sat frequently in the chair of Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America, '83-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations; commander of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry '89-'91, and had had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving people representatives, and also in his second Ministry '08-'00. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with the second Premiership, but he still continues to wield potential power in active politics, for Prince Katsura is believed to be the Prince's successor in politics. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. The latter's return from Korea has been followed by a change in their relative position in home politics. Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Yamagata, *Isaburo*, Deputy-Res.-Gen., Korea, ex-Minister of Communications, b. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; was Minister of Communications soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry, in deference, it is said, to his powerful uncle and father-in-law, he being an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and son of his sister; resigned the chair early '08; appointed to present post '10. Add. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Einosuke*, D. Sc (Japan) Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausoleum; was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Physics at the Science Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present in '07. Add. Iidamachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, *Sogi*, Dir. of the Revenue Bureau, Bank of Japan; was b. '51 in Shimane-ken. Had long served in the Financial Dept' as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is elder brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi. Add. Haraikata-machi, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Gitaro*, Prof. of Electric Engineering at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Col. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-'99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., Tokyo.

Yamakawa, *Kenjiro*, D. Sc (Japan) President Imperial Kyushu Univ., Mem. House of Peers, b. '54 at Aizu. studied physics in Europe and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '72; ultimately rising to the President, but resigned it '05 dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu"). Since '06 he has had charge of the Tech. Col. founded near Wakamatsu, by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner. Add. Hatsune-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

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Yamakawa, *Yuki*, Director and General Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b '55 in Ishikawa-ken; an official of the Treasury '76-'78; entered the Specie Bank in '80 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch (at the time of Russo-Japanese War). Add. Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama.

Yamamoto, *Gombei*, member of Supreme Mil. Council, Admiral, Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut., '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama:* was one of the commissioners sent to England, '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa*, built there; Commander of the g.b. *Amagi*, '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao*, and next that of the *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral, '95; Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, having been appointed full Admiral, '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated with G.C.M.G. by King Edward. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, *Jotaro*, Mag. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. in 1867 in Fukui, entered the service of the Company in '82 and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai when he soon rose to its chief and remained till '04, when he was transferred to the head office. Add. Mitsui Bussan, T.

Yamamoto, *Nobumi*, Major-Gen. and Commander of 13th Brigade, was b. in '63 at Kochi, Sub-Lieut. in '83, Captain in '92, Major in '97, Colonel in '05, Major-Geneal in '10. Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

Yamamoto, *Tatsuo*, Minister of Finance, mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha, formed by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company Kyodo; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor, '98; relieved of the post '03, Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10, and appointed to the present post in '11. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

Yamamoto, *Yasujiro*, Naval Eng.-Vice-Adm., Sectional Chief of the Naval Construction Bureau, was b. in Tokyo in '60, grad. Naval Engineering School '84, Eng. Captain in Adm. Togo's flaship *Mikasa* in the late War, Rear-Adm. '07 and Pres. of his alma mater '08-'9, transferred to present post '09. Add. Naval Office, Tokyo.

Yamanaka, *Nobuyoshi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of 16th Army Division at Kyoto, was b. '52 at Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieutenant in '71, Captain in '73, Major in '80, Lieut-Colonel in '89, Colonel in '94, Major-General in '99, Lieut.-General in '05, was created a Peer in '07 in consideration of his service in the late war. Add. Kyoto.

Yamane, *Buryo*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of 8th Division at Hirosaki, was b. '04 at Yamaguchi, Sub-Lieutenant of Engineering in '77, Captain in '84, Major in '90, Colonel in '95 and was appointed chief adjustant

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at 6th and 12th Divisions, Major-Gen. '00 and Commander of Sasebo Fort, Lieut.-Gen. in '06 and Commander of Shimonoseki Fort, Baron in '07, transferred to the present post in '08. Add. Hirosaki.

Yamanouchi, *Ichiji*, Dir. of the Imperial Railways, was b. in Kagoshima in '65, grad. Law (Imp. Tokyo Univ.) in '88, Secretary and next Sectional Chief of the Police Bureau (Home Office), Governor of Aomori '02-'4. Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-'6, Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'ly's when its scope was expanded after nationalization of r'lys, was transferred to the present post with further expansion of the scope and appointment of Baron Goto as President. Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Katsu-aki*, Secretary and Ritualist at the Imperial Court, was b. '45 in Tokyo, entered the service of the Foreign Office in '73 but subsequently transferred to the Household Department where he was attached to the Cookery and other Sections, and finally promoted to the present posts. Add. Suido-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Masuji*, Baron ('07), Mem. House of Peers, ex-Commander Kure Admiralty, and Pres. of the Japan Steel Works, Hokkaido; b. '60 in Musashi; entered the Naval Academy in '73; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the *Matsushima* built in France '90; rewarded in '92 for his invention of safety device of gun and gun-frame; proceeded to England '93-'94 and again to England in Oct. of the latter year, returning home in July '95; Naval Constructor-Commander '97, and Captain '9; Rear-Adm. '02; his work in steel foundry affair and making of plug of Kure type was officially appreciated in '03; chief of Construtions Section, Kure '03; Vice-Adm, '03; Commander of Kure Ad'ty '06-'09; next Pres. of the Japan Steel Works. Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, *Toyokage*, Marquis and Capt. of Infantry (ret.), was b. in '75 in the house which formerly held the fief of Tosa, graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00 and has since been attached to the General Staff; proceeded to France for study '09 where he fell ill and returned home in '10. Married in '03 Princess Sachiko, eldest daughter of Fushimi. Add. Kojimachi, Tokyo,

Yamao, *Yozo*, Viscount (cr. '87), was b. '37 in Yamaguchi, and was one of those young men who with late Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye proceeded to England on the eve of the Restoration for study, returned home in '70 and appointed Secretary at the Public Works Department and finally rose to be its Minister in '80; subsequently appointed Vice-President of the former Senate Councillor at the Court, President of the Legislative Bureau, Lord Steward to the House of Arisugawa and Kitashirakawa, etc. Resigned the official service in '98 and has since been leading retired life. Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, *Shoroku*, Dir. Debt Bureau, Finance, was b. in '68 at Saga, graduated from Imperial Tokyo Univ. (Law) '96 and at the sametime, passed the higher civil service examination, Tax Inspector in '97 attached to the Taxation Office at Nagasaki, transfered to the Head Office to be made its Secretary '00, Customs Chief in '07-'10.

Yamawaki, *Gen*, Mem. House of Peers and President of Adm. Litigation Court, b. in Fukui '49, studied in Germany '70-'72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and was app. to the present post in Jan. '06. Add. Hinoki-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo.

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Yamawaki, *Haruki*, chief of Exhibition Affairs Section, Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. '71 in Kyoto adopted as son and heir by the above named; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '99 and passed the higher civil service exanmination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as Secretary and Sectional Chief; was Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and is chief of Exhibit Section of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in '17. Add. Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yamaza, *Enjiro*, ex-Dir. Poli'cal Bureau, Foreign Office; b. '66 in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92, entered the Foreign Office soon after and served abroad for a number of years, at the Legations and Consulates in London, Seoul etc.; Dir. Political Bureau, '01-'8; Councillor of the Embassy in London '08. Add. Jap. Embassy, London.

Yanagisawa, *Yasutoshi*, Count, Mem. House of Peers, mem. of Japanese census commission, consulting statist to the Cabinet, mem. of International Statistical Society, hon. mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England). Pres. of the First Mutual Life Assurance Com. etc., was b. 1870 in Echigo, son of Lord Mitsu-aki, scion of the House of Yanagisawa which hereditarily held the fief of Koriyama, Yamato; was adopted '86 as son and heir of the main house, and succeeded to the title '93; grad. at the Peers' College with honor 94; was sent by the Imperial Court to Germany for study and attended the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Strassburg, Brussels, Paris, studying statistics; meanwhile appointed on the suite of H.H. Prince Kan-in who was sent to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph; returned home in 1900. Has attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan, from that at Christiana in 1899 and the latest at the Hague '11. Add. Tamachi, VIII/I, S., Tokyo.

Yano, *Tsuneta*, Man. Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School (Medical Branch Okayama) in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95; and afterward entered a German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but soon resigned to start the present Co. Add. Omori, near T.

Yashiro, *Rokuro*, Rear-Admiral, Commander of Training Squadron, Yokosuka, Holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite, was born '60 in Aichi-ken, Naval Ensign in '85, and through rapid promotion was elevated to Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank; and long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, Attache to the Legation at St. Petersburg, and Vice Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in the late war. Add. Yokosuka.

Yasoshima, *Chikanori*, Manager of the Shibusawa's Office, Dir. of the Shinagawa Fire Brick Co., Shibusawa Ware House Co. etc., was b. '73 in Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. Had been once to Europe and America with the Baron. Add. Shirokane-Daimachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

Yasuda, *Zenjiro*, a millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and developed into a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a

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public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence. Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

Yasuhiro, *Ban-ichiro,* Dir. of Legislative Bureau, Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. the Keio-Gijuku, the Chuô Shoin at Hongkong, and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch. in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislation Bureau; President of the Bureau for Common Schools in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '00; Vice-Min. of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01. Add. Nishi-Kata-machi, Hongo, Tokyo.

Yasukawa, *Kei-ichiro,* highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several cos., was b. 1849 in Chikuzen; studied at the Keio Gijuku early in the 80th; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing 3,000,000 *yen,* and has been rewarded for it with 3rd class of the Sacred Treasure. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yokoi, *Toki-o,* ex-M.P., b. '57 in Kumamoto, eldest son of the celebrated Heishiro Yokoi who was assassinated early this era; studied English at Kumamoto and was one of the first graduates of the late Niijima's Doshisha of which he was made Pres.. '97, but left in '99 owing to the dispute with the foreign mission board; he turned to politics, identified with the Seiyukai, and shortly held a post of Councillor in the Communications Dep't. Was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* '04-'06 and visited India, '03. Was involved in the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.'s case and had to resign the seat in May '09. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Yokota, *Kuniomi,* President of the Supreme Court, b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judical service '76, Public Procurator '80, then acting. Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91 to be appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Soli.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. '99. Soli.-Gen. '04, and has been appointed to the present post June '06. Add. Kagurazaka, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokoyama, *Matajiro,* Geologist, D. Sc (Japan), Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '60 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home; received his doctorate in '96. Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yokura, *Toryu,* veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School, was b. '61 in Kagoshima; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school. Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, T.

Yonei, *Genjiro,* Prop. in the Yonei firm, Dir. of the Meiji Gum Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc., was b. '61 in Okayama-ken; grad. the Keio-Gijuku; then entered the business circle and established an import business at Ginza, the "Yonei Shoten." Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

Yoshida, *Sakuya,* Minister to Siam since June '08, b. '59 in Higo, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague in '88, Per. Secretary to Minister

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of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01, of which post he was relieved in '04.

Yoshida, *Yosaku,* Per. Secretary to Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché of the Board of Ceremonies, Court, b. '50, clerk at Foreign Office in '77-'86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Yoshihara, *Saburo,* ex-Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, b. '54 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representative, '90; then Secretary in prefectural Government of Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, to be promoted to be the Governor of Kagawa-ken and next of Okayama-ken, till he was transferred to the Home Office as Director of Local Administration Bureau, '03 and to be the Vice-Minister in Jan. '06, then to be Vice-Pres., Oriental Development Co., Seoul. Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Yoshii, *Yukei,* Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he has gradually distinguished himself to be given an important position of its Director. Add. Kita-Iga-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Yoshikawa, *Akimasa,* Count, (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), Member of House of Peers, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, home office and elsewhere was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90; Justice, '93-'96; Home Office, '91-96; Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'3; Home Office, '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. 5th anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo. Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, T.

Yoshimatsu, *Shigetaro,* Vice-Adm., Pres. of Naval staff college, was born in Kochi-ken '59; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., Chief of the First Bureau, Chief Staff-Officer of Sasebo Adm., Com. of the *Naniwa* and *Takasago,* and some others, Rear-Adm. in '07 Vice-Adm. 09, 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late War. Add. Etajima, Hiroshima.

Zumoto, *Motosada,* Prop. and Dir. of the *Japan Times,* started by him in '97 and only English paper owned and conducted by the Japanese, b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail;* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier. He has frequently travelled through Europe and America. During the war with Russia he acted as resident correspondent of the *London Standard* in Tokyo. Accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January 1906 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by an Englishman. Withdrew from it in '09, to start the Oriental Information Agency in New York city. Returned to Tokyo in December '10 to assume the control of the *Japan Times.* Add. The *Japan Times,* Tokyo.

Zushi, *Tamiyoshi,* Director of the Taiwan Sugar Co., was b. in '54 at Kagoshima, studied at an American Col. '73-'79, Sec. of the former Public Works Dep't 79, transferred to the R'ly Bureau '83 and remained in the service as Dep't Dir. till '09 when he was placed on retired list. Add Hirakawacho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER VI

DIRECTORY CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

Classification

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* officials comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, and all of them are nominated by the Emperor in person and who in virtue of their rank, are entitled to report direct to the Crown ~ There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present Chief of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, Treasurer and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade, experts of higher grade, and some others belong to this category. The *So-nin* officials differ from the *Choku-nin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Councillors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (higher official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries was increased by 29 per cent. from April 1910 and stands as follows for principal posts of civil and military services.

Shin-nin Rank

Duty	per annum *yen*
Prime Minister	12,000
Minister of State	8,000
President of Privy Council	6,000
Vice-President of Privy Council	5,500
Resident General at Seoul	8,000
Privy Councillor	5,000
Ambassador	6,000
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
President, Administative Litigation Court	6,000
„ of the Board of Audit	6,000
„ of the Colonization Board	6,000
„ of the Railway Board	6,000

Choku-nin Rank

Director, Civil Affairs Formosa	5,500
Vice-Minister of State	5,000

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Chief of Legislative Bureau	5,000
Chief Sec. of Cabinet	5,000
President of Imp. Steel Works	5,000
„ of Board of Decorations	4,200
Bureau Directors	3,700
Chief Sec., Houses of the Diet	3,700
Inspector-General of the Metro. Police	5,000
Local Governors	4,500 / 4,000 / 3,700

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of 600 *yen*: and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto 400 *yen*.)

Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary *yen*	Allowance *yen*
Ambassador	6,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Russia). 25,000 (Germay, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).
Mim. Ple. En. Ex.,	5,000 / 4,000	17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil & Holland). 12,000 (China) 10,000 (Mexico).
Councillor	5,000 / 4,000	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Ger.). 9,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident	3,700	12,000 (Brazil). 8,000 (Siam).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd	3,000 / 1,200	1st Class Sec. 7,000—6,000 (Europe & U.S.A.). 2nd Class Sec. 5,800—4,500 („ „). 3rd Class Sec. 4,500—4,000 („ „).
Consul-General	3,000 / 2,000	8,000 / 4,500
Consul	2.700 / 1,200	6,000 / 1,600

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary *yen*
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	6,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	8,000
Vice-Minister	5,500
Lord Steward to Empress	5,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*Shin-nin*)	6,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	5,000
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	5,500

Officials of the higher civil service drawn from 4,200 *yen* to 3,700 *yen*.

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The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum *yen*
President	6,000
Solicitor-General	5,000
Judges and Procurators	4,200 2,500

Appeal Courts

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000
Presidents (other places)	4,200
Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	5,000 4,200
Chief Procurators (other places)	4,200 3,700
Judges and Procurators	2,500 1,200

Districts Courts

Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (Tokyo and Osaka)	3,700 2,700
Presiding Judges and Chief Pro'tors (other places)	3,000 2,000
Judges and Procurators	2,000 750

University Professors

President of Imp. University	6,000
Professors	2,500–1,000
Assist-Professors	1,200– 400
Additional emoluments attached to a chair	1,500– 500

Naval Officers

Admiral	7,500
Vice-Admiral	5,000
Rear-Admiral	4,161
Captain	3,146
Commander	2,349
Lieut.-Commander	1,694
Lieutenant	1,211– 985
Sub-Lieutenant	730– 657
Midshipman	547

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Military Officers

General	7,500
Lieut.-General	5,000
Major-General	3,900
Colonel	2,940
Lieut.-Colonel	2,196
Major	1,548
Captain	1,260– 900
Lieutenant	684– 552
Sub-Lieutenant	480
Special Sergeant	684– 396

Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation

Generals and Non-Combatants (Army) / Admirals and „ „ (Navy)	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 9,000 (Austria, & Germany). 8,000 (Italy). 4,480 (China).
Colonels and „ „ (Army) / Captains and „ „ (Navy)	7,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Russia). 6,500 (Germany, Austria, and Italy). 2,700 (China).
Lieut. and „ „ (Navy)	6,100 (Great Britain, U.S.A. France, and Russia). 5,700 (Germany, Austria, and Italy). 2,400 (China).

Residency-General in Korea

	Salary *yen*	Allowance *yen*
Governor-General (*Shin-nin*)	8,000	12,000
Vice-Gov.-Gen. („)	6,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (*Choku-nin*)	5,000	3,000
Councillor	5,000-3,700	2,000
Director of Police Bureau	5,000	
Director of Communications	4,200	

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PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Kind	Year	Civil Service		Army		Navy		Total	
		No. of recipients	Total 1000 *yen*	No. of recipients	Total 1000 *yen*	No. of recipients	Total 1000 *yen*	No. of recipients	Total 1000 *yen*
Pensions...	1904	10,603	1,678	12,776	1,588	5,029	505	28,413	3,773
	1905	11,406	1,785	17,392	1,926	5,176	524	33,974	4,236
	1906	12,463	1,947	62,702	5,632	8,277	876	83,442	8,461
	1907	13,354	2,081	77,644	6,912	11,696	1,241	102,694	10,235
	1908	14,035	2,185	80,559	7,310	14,568	1,483	109,162	10,979
	1909	15,035	2,319	82,965	7,679	16,474	1,681	114,475	11,680
Annuities to families of Deceased Officers and Officials	1904	3,036	193	25,420	1,232	2,604	178	31,060	1,604
	1905	3,435	217	79,505	4,385	3,535	252	86,475	4,854
	1906	3,921	244	92,439	4,968	4,047	278	100,407	5,491
	1907	4,299	268	94,503	5,048	4,364	294	103,166	5,611
	1908	4,782	297	95,233	5,070	4,866	317	104,881	5,686
	1909	5,312	331	95,178	5,062	5,045	325	105,535	5,719
Grand Total of Pensions and Annuities	1904	13,644	1,871	38,196	2,821	7,633	684	59,473	5,377
	1905	14,841	2,002	96,897	6,311	8,711	776	120,449	9,090
	1906	16,384	2,191	155,141	10,606	12,324	1,154	183,849	13,952
	1907	17,653	2,350	172,147	11,961	16,060	1,535	205,860	15,847
	1908	18,817	2,483	175,792	12,381	19,434	1,801	214,043	16,666
	1909	20,348	2,651	178,143	12,741	21,519	2,007	220,010	17,400

ONE TIME GRANT OF MONEY

Year	Civil Service		Army		Navy		Total	
	No. of recipients	Total 1000 *yen*	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total 1000 *yen*
1909...	809	27,288	1,042	125,457	137	19,586	1,988	172
1908...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,422	327
1907...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,933	1,133
1906...	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,198	5,427
1905...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,501	1,955
1904...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,853	402
1903...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,446	140

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DIRECTORY

The figures bracketed at the end of each name indicate numbers of pages in the Chapter of Who's Who.

CABINET

Prime Minister ... ...Marquis, Saionji (115).
Chief Secretary ... ... H. Minami (80).
Director, Bureau of Statistics ... ... Dr Hanabusa (44).
„ „ „ Pensions ... ... F. Okano (108).
„ Printing Bureau ... ... K. Kamo (106).
„ Bureau of Decoration... ... ... Count, S. Ogimachi.
„ „ „ Legislation... ... ... Dr. K. Okano (108).
President, Colonization Bureau ... ... H. Motoda (98).
Chief, 1st Section, „ ... ... S. Motoda (95).
„ 2nd „ „ ... ... Y. Yegi.
Director, Horse Administration ... ... Maj. Gen. T. Asakawa (37).
President, Railway Board ... ... T. Hara (45).
Vice President, Railway Board... ... ... Dr. S. Hirai (50).
Engineer in Chief, „ „ ... ... Dr. R. Nomura.

Sectional Chiefs; K. Endo, (Secretariat) R. Daido, (Document and Legal) Y. Kinoshita, (Traffic), K. Morimoto, (Accounts & Stores.)
Divisional Superintendents; J. Yamaguchi (Eastern), S. Furukawa (Central), K. Hasegawa (Western), K. Fujita (Kiushu), Y. Nomura (Hokkaido).

PRIVY COUNCIL

President ... ... Prince Marshal A. Yamagata (146).
Vice-President ... ... Count, M. Higashikuze (50).

COUNCILLORS

Marquis M. Matsukata (87).
Admiral Count S. Kabayama.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.
Count M. Yoshikawa.
Baron J. Hosokawa.
Admiral Viscount K. Nakamura.
Baron R. Kuki.
Baron M. Takasaki.
Viscount M. Sugi.
Marquis M. Hachisuka.
Lieut.-Gen. Visc. T. Takashima.
Viscount M. Ito.
Viscount K. Kuroda.
Baron T. Nishi.
Viscount K. Kaneko.
Dr. Viscount K. Suyematsu.
Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Baron M. Nambu.
Baron Dr. H. Kato.
Viscount S. Aoki.
Baron Dr. K. Tsuzuki.
Count K. Kagawa.
Baron N. Makino.
Baron M. Matsudaira.
Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Miura.
Baron M. Funakoshi.
Baron Hamao.

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IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Minister	Count C. Watanabe (145).
Vice-Minister	K. Kawamura (73).
Grand Chamberlain	Prince S. Tokudaiji (137).
Grand Master of Ceremonies	Count U. Toda (136).
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies	Prince K. Ito (63).
Grand Master of Rituals	T. Iwakura (64).
Vice-Grand Master of Rituals	Prince M. Kujo (82).
Chief, Court Musician	I. Miyaji
„ Imperial Treasury	J. Yoshida
„ „ Archives	Dr. E. Yamaguchi (147).
„ Peerage Bureau	Marquis M. Kuga (81).
„ Medical Affairs	Baron Dr. G. Oka (109).
„ Culinary Affairs	Count K. Kagawa (67).
„ Imperial Tombs	Dr. E. Yamaguchi (147).
„ Police Affairs	T. Ogasawara
„ Architecture	Dr. T. Katayama (70).
„ Gardening	Viscount I. Fukuba
„ Imperial Mews	„ K. Fujinami (40).
„ Hunting Affairs	Baron Lieut. Col. T. Kometa.
„ Supplies and Purchase	S. Nagasaki (98).
„ Privy Seals	Marquis S. Tokudaiji (137).
Lord Steward to the Empress	Count K. Kagawa (67).
„ „ „ „ Crown Prince	Baron Y. Hadano (47).
Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince.	Capt. Prince S. Ichijo (116).
Chief Auditor	M. Saito (116).
„ Imperial Forest Bureau	Y. Sasaki (119).
„ „ Poetry Bureau	Baron M. Sasaki
President, Peer's School	Gen. Count M. Nogi (104).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Minister	Viscount Y. Uchida (142).
Vice-Minister	Baron K. Ishii (60).
Director, Political Bureau	T. Kurachi (82).
„ Commercial Bureau	J. Sakata (117).
„ Investigation	K. Hidehara (49).
Councillor	M. Abe (1).

HOME DEPARTMENT

Minister	T. Hara (45).
Vice-Minister	T. Tokonami (137).
Councillors	K. Yuasa, S. Tsukamoto.
Director, Shrines Bureau	Dr. T. Inouye (59).
„ Local Affairs Bureau	Dr. R. Mizuno (93).
„ Police Bureau	Dr. R. Koga (78).
„ Public Works Bureau	Dr. R. Mizuno (93)
„ Sanitary Bureau	I. Kobashi.
„ Religious „	J. Shiba (121).

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Minister ... T. Yamamoto (148)
Vice-Minister ... K. Hashimoto.
Councillor ... T. Tsukata (141)
Financial Agent Abroad ... K. Mizumachi (93).
Director, Account Bureau ... O. Ichiki.
„ Taxation Bureau ... M. Sugawara.
„ Custom House Bureau ... T. Sakurai (118).
„ Finance Bureau ... K. Shoda (126).
„ National Debt Bureau ... S. Yamazaki (149).
„ Mint ... T. Hasegawa (46).
„ Monopoly Bureau ... Y. Hamaguchi (44).
„ Construction Bureau ... R. Tsumagi (141).
Chief, Yokohama Custom House ... T. Kano (69).
„ Kobe „ „ ... S. Saito.
„ Osaka „ „ ... R. Otsuki.
„ Nagasaki „ „ ... T. Hara (45).
„ Moji „ „ ... J. Kasawara.
„ Hakodate „ „ ... N. Tsuneyoshi.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Minister ... M. Matsuda (86).
Vice-Minister ... Dr. K. Hiranuma (50).
Councillor ... Dr. N. Toshima.
Director, Civil Affairs Bureau ... Dr. J. Saito.
„ Criminal Affairs Bureau ... A. Oyama (114).
„ Prison Affairs Bureau ... Dr. A. Oyama (114).
President, Supreme Court ... Dr. K. Yokota. (151).
„ Tokyo Appeal Court ... K. Hasegawa (46).
„ Osaka „ „ ... K. Furusho.
„ Nagoya „ „ ... R. Fujita.
„ Hiroshima Appeal Court ... G. Baba (35).
„ Nagasaki „ „ ... T. Nishikawa.
„ Miyagi „ „ ... I. Shimizu (124).
„ Hakodate „ „ ... Y. Ichinose.

EDUDATION DEPARTMENT

Minister ... S. Haseba (46).
Vice Minister ... R. Fukuhara (41).
Councillor ... T. Watanabe.
„ ... G. Makise.
Director, Bureau of Special School Affairs ... R. Fukuhara.
„ „ „ General „ „ ... Y. Tadokoro (129).
„ „ „ Technical „ „ ... Dr. B. Mano (85).
„ „ „ Compilation ... Y. Akashi (32).
„ „ „ Library ... T. Watanabe.
President, Imperial Tokyo University ... Baron S. Hamao (44).

Emeritus Professors: Baron Dr. H. Kato, Baron S. Hamao, Baron Dr D. Kikuchi, Dr. K. Yamagawa, Dr. S. Miyake, Dr. K. Furuichi, Dr. S Tomii, Dr. K. Tatsuno, Dr. T. Takamatsu, Dr. R. Uno, B. Chamberlain.

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Dean, Law, College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. Y. Hozumi (52).
Professors: Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.... ... Dr. C. Hozumi (52).
Dr. M. Miyazaki, Dr. N. Hijikata, Dr. E. Kanai, Dr. T. Terao, Dr. K. Okano, Dr. K. Matsuzaki, Dr. I. Nitobe, Dr. A. Okada, Dr. N. Matsunami, Dr. K. Onodzuka, Dr. S. Yamada, Dr. M. Niita, Dr. T. Minobe, Dr. S.Takahashi, Dr. K. Shida.
Dean, Medical College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. T. Aoyama (34).
Professors: Medical College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... Dr. K. Osawa (111).
Dr. N. Nagai, Dr. M. Ogata, Dr. Y. Koganei, Dr. J. Takahashi, Dr. J. Shimoyama, Dr. K. Tamba, Dr. S. Sato, Dr. K. Katayama, Dr. S. Komoto, Dr. C. Hirota, Dr. M. Kumakawa, Dr. K. Miura, Dr. K. Yamagime, Dr. T. Irisawa, Dr. T. Kondo, Dr. K. Doi, Dr. T. Osawa, Dr. W. Okada, Dr. H. Kure, Dr. M. Kinoshita.

Dean, Eng. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. W. Watanabe (146).
Professors: Eng. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.... ... Dr. B. Mano (85).
Dr. H. Nakano, Dr. T. Nakamura, Dr. I. Hiroi, Dr. O. Asano, Dr. A. Inoguchi, Dr. E. Nakajima, Dr. Y. Kawakita, Dr. Y. Yamakawa, Dr. H. Nakayama, Dr. S. Terano, Dr. M. Oshima, Dr. J. Emori, Dr. C. Shiba, Dr. K. Tawara, Dr. Y. Tsukamoto, Dr. C. Ito, Dr. F. Obana.

Dean, Literature College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... ... Dr. K. Tsuboi.
Professors: Literature, College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Dr. T. Hoshino.
Dr. T. Inouye, Dr. Y. Motora, Dr. R. Nakajima, Dr. M. Uyeda, Dr. S, Mikami, Dr. G. Mitsukuri, Dr. Y. Haga, Dr. U. Hattori, Dr. Y. Hagino. Dr. J. Takakusu, Dr. Y. Otsuka, Dr. T. Tatebe, Dr. Y. Tanaka, Dr. S. Ichimura.
Dean, College of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.... ... Dr. J. Sakurai (118).
Professors, „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. H. Terao (136).
Dr. B. Kofuji, Dr. S. Iijima, Dr. R. Fujisawa, Dr. N. Matsumura, Dr. A. Tanakadate, Dr. M. Yokoyama, Dr. S. Tsuboi, Dr. K. Jimbo, Dr. S. Hirayama, Dr. G. Miyoshi, Dr. H. Nagaoka, Dr. K. Ikeda, Dr. E. Omori. Dr. T. Tsuge, Dr. K. Tsuruta, Dr. E. Sakai, Dr. S. Watase, Dr. T. Takagi,
Dean, Agriculture College, Imp. Tokyo Univ. ... Dr. Y. Kozai (81).
Professors, „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. C. Ishikawa (60).
Dr. K. Wadagaki, Dr. C. Sasaki, Dr. S. Katsushima, Dr. G. Suto, Dr. Z, Kawase, Dr. T. Yokoi, Dr. S. Honda, Dr. H. Tanaka, Dr. H. Tokishige, Dr. S. Kawai, Dr. K. Kishigami.
President, Imperial Kyoto University ... Baron Dr. D. Kikuchi (74).
Emeritus Professor, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. I. Nakazawa (101).
Dean, Law College, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. K. Tajima.
Professors, „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. M. Iwaya.
Dr. S. Okamatsu, Dr. Y. Oda, Dr. M. Inouye, Dr. T. Senga, Dr. T. Okamura, Dr. K. Katsumoto, Dr. K. Tashima, Dr. K. Niho, Dr. I. Haruki.
Dean, Medical College, Imp. Kyoto Univ. ... ... Dr. T. Araki (34).
Professors, „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. S. Inoko.
Dr. C. Amaya, Dr. B. Suzuki, Dr. M. Kasawara, Dr. H. Ito, Dr. R. Okamoto, Dr. K. Morishima. Dr. K. Fujinami.
Dean, Literature College, Imp. Kyoto Univ.... ... Dr. B. Matsumoto.
Professors „ „ „ „ ... ... Dr. T. Tanimoto.
Dr. T. Fujishiro, Dr. B. Uyeda, Dr. T. Ogawa, Dr. T. Kuwahara, O. Fujii.
Dean, Science and Eng. ... ... Dr. K. Hisahara.

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Professors Science and Eng. ... ... Dr. H. Muraoka, Dr. S. Tanabe, Dr. T. Namba, Dr. K. Futami, Dr. S. Asanaga. Dr. Y. Oyuki, Dr. K. Otsuka, Dr. H. Yoshida, Dr. B. Midzuno, Dr. U. Ogawa, Dr. T. Ofuji, Dr. T. Matsumura, Dr. J. Kawai, Dr. J. Yokobori, Dr. K. Miwa, Dr. N. Kaneko, Dr. K. Yoshikawa.

President, Imp. Tohoku University ... ... M. Sawayanagi (120)

Dean, College of Science, „ ... ... Dr. M. Ozawa.

Dean, Agriculture College, „ ... ... Dr. M. Sato.

Professors: Agriculture College, University... ... Dr. K. Miyabe, Dr. T. Minami, Dr. T. Otake.

President, Imp. Kiushu University ... ... Dr. K. Yamazawa.

Dean, Medical College, „ ... ... Dr. M. Goto.

Professors: Medical College, „ ... ... Dr. R. Koyama, Dr. K. Miyairi, Dr. S. Ito.

Dean, Engineering College, Imp. Kiushu Univ. ... Dr. J. Nakahara.

Professors: Engineering College „ ... Dr. S. Hattori, Dr. Y. Watanabe.

Director, Tokyo Higher Normal School ... ... J. Kano (69).
„ Hiroshima „ „ „ ... ... T. Hojo.
„ Tokyo Girls Higher Normal School ... ... K. Nakagawa (99).
„ Nara „ „ „ „ ... ... S. Nojiri.
„ Morioka Agriculture College ... ... Y. Sato.
„ Kagoshima „ „ ... ... Dr. K. Tamari.
„ Uyeda Sericultural School ... ... C. Harizuka.
„ Tokyo Higher Commercial School ... ... H. Tsubono.
„ Kobe „ „ „ ... ... T. Kijima.
„ Nagasaki „ „ „ ... ... Y. Shibazaki.
„ Yamaguchi Higher „ „ ... ... I. Yokochi.
„ Otaru „ „ „ ... ... R. Watanabe.
„ First Higher School ... ... Dr. I. Nitobe (104).
„ Second „ „ ... ... C. Nakagawa.
„ Third „ „ ... ... S. Sakai.
„ Fourth „ „ ... ... T. Yoshimura.
„ Fifth „ „ ... ... T. Matsuura.
„ Sixth „ „ ... ... S. Kaneko.
„ Seventh „ „ ... ... Y. Iwasaki.
„ Eighth „ „ ... ... Y. Oshima (112).
„ Tokyo Higher Technical School ... ... S. Tejima (136).
„ Osaka „ „ „ ... ... Y. Yasunaga.
„ Kyoto „ „ „ ... ... I. Nakazawa (101).
„ Nagoya „ „ „ ... ... S. Doi.
„ Kumamoto Higher „ „ ... ... T. Kawaguchi.
„ Sendai „ „ „ ... ... S. Mizobuchi,
„ Yonezawa „ „ „ ... ... Dr. T. Otake.
„ Tokyo Foreign Language School ... ... N. Murakami.
„ „ Fine Art Academy ... ... N. Masaki (85).
„ „ Music ... ... G. Yuhara.

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AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Minister	Baron	N. Makino (85).
Vice-Minister		N. Oshikawa (112).
Councillor		H. Oda (105).
Director, Agriculture Bureau		C. Shimo-oka (124).
„ Commercial „		T. Okubo (109).
„ Technical „		M. Oka (107).
Director, Forest Bureau		M. Kamiyama (68).
„ Minning Bureau		M. Isobe (61).
„ Fishery „		S. Doke.
„ Imp. Gov't Steel Works	Baron Lieut-Gen.	Y. Nakamura (100).
„ Patent Bureau		M. Nakamatsu (99).
Chief Commissioner, Japan Grand Exhibition		N. Hirayama (51).

COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT

Minister	Count	T. Hayashi (84).
Vice-Minister		K. Komatsu (94).
Councillor		S. Shishido.
Director, Post and Telegraph Bureau		J. Tanaka.
„ Electric Affairs Bureau		H. Nakaya (101).
„ Mercantile Marine Bureau		M. Yukawa.
„ Accountants Bureau		S. Machida.
„ Provisional Water Power Investigating Office		R. Nakashoji (101).
„ Postal Saving Bureau		H. Shimomura.

KOREAN GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-Ceneral	Gen. Count	M. Terauchi (136).
Director, General Administrative		I. Yamagata (143).
„ Justice Department	Dr.	Y. Kuratomi (83).
„ Police „	Maj.-Gen.	Akashi (32).
„ Investigation Department		E. Ishidzuka (61).
„ Finance Department		K. Arai (34).
„ Agriculture, Commerce & Technical Dept.		T. Kikuchi (in charge)
„ Communication Department		T. Ikeda.
„ Railway Bureau		G. Oya.
Vice Pres., Provisional Land Investigation Office		M. Tawara.
Director, Home Department		K. Usami.
„ General Administration Department		M. Komatsu (79).
Chief, Industry Section		T. Kikuchi (74).
„ Secretary of Privy Council		S. Kokubu
„ Foreign Affairs Section		M. Komatsu. (79).
„ Commerce & Industry Section		E. Kudo.
„ Taxation Section		B. Suzuki.
„ Local Affairs Section		S. Ohara.
„ Education Section		T. Sekiya.

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FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Governor-General ... ... Gen. Count S. Sakuma (117).
Director, Civil Affairs Bureau ... ... K. Uchida (142).
„ Police Bureau ... ... R. Kameyama.
„ Finance Bureau ... ... T. Nakagawa.
„ Communication Bureau (acting) ... ... S. Suzuki (129).
„ Industrial Bureau ... ... M. Takata.
Chief, Army Staff ... ... Maj.-Gen. T. Miyamoto.
„ Navy „ ... ... Capt. K. Togo.
Director, Appeal Court ... ... T. Ishii.
„ Railway Bureau ... ... K. Uchida (142).
Vice Director Public Works Bureau ... ... T. Takahashi.
Director, Monopoly Bureau (Acting) ... ... Y. Masuzawa.
„ Custom House ... ... K. Iwamasa.

KWANTUNG GOVERNMENT GERERAL

Governor-General ... ... Gen. Viscount Y. Oshima (112).
Chief, Civil Affairs ... ... T. Shirani (125).
Director, General Civil Affairs... ... ... U. Ouchi.
„ Police Affairs ... ... T. Sato.
„ Finance Affrirs ... ... C. Koyama.
„ Public Works Section ... ... K. Yamaji.
Chief, Army Staff... ... ... Maj.-Gen. K. Hoshino (53).
Commander, Port Arthur Fort... ... ... Lieut.-Gen. M. Oshiage.
„ Garrison Corps ... ... Maj.-Gen. S. Nitawara.
Director, Communication Bureau ... ... J. Kato.

BOARD OF AUDIT

President ... ... Dr. Viscount I. Tajiri (129).
Chief First Section ... ... K. Hama (43).
„ Second „ ... ... K. Nakakuma
„ Third „ ... ... S. Ito (63).

COURT OF ADMINISTRATION LITIGATION

Director ... ... Dr. G. Yamawaki (146).
Councillors ... ... R. Watanabe.
M. Ota, T. Kinoshita, S. Kuboto, T. Toda, T. Inouye, K. Tanaka, K. Shibata, T. Akaboshi, H. Hida, I. Matsumoto, M. Sugaya, Dr. C. Shimizu.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD

Superintendent-General ... ... K. Anraku (33).
Chief, Supt.-General's Secretariat ... ... B. Okada.
„ First Section ... ... M. Ota (113).
„ Second „ ... ... M. Kohama.

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Chief Third Section ... ... Y. Kurimoto.
„ Fire-brigade ... ... K. Murota.

IMPERIAL DIET

Chief Secretary (Peers) ... ... M. Ota (113).
„ „ (Representative) ... ... K. Hayashida (49).

MILITARY SUPREME COUNCIL

Councillor

Admiral... ... ...Viscount R. Inouye.
General ... ... „ Y. Hasegawa (47).
„ ... ... Count T. Nogi (104).
Admiral... ... ... „ H. Togo (137).
„ ... ... „ G. Yamamoto (148).
General ... ... H. I. H. Prince Fushimi (24).
Admiral... ... ... „ Prince Arisugawa (24).
General ... ...Viscount K. Kawamura (73).
„ ... ... „ H. Oshima (112).
„ ... ... Baron S. Terauchi (136).

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Army

Minister ... ... Baron Lieut.-Gen. S. Ishimoto (6).
Director, Personal Affairs Bureau ... ... Maj.-Gen. I. Oka (109).
„ Military „ „ ... ... „ „ G. Tanaka.
„ Arms Bureau ... ... „ „ B. Shimakawa.
„ Finance „ ... ... Mil.-Intend't K. Tsujimura (140).
„ Medical „ ... ... Surgeon-Gen. Dr. R. Mori (94).
„ Law „ ... ... K. Shimizu.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Majesty. Baron Lieu.-Gen. S. Nakamura (100).
„ „ to the Crown Prince, Baron Lieu.-Gen. U. Murai (96).
Directors, Tokyo Military Arsenal ... ... Maj-Gen. U. Hyodo
„ Osaka „ „ ... ... „ W. Muraoka
„ General Ordnance Dept. ... ... „ K. Tsurumi
„ Technical Investigation Bureau. Baron Lieu.-Gen. N. Arisaka (35).
Chief, Headquarter Gendarmerie ... ... „ T. Sunaga
„ „ „ in Korea „ M. Akashi (32).
„ War-horse Department ... Baron „ H. Okura
„ Fortification „ ... ... „ I. Murata
„ Horse Admintstration ... ... „ T. Asakawa (37).
„ Transportation „ ... ...Col. N. Chiaki
„ Audit Department ... ...Paymaster-Ins'ter Y. Tsuruta
Director, Senju Woolen Factory ... Paymaster-Gen. T. Mataga
„ Provision Department... ...Paymaster-Ins'ter K. Watanabe
„ Clothing „ ... ...Paymaster-Ins'ter M. Yano
„ Provisional Construction Bureau Baron Lieu.-Gen. S. Ishimoto (61).

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General Staff Office

Chief	Baron	Lieu.-Gen.	Y. Oku (109).
Vice-Chief	„	„	Y. Fukushima (41).
Chief, General Affairs		Maj.-Gen.	K. Oshima (112).
Sectional Chiefs		„	Y. Matsuishi (87).
		„	T. Utsunomiya (144).
		„	K. Osawa (111.)
		„	K. Shigemi
Director, Military University		Lieu.-Gen.	S. Iguchi (55).
„ Surveying Bureau		Maj.-Gen.	N. Okubo

Military Educational Department

Inspector-General	Baron	Siew.-Gen.	N. Asada (36).
Chief, General Affairs		Maj.-Gen.	F. Hongo (53).
Inspector, Cavalry		Lieu.-Gen.	K. Akiyama (38).
„ Field Artillery		„	S. Fujii (39).
„ Heavy „		„	Y. Toshima (139).
„ Engineer Battalion		„	T. Ochiai (105).
„ Commissariat Battalion		„	A. Shibuya (123).
Chief, Examination Committe		Maj.-Gen.	F. Hongo (53).
„ Art. & Eng. School		„	A. Nakamura
„ Toyama „		„	J. Oba
„ Riding „		Colonel.	F. Akiyama
„ Field Art. „		„	E. Kawakita
„ Heavy Art. „		„	K. Tsukushi
„ Cadets „		Maj.-Gen.	K. Noguchi
„ Central Boys „		Colonel.	K. Matsuura
Tokyo Garrison	Viscount	Gen.	K. Kawamura (73).

LIST OF DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS

Name of Division	Lieut.-Gen.	Name of division	Lieut.-Gen.
Guards	H.I.H. Prince Kan-in (24).	10th	M. Koizumi.
1st	Baron Y. Kikoshi (74).	11th	H. Yoda.
2nd	„ M. Matsunaga (88).	12th	Baron T. Ando (33).
3rd	„ A. Watanabe.	13th	G. Nagaoka (47).
4th	H. Ichinohe (54).	14th	Baron Y. Uehara (144).
5th	K. Otani (113).	15th	K. Uchiyama (142).
6th	M. Umesawa (143).	16th	Baron S. Yamanaka (148).
7th	T. Hayashi (49).	17th	T. Semba (120).
8th	Baron B. Yamane (148).	18th	S Oseko (112).
9th	M. Kamio (68).		

Infantry

Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.	Brigade	Divisien	Maj.-Gen.
1st	(Guards)	K. Tachibana (129).	2nd	(1st)	T. Matsukawa.
2nd	(„)	S. Naito.	3rd	(2nd)	M. Nakamura (100).
1st	(1st)	S. Nitahara.	25th	(„)	R. Saito.

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Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.	Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.
5th	(3rd)	G. Ando.	10th	(11th)	E. Ota.
30th	(„)	H. Yamanashi.	22nd	(„)	T. Mizushima.
7th	(4th)	M. Kawai.	12th	(12th)	Y. Koike,
32nd	(„)	T. Fujimoto.	23th	(„)	N. Kurita.
9th	(5th)	S. Kawamura.	15th	(13th)	R. Kawauchi.
21st	(„)	T. Yoshioka.	26th	(„)	T. Morikawa.
11th	(6th)	R. Yamada.	27th	14th	M. Yui.
36th	(„)	S. Yoda.	28th	„	T. Kakizaki.
13th	(7th)	K. Ushiku.	17th	15th	Y. Niiyama.
14th	(„)	Y. Takahashi.	29th	„	S. Hagino.
4th	(8th)	S. Hashimoto.	18th	16th	T. Kuno.
16th	(„)	E. Iida.	19th	„	K. Oi.
6th	(9th)	T. Niwa.	33rd	17th	T. Hayashi.
31st	(„)	H. Togo,	34th	„	S. Ito.
8th	(10th)	K. Ishibashi.	23rd	18th	B. Horiuchi.
20th	(„)	M. Hirai.	24th	„	M. Fukuda.

Karafuto Garrison

Commander. Col. S. Yamashita.

China Garrison

Commander. Maj.-Gen. T. Abe.

Cavalry

1st	Guards	M. Kono.	3rd	8th	M. Honda.
2nd	18th	T. Sugikaba.	4th	15th	S. Toyobe.

Artillery

1st		T. Kurata.	2nd	1st	H. Ishii.
			3rd	„	K. Matsumoto.

Heavy Artillery and Communication

1st	1st	M. Yamaguchi.	2nd Com.	12th	G. Shiba. N. Inouye.

Commanders of Garrisons and Forts

Tokyo Garrison	Gen.-Viscount Kawamura (73).
Tokyo Bay Fort	Maj.-Gen. M. Kumamoto.
Yura Fort	Lieut.-Gen. S. Kusunose.
Hiroshima Bay Fort	Maj.-Gen. S. Sakakibara.
Maizuru Fort	„ T. Sato.
Shimonoseki Fort	Lieut.-Gen. T. Kambu.
Sasebo Fort	Maj.-Gen. T. Ikata.
Tsushima Fort	„ D. Ohara.
Hakodate, ...	Col. Muramatsu.
Nagasaki „	M. Nakagawa.

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Kelung Fort	Maj.-Gen.	K. Makino.
Pescadores Fort...	„	Adachi.
Independent Garrison	„	K. Hashimoto.
Port Arthur Fort	Lieut.-Gen.	M. Oshigami.
Formosa 1st Garrison	Maj.-Gen.	C. Nojima.
„ 2nd Garrison	„	S. Iida.

Korean Garrison

Commander, Gen. B. H. Okubo. Chief Staff, Maj.-Gen. K. Shiba.

CHIEF OF DIVISIONAL STAFF

Colonel, Infantry

1st	Div.	K. Hashimoto.	6th	Div.	K. Sato.
15th	„	K. Machida.	14th	„	Y. Sato.
7th	„	Y. Koike.	13th	„	K. Watanabe.
18th	„	G. Furumi.	10th	Div.	M. Kanekubo.
Guard.	„	K. Fujii.	4th	„	K. Takayama.
17th	„	G. Johoji.	8th	„	N. Omura.
3rd	Div.	T. Nishikawa.	2nd	„	K. Ichikawa.
16th	„	S. Fukuhara.			

Colonel, Artillery

9th	Div.,	J. Arita.	12th	Div.,	I. Kida. (Lieut.-Col.)
5th	„	K. Shimmen.			

THE NAVY

Minister...	Vice-Adm. Baron	M. Saito. (116).
Vice-Minister	Rear-Adm.	H. Takarabe (181).
Chief, Military Affairs	„	S. Tochinai
„ Personal Affairs	„	Y. Eto (39).
„ Medical Affairs...	Surg.-Gen.	S. Kimura (75).
„ Finance Affairs...	Pay.-Inst. Gen.	Y. Fukunaga
„ Law Affairs	Rear-Adm.	H. Takarabe (181).

Members, Admirals Council ... ... Adm. Baron G. Ijuin (56).
Vice-Adm. Baron S. Uryu, Vice-Adm. T. Sakamoto, Vice-Adm. W. Matsumoto, Vice-Adm. K. Fujii, Rear-Adm. S. Tochinai. Rear-Adm H. Takarabe.

Chief, Education Board	Vice-Adm. Baron	T. Sakamoto (117).
Sectional Chiefs, Education Board ...	Rear-Adm.	T. Yamaya
	(Eng. „	H. Takeda
Chief, Constrnction & Material...	Vice-Adm.	W. Matsumoto (88).
Sectional Chiefs	Rear-Adm.	K. Murakami (96).

Capt. H. Kokuro, Nav. Arch. M. Fukuda, Eng. Rear-Adm. M. Fujii

Chief, Hydrographical Board	Vice-Adm.	Y. Nakao (101).
„ Provisional Construction Dep't. Baron	Vice-Adm.	H. Takarabe (181).
Engineer in Chief, „ „	Dr.	Y. Watanabe
Chief, Branch Office, „ „ ...	Rear-Adm.	T. Sendo
Director, Naval Staff College	Vice-Adm.	T. Yamada
„ Cadet School	Rear-Adm.	G. Yamashita

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Director, Engineering School ... ... Eng. Rear-Adm. O. Gejo
„ Medical School ... ... Surg.-Gen. T. Honda
„ Art. Shooting School... ... ... Rear-Adm. K. Nomaguchi
„ Torpedo School ... ... Capt. K. Suzuki
„ Mechanic School ... ... Eng. Rear-Adm. S. Ito
„ Paymaster School ... ... Paymaster K. Utsunomiya
„ Arsenal... ... ... Ins. Gen. Ord. K. Sawa
Aide-de-Camp to the Majesty ... ...Rear-Adm. Baron S. Nishi
„ to the Crown Prince... ... ... Capt. C. Chisaka

Naval Staff Board

Chief ... ... Adm. Baron G. Iuin. (56).
Vice-Chief ... ... „ K. Fujii (39).
Staff Officers... ... ... Rear-Adm. R. Arima (35).
Capt. I. Takeshita Capt. M. Takashima, Capt. Viscount C. Ogasawara, Capt. F. Nomura, Capt. M. Yoshida.

Yokosuka Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Uryu. (143).
Chief of Staff, Capt. M. Tsuchiya; *Harbor-Master*, Capt. I. Mano; *Construction*, Rr.-Adm. H. Sakamote; *Torpedo*, Capt. T. Kamaya.

Kure Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. T. Kato (71).
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. M. Nawa; *Con'stion*, Rr.-Ad. S. Ijichi; *Harbor-Master*, Capt. S. Miyaji.

Sasebo Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa (38).
Chief of Staff, Cap. R. Eguchi; *Torpedo*, Capt. E. Mori...; *Harbor-Master*, Capt. Y. Yamada; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Adm. T. Kuroi.

Maizuru Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. S. Misu (90).
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. K. Wada; *Torpedo*, Rr.-Ad.....; *Harbor-Master*, Capt. Sayama; *Cons'tion*. Rr.-Ad. E. Koizumi.

Port Arthur Admiralty

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. H. Yamada. (146).
Chief of Staff, Rr-Adm. T. Kamaya; *Harbor Master*, Capt. S. Kono.

Takeshiki Naval Station

Commander, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa (38), Vice-Adm. H. Yamada.
Chief of Staff, Capt. K. Osawa.

Mekon Naval Station (Pescadores).

Commander, Vice-Adm. C. Tamari (133).

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Ominato Naval Station

Commander, Rr.-Ad. H. Fujimoto.
Chief of Staff, Capt. H. Hideshima.

Chimhai Naval Station

(Southern Korea)

Commander, Rr.-Ad. N. Miyaoka (92).

1st Squadron

Com.-in-Chief, Adm. Baron H. Kamimura (68).
Commander, Rr.-Ad. Yashiro.
Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. Nomaguchi.

2nd Squadron

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. H. Shimamura (123).
Chief of Staff, Capt. J. Takagi.

3rd Squadron

Commander, Vice-Adm. R. Kawashima (73).

South-China Squadron

Commander, Vice-Adm. C. Tamari (133).

Training Squadron

Commander, Rr.-Ad. Yashiro.

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CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

SECTION I

SURVEY OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

Ancient Education.—The history of Japanese education or learning prior to the restoration of the Imperial régime in 1868 may be outlined thus.

Chinese Books first introduced through Korea, 284 A.D.
Buddhism introduced from Korea, 552.
First authentic record of the sending to China for study of Japanese students, 607.
First school founded, 664.
First educational regulations promulgated, 701.
Oldest Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, published, 712.
Printing introduced, 770.
Japanese alphabet invented by Buddhist priest Kobo, 809.
Culture flourished till the system of military regency was set up, at the beginning of the 12th century.
For more than 400 years, during which the country was often subject to internal troubles by the rise of one powerful general and the downfall of another, learning was in decadence and was barely kept up at monasteries.
Revival of learning followed by the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, 1602-1867.

In those times education was confined only to the privileged classes, courtiers, priests and *samurai*, and education, even in the best days, was far from being universal. The subjects taught were Chinese classics, history, laws and mathematics, and also Japanese literature. For plebeians there were, during the Tokugawa period, private teachers, called "Terakoya" who taught three R's to sons of common people. Girls were sadly neglected, and had no such regular facilities. Then learning was not regarded with equal importance as martial art by the rank and file of *samurai*. It was considered as a thing suitable for weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto. In the eyes of ordinary people, too, learning was a dangerous acquirement, apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

After the Restoration.—The real public school system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts,

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each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 with the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front. The school system now in force is divisible, as to object, into (1) general, (2) special and (3) technical. The 1st comprises elementary schools and others of similar status, and also normal schools for preparing teachers; next, middle schools and others of similar status, together with higher normal schools for preparing teachers. The 2nd class comprises all professional schools and the Imperial universities, with the preparatory courses (i.e., High schools). The 3rd class includes technical, agricultural, commercial schools, also apprentice schools and continuation schools. Collegiate, secondary and primary education grades are represented in this class.

Religion at Schools

Secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponements, provided they are of the standing at least equal to the Middle School. When, however, those schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves as Middle School, they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all description in the class room is tabooed.

The Standing Problems

The Stock Fund.—The fund of *yen* 10,000,000 was created in 1899 by setting apart so much sum from the Chinese war indemnty. It was provided that the interest, 5 per cent., accruing from it, *yen* 500,000, would be distributed to all the prefectures in proportion to the number of school children, with the object of enabling them to create a fund of their own. A part of the interest was to be loaned at 5 per cent. to civic corporation to be used for educational purposes. The fund was appropriated into the war, and this debt still remains unpaid. Instead the sum of *yen* 250,000 was appropriated for the purposes originally designed, but from '10-'11 the year *yen* 500,000 has been set apart, and the problem has thus been partially solved.

Efficiency in Foreign Languages.—That students of middle of higher institutions are poor in linguistic acquirement is notorious. Committee appointed by the Educational Department to inquire into it submitted in '08 an elaborate report. A working programme has not yet been made public by the authorities. The trouble with this affair is that as boys generally begin to learn the language at 12 or 13 and as this language has nothing in common as to construction, etc. with the vernacular, the methods in vogue in other countries do not seem much applicable in Japan. Then if in the High schools and universities the practice of imposing the task of a

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second foreign language upon the students, be discontinued, as some propose, much may be done toward solving the standing difficulty. As a second language was made optional and not compulsory in 1911, the trouble will be much lessened in future.

Discpline.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of old system with young teachers devoid of experience and virtue have undermined the laudable custom that formerly existed between masters and pupils. Education is too often regarded nowadays as a thing of fees and salaries and is sadly lacking in moral element. This accounts for lax discipline and refractory propensity of students, especially those of middle schools in which very often boys break out into a strike on the alleged ground of incompetence of their masters or teachers. It is consoling to see that the outbreaks, so widespread till about ten years ago or so, are gradually lessening and that with the acquirement of greater experience and prestige on the part of teachers and also of gradual settling down of new orders of affairs in social and political world, school troubles are becoming heard less and less frequently.

The Reform of Educational System.—The primary object of this question is how to shorten the number of years which are taken from entering a primary school till graduating at an Imperial university. According to the present system a boy enters a Primary School at the age of 6, stays there 6 years, then goes to a Middle School, where he spends 5 years, thence on to a High School for 2½ years, graduating at a University after a three or four year course according subjects. These courses occupy 17 years or so, and if no time at all were wasted students would graduate at one of the Imperial Universities at the age of 23 or 24. Most boys are not so lucky; they often fail in the competitive entrance examination of Middle schools and High schools, or in the promotion examination of a High School or University. The result is students who can not finish their education ealier than 28 or are even now quite numerous. This means that compared with students of Occidental countries Japanese boys have to enter life several years too late, a very grave affair in this age of keen competition. After protracted deliberations the authorities decided in May 1910, to remodel the system. According to it the term of High school is to be shortened to 2½ years and to arrange the time of entrance examination so that boys who finish their Middle schools in March may be admitted in the Higher school (to be afterward designated as the Higher Middle school) in the following month. In practice the new system amounts to abridging only half a year the course of study at the present High school. Ten more Higher Middle schools are to be created, one each year, from 1912. Technical subjects may be taught optionally at the Middle school.

The new program will be put in force in 1911 for the Middle school and in 1912 for the higher grade. Graduates of Middle schools of superior scholarship will in future be taken in the Higher School on diploma, within limit of ⅕ of the total number who admitted. Hence in future Japanese lads may finish their school education a year or two quicker than they do now. After all Japanese students are unavoidably handicapped, as compared with Western boys, in that time and energy required in learning even one Occidental language are far greater than when the others learn two or perhaps three foreign languages. Similar contrast is seen in the learning of mother tongues, for the task imposed on Japanese, who are required to learn cumbrous Chinese characters, is much heavier task than

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that experiences by Western children in learning their own respective mother tongues. Japanese boys and girls at 13 or 14 may find it no easy thing to read current literature, for less to enjoy it. In short, so long as Chinese characters and foreign language continue to burden the curriculum of Japanese schools, Japanese boys can hardly hope to enter life at an age when Occidental lads do.

Imperial Rescript

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodiment of Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important national holidays, and the text is kept in memory by boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brother and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye be not only Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrations the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.

[Imperial Sign Manual. Privy Seal.]

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GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION

Kind of Schools	No. of Schools			Instructors and Teachers			Students and Pupils			Graduates		
	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8
Elementary ...	26,084	26,386	27,125	144,506	134,337	122,038	6,473,592	5,996,139	5,713,698	728,702	470,210	1,148,847
Blind & Dumb...	42	40	38	242	221	208	2,003	1,802	1,684	265	243	184
Normal	78	75	69	1,406	1,307	1,176	23,422	21,618	19,359	8,588	7,864	8,482
Higher Normal..	2	2	2	124	120	122	1,078	980	975	211	235	240
Higher Normal (Female) ...	2	1	1	62	45	45	450	365	365	91	123	71
Teachers' Institutes	2	2	4	20	18	42	53	56	87	—	26	61
Middle	305	296	287	5,891	5,719	5,462	118,133	115,038	111,436	16,256	15,007	15,291
Girls' Higher ...	178	159	133	2,743	2,395	2,011	51,781	46,582	40,273	11,499	10,250	9,179
High	8	8	7	332	305	291	6,029	5,435	4,888	1,209	1,269	1,239
University ...	3	3	3	594	553	503	7,559	7,517	7,370	1,761	1,698	1,300
Special	60	54	52	1,760	1,765	1,744	26,945	27,432	26,318	4,311	4,715	4,124
Technical	5,644	5,167	5,301	6,674	6,151	5,744	289,902	255,018	250,623	64,290	56,145	50,476
Teachers' Technical	3	3	3	—	—	—	184	151	173	53	54	52
Miscellaneous ...	2,248	2,180	2,172	7,854	7,914	7,700	149,339	148,971	150,609	42,052	39,682	40,063

The above table gives the number of schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

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FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	U. S. A.	England	France	Germany	Russia	Belgium	Italy	Spain	Switzerland	Austria-Hungary	China	Korea	Total	Annual Amount of Salaries
1910–10	18	29	7	21	3	1	3	1	3	—	9	4	100	Y.328,610
1908– 9	21	25	6	22	3	1	1	1	3	1	8	4	96	308,390
1597– 8	23	20	6	22	3	2	2	1	2	1	7	4	94	302,410

SECTION II

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools, and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years since 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The ordinary elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnatics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances. The lesson in any three, Manual Work, Commerce or Agriculture was made compulsory in 1911, and at the same time it was arranged that English should be taught only as part of Commercial lesson, and not as independent lesson.

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Subject	First School Year	Hours	Second School Year	Hours	Third School Year	Hours	Fourth School Year	Hours
Morals ...	Elements of Morals	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language	Reading and Writing.	10	Reading and Writing.	12	Reading and Writing.	14	Reading and Writing.	14
Arithmetic	Counting Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Numbers to 100	6	Common Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division	6	Common Addition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals Add & Sub. on the Abacus.	6
Gymnastics	Sports, Singing.	4	Sports, Com. Gymnastics. Si'le forms.	4	Ditto.	6	Ditto.	7
Drawing*...					S'le figures.		S'ple figures.	
Singing ...								
Sewing† ...					Management of Needle. Com. sewing.		Common Sewing.	
Manual work	Simple work.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total Boys		21		24		27		27
Total Girls						28		29

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Curriculum of the Ordinary Elementary Schools—(*Continued*)

Curriculum of the Higher Elementary Schools

Subjects	Fifth School Year	Hours weeks	Sixth School Year	Hours weeks	First School Year	Hours weeks	Second School Year	Hours weeks
Morals	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language ...	Reading Writing and Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	8	Continued.	8
Arithmetic	Addition to Div. Weights, Measures, Coins and Time. Simple Decimals. Abacus Arith.	4	Decimal Fractions. Common ,, Proportions. Abacus Arith. Continued.	4	Common Fractions Proportions. Percentage. Abacus Arith. Continued.	4	Proportions. Percentage. Mensuration. Book-keeping. Abacus Arith.	4
History & Geography ...	History of Japan. Geography ,,	3	Continued.	3	Outlines of Foreign Geography. Construction and Use of Simple Apparatus.	3	Japan History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons.	3
Science	Plants, Animals, and Minerals. Natural Phenomena.	2	Continued.	2	Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene.	2	Relation of Plants, Animal and Minerals among themselves and to Man. Outlines of Physiology and Hygiene.	2
Drawing * Boys	Simple Figures.	2	Simple Figures.	2	Various Figures.	2	Various Figures.	2
Drawing * Girls		1		1		1	Simple Geometrical Drawing.	1
Singing, Gymnastic ...	Common Gymnastics. Sports, Military Drill.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5	Continued.	5
Sewing	Common Sewing.		Continued.		Continued.	4	Continued.	4
Manual Work †	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	2	Simple Work.	2
Agriculture	General Principles.				Continued.		Continued.	
Commerce (either one)...	,, ,,		Continued.					
English language	Reading and Writing.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total Boys		28		28		28		28
Total Girls		30		30		30		30

Note:—In Drawing * boys have 2 hours in the 5th and 6th years against 1 for girls; girls have sewing, 1 hour in the 3rd year, 2 hours in the 4th and 3 hours in the 5th and 6th, † manual work can be made 1 hour per week in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year; and 2 hours per week in the 4th, 5th and 6th year.

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Number of Children of School Age

	Under Obligation to attend School					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1909-10	3,857,957	3,461,442	7,319,399	44,398	97,375	141,773
1908- 9	3,734,004	3,373,262	7,107,226	48,155	109,349	157,504
1907- 8	3,596,615	3,244,423	6,841,038	53,596	130,296	183,892
1906- 7	3,486,339	3,115,281	6,601,620	65,412	169,667	235,079
1905- 6	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,305	213,781	293,086

	Not yet under Obligation to Attend School			Total No. of Children of School Age			Ratio of Children attending School, per cent. of Children of School age		
	Boys	Girl	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	A'rage
1909-10	585,556	560,707	1,146,263	4,489,911	4,119,524	8,607,435	98.86	97.26	98.10
1908- 9	606,824	584,082	1,190,906	4,388,983	4,066,693	8,455,676	98.73	96.86	97.80
1907- 8	592,241	566,242	1,158,483	4,242,452	3,940,961	8,183,413	98.53	96.14	97.38
1906- 7	564,052	538,747	1,102,799	4,115,803	3,823,695	7,939,498	98.16	94.83	96.28
1905- 6	547,648	522,580	1,070,228	4,023,265	3,732,385	7,755,650	97.72	93.34	95.62

Salaries of Teachers of Both Sexes in Public Elementary Schools

Monthly Amount of Salaries	Average *yen*	Minimum under *yen* 5	Maximum *yen* 50 to 100
1909—10	17.029	76	316
1908— 6	16.554	75	241
1907— 8	15.754	97	167
1906— 7	15.007	114	116
1905— 6	14.590	119	88

The Text-Book

Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use, the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rules text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform throughout the country. When there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use aggregate about 25 million copies a year.

Fees

In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, under special permission, and within the limit of 10 *sen* in

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rural and of 20 in urban district for lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for higher grade. Schools collecting fees are shown below :—

	No of School collecting	Paying full fee	Paying in part	Total Exempt	Total	Average fee (*sen*)
1909–10 ...	2,859	769,796	42,015	19,693	831,504	19.10
1908– 9 ...	3,190	752,818	33,692	17,438	803,948	20.70
1907– 8 ...	1,023	441,868	23,315	17,487	482,670	15.10

N.B.—The increasing number of schools exacting the fee was owing to the extension of the compulsory education limit by two years since 1908. At present it is only in five or six prefectures that the fee is not imposed.

Kindergartens

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

	'06—7	'07—8	'08—9	'09—10
No. of Kindergartens	360	386	405	443
Conductors	979	1,066	1,164	1,254
No. of Infants	32,791	35,285	36,006	37,328

Section III

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accomodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 56 per cent of the total number of qualified applicants having been admmitted during the last five years. The average age of new boys was 14.1 in '04—8 years.

The Curriculum of the Middle School

Subjects	1st year Hours per week	2nd year Hours per week	3rd year Hours per week	4th year Hours per week	5th year Hours per week
1. Morals	1	1	1	1	1
2. Japanese & Chinese...	7	7	7	6	6
3. English	6	6	7	7	7
4. History & Geography	3	3	3	3	3
5. Mathematics	4	4	4	4	4

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6. Natural Science ...	2	2	2	1st term 2 2nd „ 2 3rd „ 1	—
7. Physics & Chemistry	—	—	—	1st „ 3 2nd „ 3 3rd „ 4	—
8. Civil Government Political Economy	—	—	—	—	2
9. Drawing	1	1	1	1	4
10. Singing	1	1	1	—	—
11. Military Drill and Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3
Total	38	28	29	30	30

Subjects Nos. 8 and 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology and mineralogy. The lesson in fencing and *judo* (jujitsu), formerly optional, was made compulsory in 1911.

Statistics of Public and Private Middle Schools

	No. of Schools			Instructors		Pupils		Graduates		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Total
1910–10	241	62	303	4,713	1,132	95,904	21,530	12,891	3,271	16,162
1908– 9	235	59	294	4,567	1,107	92,960	21,435	11,968	2,982	14,950
1907– 8	229	56	285	4,384	1,042	90,420	20,456	12,159	3,069	15,238
1906– 7	226	53	279	4,331	975	88,853	19,204	12,219	3,363	15,582

Boys Classified According to Occupation of their Parents

The relative ratio per 100 boys was roughly as follows for '04-8 years farming 40, manufacture 4, trade 21, others 35.

Graduates and Subsequent Careers

Careers as reported within the year after the graduation are :—

	High Schools	Professional Schools	Military Service or in Military or Navy School	Teachers	Gov. Service	Other Business	Unemployed or Unknown	Died	Total
1910–10... ...	820	3,241	491	1,111	235	1,740	4,014	56	11,708
1908– 9... ...	812	3,141	566	936	373	1,893	3,987	73	11,781
1907– 8... ...	836	3,325	709	751	356	1,647	4,038	51	11,713

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Leaving School Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died per 100 of those on the roll is as follows:—

1909-10, 16.18; '08-9, 16.78; '07-8, 17.16; '06-7, 17.96; '05-6, 1.696. '04-5, 18.28.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year or two. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, special course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses of two or three years for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

Curriculum of the Girls' High Schools

Subjects	1st year h'rs per week	2nd year h'rs per week	3rd year h'rs per week	4th year h'rs per week
Morals	2	2	2	2
Japanese	6	6	5	5
English	3	3	3	3
History, Geography	3	3	2	3
Mathematics	2	2	2	2
Natural History	2	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping	—	—	2	2
Sewing	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28

Statistics of Public and Private Girl's High Schools

	No. of Schools			Instructors		Pupils		Graduates		Leaving School Unfinished per cent	Per cent Admission
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		
1909-10	135	42	177	2,067	655	40,872	10,568	8,961	2,439	11.53	58.47
1908- 9	121	37	158	1,826	546	37,139	9,090	8,150	2,041	12.29	62 56
1907- 8	107	25	132	1,625	362	33,420	6,467	7,742	1,373	11.38	49.38

HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are placed primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education for those desirous of entering universities. The primary object has been lost sight of

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and at present High Schools are institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the option of the students. Just as in the case of Middle Schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess of the available accommodation. Formerly each School had to accommodate 800 to 1000 students but in future this is to be lessened to 480, as schools of this grade will be increased to 20, including the Higher course at the Peers School. At present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama, Kagoshima and Nagoya. The Eighth was founded in the spring of '08. These eight existing schools are numbered from the 1st to the 8th High School, the 7th called also Zōshikwan. The course is divided into two classes, Literary and Scientific.

The fee was increased from 30 to 35 *yen* a year in 1911.

Curriculum of the First Section of the High School

Subjects	First year Hours per Week	Sscond Year Hours per Week	Third Year Hours per Week
Ethics	—	—	1
Japanese and Chinese Classics	6	5	4
English, German and French (to select one)	18	18	16
History	3	3	3
Logic and Psychology	—	2	—
First Principles of Law	—	—	2
" " " Economics	—	—	optional (2)
Gymnastics	3	—	3
Total	30	31	29

Curriculum of the Second Section of the High School

Subjects	First Year Hours per Week	Second Year Hours per Week	Third Year Hours per Week
Ethics	—	—	1
Japanese Classics	3	—	—
English	8	7	4
German or French	8	7	4
Mathematics	5	4	6
Physics	—	3	3
Chemistry (lecture)	—	3	3
" (experimental)	—	—	2
Geology and Mineralogy	—	—	2
Drawing	4	4	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	31	31	30

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Curriculum of the Third Section of the High School preparatory to the College of Medicine

Subjects	First Year Hours per Week	Second Year Hours per Week	Third Year Hours per Week
Ethics	—	—	—
Japanese Classics	3	—	—
German	13	13	10
English or French	3	1	3
Latin	—	—	2
Mathematics	3	2	—
Physics (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental)	—	—	3
Chemistry (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental)	—	—	3
Zoology and Botany, (lec.)	4	—	—
„ (experimental)	—	3	—
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	29	30	31

Language lessons are determined according to the collegiate course the students wish to pursure after finishing their High School. Thus those desiring to study Philosopy in the College of Literature receive no instruction in the Japanese language in the third year classes, while they have two hours per week allotted to Mathematics and two hours to Physics in the second year classes and in the third year classes respectively. Those who have undergone the entrance examination in English and intend to take up German Law or French Law in the College of Law or German Litarature or French Literature in the College of Literature, receive instruction in English for four hours per week throughout the whole course; while they have 14 hours' instruction in German or French per week, as the case may be, in the first and in the second year class; and 12 hours' instruction in German and French per week in the third year classes.

Names of Schools	No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	Those enrolled
First (Tokyo)	61 6	1,099	260		336
Second (Sendai)	35 3	691	167		233
Third (Kyoto)	37 3	772	150		280
Fourth (Kanazawa)	37 4	742	178	8,977	248
Fifth (Kumamoto)	38 3	857	197		309
Sixth (Okayama)	35 3	605	131		202
Seventh (Kagoshima)	37 3	736	126		233
Eighth (Nagoya)	35 2	466	—		240

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1909-10 (Total)	332	5,968	1,209	8,977	2,111
1908-9 „	303	5,375	1,269	9,807	2,009
1907-8 „	291	4,888	1,239	6,004	1,847

The average age of new boys was 19 years 5 months for '08-9 year, ranging between the two extremes of 28.0 and 17.0.

The number of applicant for admission classified according to the section makes this record for 1907-8, 1908-9 and 1909-10.

	Applicants			of Admission		
	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section	1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section
1907-8	1,844	2,265	1,865	51.48	25.61	16.78
1908-9	2,640	4,005	3,162	36.97	17.83	10.09
1909-10	3,699	3,074	3,204	36.38	25.24	11.02

Leaving School Unfinished

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died is as follows per 100 of those on the roll.

1909-10, 4.73. '08-9, 4.65; '07-8, 5.24; '06-7, 6.00; '05-6, 5.93; '04-5, 5.92.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstance, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses, for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed parts of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service as schools for eight years.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 per cent of the total number of applicants, as follows:

1909-10, 1908-9, 46.29; '07-8, 24.24; '06-7, 21.30; '05-6; 19.96; '04-5, 19.23.

Male Students Classified by Occupation of Parents (%)

	Farmers	Manufactures	Merchants	Others
1909-10	68.37	2.51	6.61	22.51
1908- 9	70.39	2.05	5.75	21.81
1907- 8	72.73	2.18	6.52	18.57

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1909-10	15,199	5,811	4,250	1,585
1908- 9	14,429	5,267	4,085	1,222
1907- 8	12,296	4,412	2,804	1,298

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HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are state institutions and include the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. The Women's Higher Normal School at Nara was opened in 1909. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten, an elementary school and a girl's higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system of the Higher Normal schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a postgraduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature; the English language; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

Statistics of Tokyo and Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools

		No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	No. of Admission
Tokyo	1909-10	72	658	122	700	266
	1908- 9	70	571	138	833	194
	1907- 8	70	579	141	1,042	204
Hiroshima	1909-10	52	420	89	175	129
	1908- 9	50	409	97	165	125
	1907- 8	52	396	99	162	112

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics) and a training course for kindergarten conductors have also been established as distinct courses of instruction. A girls' higher school, an elementary school, and a kindergarten also are organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art course, while the elective course extends for not less than two and not more than four years, the special course over two years, and the post-graduate course for not less than one and not more than two years.

In the Tokyo School the numbers of instructors, pupils and graduates during the last few years were respectively as follows:

1909-10, 46, 373, 91; '08-9, 45, 365, 123; '07-8, 45, 365, 71.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Special Institutes for the Training of Teachers

These instititutes were specially organized for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for

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females, and so to supplement the work of regular training instititutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year. but have been rearranged, the number of institutes being four. The 1st institute in charge of the Imperial University of Tokyo is provided with a course natural science; the 2nd institute in charge of the Kyoto University physics and chemistry; of 3rd institute in charge of the 2nd High School, with a course of mathematics; the 4th institute in charge of the Tokyo Higher Women's Normal School, with a course of English language. The 4th teaches women only and all the others males. For the former the course extends three years, and two in the others.

Section IV

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES

There are four regular universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, and at Sendai (North-eastern University), which is still in inception with its Agricultural College at Sapporo, and at Fukuoka (the Kyushu Uni.), which was opened in 1911.

The fee is 50 *yen* a year.

The Imperial University of Tokyo

The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the four courses of Law, Politics, Economics and Commerce; the College of Medicine includes two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy; the College of Engineering includes nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy; the College of Literature includes three courses of Philosophy, Literature, and History; the College of Science includes eight courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology; the College of Agriculture includes four courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science. For the training of practical farmers, technical courses of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture, Post-graduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of law, Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective cousre is also instituted in each College. To the University are attached a library, hospital, a Historiographic Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory and the Marine Laboratory. As regards the length of the courses of study, in the Colleges of Law and Medicine it extends over four years, while in all other objects of study it is one year less. The period for scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

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Average age of those matriculated in 1909-10 was as follows:—

College of	Y.M.
Law	22.8
Medicine	23.1
Engineering	22.9
Literature	23.8
Science	22.1
Agriculture	23.2

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

Hall and Colleges	No of Professors and Assistant-professors: Japanese Professors etc.	Foreign Professors	Total	Student & Pupils	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	No. of Matriculation
Hall	—	—	—	875	156	345	345
Law	46	5	51	2,075	373	449	449
Medicine	46	—	46	694	221	325	263
Engineering	79	1	80	640	204	204	184
Literature	63	10	73	423	111	160	124
Science	46	—	46	160	39	68	48
Agriculture	52	—	52	609	176	634	199
1909-10	322	16	338	5,475	1,280	2,185	1,612
1908- 9	300	14	314	5,411	1,154	2,131	1,575
1907- 8	267	15	282	5,252	869	2,226	1,521

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO

The Kyoto University is a younger sister of the two by 20 years and was founded in 1897. It consists of the University Hall, the College of Law, the College of Medicine, the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Literature. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics; the College of Literature those of Philosophy and History; the College of Medicine includes only one course of Medicine; the College of Science and Engineering includes 8 courses of Mathematics, Physics, Theoretical Chemistry, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. Those not qualified for admission as regular students but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the College of Law and the College of Science and Engineering, and as students of the special course in the College of Medicine only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and a hospital is also connected with the College of Medicine.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows; in the College of Law, the shortest term was formerly three academic years but it has been decided to extend it to 4 years since 1908. The course for any one subject never extends over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years,

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likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years; the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year. The College of Literature was opened in 1905-6 year. The opening of the Kyushu University in 1910 somewhat modified the organization of the Kyoto University.

The average ages of students enrolled in the year '09-10 are shown the following table :—

	College of Law Y.M.	College of Medicine Y.M.	College of Medicine (Fukuoka) Y.M.	College of Literature Y.M.	College of Sciences & Engineering Y.M.
Average ...	23.5	24.10	24.3	25.11	22.11

STATISTICS RETATING TO THE KYOTO UNIVERSITY

Hall and Colleges	No. of Professor and Assistant-Professor: Japanese Professors	Foreign Professors	Total	Students and Pupils	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	No. of Matriculation
University Hall	—	—	—	91	—	33	33
College of Law	24	—	24	197	105	116	48
College of Medicine {Kyoto	31	—	31	32	83	81	81
College of Medicine {Fukuoka ...	30	—	30	276	82	82	73
College of Science and Engineering...	56	—	56	286	86	71	71
College of Literature	37	5	42	152	21	68	57
1909-10 Total	178	5	183	1,323	377	451	363
1908-9 „	173	5	178	1,412	409	464	380
1907-8 „	165	—	169	1,507	372	389	357

PROFESSIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

The graduates of the two Imperial Universities Tokyo and Kyoto since the foundation to 1908-9, make the follwing record, as classified according to their condition in life.

The total numbers of graduates from the Colleges of Law are 3,202, Medicine, 1,804; Literature 1,168, Engineering and Science, 3,117, Agriculture, 741. The graduates are classified according to professions, etc., only those professions claiming at least 100 being given.

Administration officials 611, Judges etc. 469, School teachers 1,695, Technical officials in Government service 1,342, Medical officials 952, Barristers 190, Technical officials of companies 1,060, at Banks and Co's 502, Practisting medicine 364, Studying at University Halls 857, Miscellaneous 714, Studying abroad 122, Died 672, Unknown 676.

LEAVING UNIVERSITY UNFINISHED

The ratio of those leaving Universities unfinished or who died before graduation is as follows per 100 of those on the roll for the two Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

1908-9, 4.3; '07-8, 4.4; '06-7, 4.5; 05-6, 4.8; '04-5, 4.9; '03-4, 5.0.

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Financial Independence of the Two Imperial Universities

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of annual appropriation in the Budget did secure the approval of the Diet in the 23rd session (1906-7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to *yen* 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of *yen* 1,300,000 and the latter that of *yen* 1,000,000. The annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

The Imperial North-Eastern University

Sapporo Agricultural College

This institution is provided with the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, forestry and stock breeding, the latter two opened in the fall of '10, Besides the College comprises practical courses of agriculture, civil engineering, forestry and fishery, the last being subdivided into fishery, acquiculture and manufacture. The collegiate course extends over three years with the preparatory course of three years. The farms and plantations owned by the College total 5,000,000 *cho* (12,500,000 acres).

Science College at Sendai

The Science College established in 1910 is provided with the chairs of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Geology. The College admits qualified teachers in the respective courses.

	No. of Professors	Students	Graduates	Applicants for Adm	Those enrolled
1909-10	73	761	74	631	249
1908- 9	61	694	135	655	259
1907- 8	52	611	59	942	270

The Imperial Kyushu University

This was established in 1910 and is provided with the college of Medicine (formerly that attached to the Kyoto Univ.), and the college of Engineering consisting of Civil, Mechanical and Electric Engineering.

Section V

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Technical schools comprises institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently.

Navigation

The Nautical School.—This is the only collegiate institution in Japan giving higher education on navigation. It is situated near the mouth of river Sumida, Tokyo. Two courses of navigation and marine engineering

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are provided, and the graduates are accorded treatment of reserve naval officers and engineers. A special feature of this school is that necessary school expenses are furnished to a limited number of students as a loan. At present 95 Chinese students are in the school.

	No. of Students			No. of Graduates		
	Nav.	Eng.	Total.	Nav.	Eng.	Total.
1909-10	322	275	597	28	25	53
1908-9	294	253	547	41	39	80
1907-8	280	232	512	30	25	55
1906-7	278	220	478	28	24	52

Agriculture and Forestry

The Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry. (1) This institution was founded in '03 in Morioka, northeastern Japan, and is provided with the three courses of agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, each course extending over three years. An elective course and a post-graduate course are maintained.

	Instructiors	Student	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	Those Admitted
1909-10 (1) ...	35	263	78	465	94
1909-10 (2) ...	14	60	69	330	62
1908-9	35	253	69	427	88
1907-8	31	244	125	355	84

A similar State institution at Kagoshima (2) was opened in September, 1909.

Commerce

Higher Commercial Schools.—Five Government Higher Commercial Schools exist at present, in Tokyo, Kobe, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki, and a fifth was founded in Otaru, Hokkaido, in 1910. Of the existing four the first two adopt 4-year course system (3 in main course with 1-year preparatory) and the other two 3-year system with no preparatory course. A post-graduate course of two years is provided only in Tokyo.

Statistic of the Higher Commercial Schools

		1909-10	1908-9	1907-8	1906-7	1905-6
Teaching Staff ...	Tokyo... ...	70	65	61	60	59
	Kobe	29	28	30	30	27
	Yamaguchi ..	23	17	20	16	(op'nd) 24
	Nagasaki ...	26	27	28	16	„ 12
Students	Tokyo... ...	1,471	1,448	1,306	1,202	1,208
	Kobe	518	511	530	514	425
	Yamaguchi ..	306	297	282	190	(op'nd) 95
	Nagasaki ...	392	375	328	217	112

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Graduates	Tokyo... ...	278	244	199	199	204
	Kobe	107	243	92	—	—
	Yamaguchi ..	78	74	68	—	—
	Nagasaki ...	109	169	—	—	—
Application for Admission ...	Tokyo... ...	1,619	2,349	3,191	1,929	1,656
	Kobe	794	887	799	709	578
	Yamaguchi ..	216	300	275	237	250
	Nagasaki ...	297	334	328	371	437
No. of Admission.	Tokyo... ...	503	538	457	429	393
	Kobe	135	151	128	121	124
	Yamaguchi ..	111	100	106	105	101
	Nagasaki ...	136	149	126	116	113

The long-cherished problem of converting the Tokyo school into a collegiate institution having been solved by the authorities in a way highly disappointing to the students, i.e. by creating a commercial course in the Law college of the University and by abolishing the Professional course of the school, the lads broke out in a strike in the spring of 1909. In a few months the strike subsided through the intercession of leading business men, while the abolition of the Professional course has been postponed for two years. The Otaru Higher Commercial School was opened in 1910.

Professions Pursued by Graduates of Tokyo Higher Commercial School

	Teachers	In Gov't service	In Banks or Cos	Pursuing their own business	Others	Total
1909-10	4	4	88	6	208	310
1908- 9	7	7	84	1	142	241
1907- 8	5	7	91	—	118	221

Technical

Six Government Higher Technical schools exist at present, in Tokyo Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto and Sendai, and seventh will be founded in Yonezawa before long. Graduates of the Middle school are to be admitted on diploma, but in practice, owing to the number of applications for admission always exceeding the available accommodation, students are taken on examination. The course of study extends over three years. In the Tokyo school there are seven sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity, industrial designing and architecture; Osaka has mechanics, applied chemistry, furnace work, brewing metallurgy, mining and metallurgy, naval architecture, marine engineering and electricity; Kyoto has dyening, weaving and designing; Nagoya has civil engineering, machanics, architecture, weaving and dyeing; Kumamoto has civil engineering, mechanical engineering and minning and metallurgy; Sendai has civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electric engineering and mining and metallurgy. The Tokyo school has an apprentice school attached to it.

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STATISTICS OF THE HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

		1909-10	1908-9	'07-8	'06-7	'05-6
Teaching Staff ...	Tokyo	82	78	79	69	74
	Osaka	51	52	49	44	46
	Kyoto	22	26	25	26	27
	Nagoya	33	26	27	21	(op'ed) 17
	Kumamoto	25	23	22	(op'ed) 17	—
	Sendai	34	30	17	(op'ed) —	—
Students	Tokyo	821	772	670	615	560
	Osaka	589	581	547	495	465
	Kyoto	242	232	235	233	246
	Nagoya	324	310	269	169	74
	Kumamoto	296	346	304	240	—
	Sendai	459	296	148	—	—
Graduates	Tokyo	207	183	178	153	161
	Osaka	171	171	122	131	116
	Kyoto	60	54	51	52	35
	Nagoya	103	137	—	—	—
	Kumamoto	127	46	31	39	—
	Sendai	142	—	—	—	—
Applicants for admission	Tokyo	1,513	1,559	1,488	1,159	1,038
	Osaka	697	690	768	658	441
	Kyoto	184	174	226	231	130
	Nagoya	586	614	637	350	273
	Kumamoto	355	351	371	532	—
	Sendai	564	568	619	—	—
No. of Admission	Tokyo	297	321	268	241	238
	Osaka	210	235	200	206	190
	Kyoto	85	83	87	79	99
	Nagoya	113	107	107	100	75
	Kumamoto	93	101	111	127	—
	Sendai	189	166	150	—	—

FISHERY

The Tokyo Fishery Institute is the only institution in Japan for giving higher education in fishery.

Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to that of the middle school graduates, and the three courses provided at the institute extend over three years. These courses are fishery, marine industry and pisciculture. Besides, a special course of two years is provided for the benefit of sons and brothers of those actually engaging in fishery or marine industry; also a post-graduate course of three years, and the pelagic fishery course of the same term, open only to the graduates of the fishery course. The students of the pelagic fishery course receive aid of *yen* 15 a month from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The school accomodations are limited to 195 students, and every year the number of applicants for admission far exceeds that to be admitted, as

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	No. of Students			
	1906	1907	1908	1910
Fishery Course	56	65	70	30
Marine Industry	62	69	78	25
Pisciculture	14	17	22	15
Total	132	151	170	70

The institution possesses a manufacturing laboratory, piscicultural laboratory, and a schooner of 400 tons displacement for giving practical instruction in pelagic and ordinary fishery.

Mining and Sericulture

The Mining School at Akita and the Sericulture School at Uyeda were founded in 1910. The former consists of the two courses of Mining and Metallurgy and the latter of Sericulture and Reeling. The Mining School has 65 students and the other 90.

Institutes for Training Teachers of Technical Education

Three Government institutions of this grade exist at present, and they are Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Institutes respectively placed under control of the College of Agriculture, University of Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Commercial school and the Tokyo Higher Technical school. These are designed to train teachers fit to teach at technical schools of secondary grade.

		No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Applicants for Admission	No. Admitted.
1909-10	—	126	24	126	31
1908-9	—	151	54	151	31
1907-8	—	173	52	373	95

Public and Private Technical Schools

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science) and schools for aquations, commercial schools, apprentices' school, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for aquatic productions, for industry, for commerce and supplementy nautical school.

	No. of Schools	Instructors	Pupils	Graduates
1909-10	5,630	6,122	283,418	62,448
1908-9	5,154	5,739	248,937	54,365
1907-8	5,288	5,347	245,286	49,329

Section VI

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The special schools admit only those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in higher schools for females.

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The government establishments of this grade comprise Medical Schools of Chiba, Sendai, Okayama Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Art Academy and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

Special Schools of Medicine

Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy. Graduates are licensed to practise.

Locality of School	No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	Those Admitted
Chiba...	24	529	125	873	123
Sendai	23	577	96	664	144
Okayama	19	447	95	74	127
Kanazawa... ...	22	571	122	634	166
Nagasaki	21	544	136	513	139
1909-10 Total ...	109	2,668	574	3,428	699
1908-9 „ ...	106	2,636	593	2,764	644
1907-8 „ ...	112	2,693	578	3,602	693

The Tokyo Foreign Language School

This institution is designed to give instruction in the following twelve languages, viz; English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Malay, Mongolian, Hindustani and Tamil. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the reguler course, a special course of two years is established for giving instruction in each of the languages. Regular pupils of the third class are allowed to study at their option one or two of the three subjects of political economy, international law and pedagogics. A postgraduate course of two years is also established for the benefit of graduates.

	No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	Number Admitted
1909-10	57	686	191	1,445	529
1908-9	57	708	229	1,174	551
1907-8	51	648	172	1,067	470

The Tokyo Fine Art Academy

This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Chiselling, Casting and Lacquering. Each course of study extends over five years, there being a preparatory course of 1½ years. A post-graduate course of not more than three years is maintained, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in normal schools, or in public or private middle schools or higher schools for females or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years is maintained. Besides, an elective course was established in each course for those desiring to pursue one or more subjects of study.

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	No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Leaving before graduation
1909-10	53	520	97	9.23%
1908- 9	55	464	46	13.79%
1907- 8	52	440	76	12.05%

The Tokyo Academy of Music

The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections of A and B, the former being designed to supply instructors in normal schools, middle schools and high schools for females, and the latter to give to the teachers in elementary schools such branches of study as are appropriate to the instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

	No. of Instructors	Students	Graduates	Leaving before graduation
1909-10	44	551	85	43.01%
1908- 9	41	592	54	38.68%
1907- 8	43	540	51	42.22%

Blind and Deaf and Dumb School

Blind or mute children of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of normal children of the same age limit make this table.

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Defectives per 1,000 normal
Blind	2,056	1,925	3,981	118	59	177	0.47
Mute	3,226	2,657	3,883	288	153	441	0.70
1908-9 total ...	5,289	4,582	9,864	406	212	618	1.17
1907-8	5,472	4,720	9,993	315	192	507	1.22
1906-7	5,548	4,889	10,437	270	210	580	1.31

Among the total there were 1 blind and mute boy in '07—8 year, and 2 girls '05—6 year.

Public and Private Blind and Deaf and Dumb Schools

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates
Ordinary education...	41	225	589	69
Professional education			61	7
1909-10 Total	41	225	650	76
1908-9	39	202	573	89
1907-8	37	190	600	51

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Professional education principally consists of acupuncture, music, painting, carving, sewing, etc.

The Tokyo Blind and Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is divided into the ordinary and professional course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation, and in the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years. In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a training course of over one year for teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

	Teaching staff	Pupils	Teachers' course	Graduates	Applicants for admission	No. admitted
1909-10	17	364	7	52	152	101
1908-9	19	356	8	61	174	99
1907-8	18	315	5	48	169	116

The Peers' School. ("Gakushu-in.")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The school consists of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boys' department continues to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 in which the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Imperial Household Department.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," and they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates, in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, which are freer than their Government sister institutions, may stand comparison with the latter.

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Statistics of Public and Private Collegiate Institutions

	Medicine	Law	Literature	Religion	Total students	Graduates
1909-10	2,854	16,802	1,290	1,509	22,520	3,364
1908-9	2,589	17,743	1,410	1,290	23,032	3,793
1907-8	2,533	16,858	1,474	1,132	21,997	3,226

Name of School	Locality	When founded	Subjects taught
Charity Hosp. Medi. School ...	Tokyo	'81	Medicine.
Tokyo Cent. Univ.	„	'85	Law, Pol., Eco.
Hosei Univ.	„	'89	do.
Meiji Univ.	„	'81	Pol., Law, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't	„	'90	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Senshu Gakko	„	'80	Law, Economy.
Nippon Univ.	„	'90	Law, Pol., Lit.
Waseda Univ.	„	'82	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Com. Sc., & Eng.,
Tetsugakkan Univ.	„	'87	Philosophy.
Meiji Gaku-in Higher Course.	„	'95	Literature.
Aoyama Gaku-in Higher Course.	„	'85	English.
Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko.	„	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Eng.
Nippon Women's Univ.	„	'01	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Joshi Eigaku-juku	„	'00	English, Lit.
Aoyama Girls English School.	„	'74	do.
Kokugaku-in	„	'90	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	„	'95	Theology.
Tokyo Trinity School	„	'90	do.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't....	„	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	'87	Buddhism.
Sodo „ „	„	'82	do.
Tendai Sect Univ.	„	'97	do.
Shinshu Univ. Sugamo, ...	„	'01	do.
Nichiren Sect Univ. Osaki, ...	„	'75	do.
Kyoto Medical School	Kyoto	'79	Medicine.
Kyoto Hosei University... ...	„	'00	Law, Pol., Eco.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko ...	„	'97	Literature.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	„	'98	Buddhism.
Bukkyo Univ.	„	'99	do.
Nichiren Sect Univ....	„	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	'87	do.
Osaka Medical School	Osaka	'80	Medicine.
Kwansai Univ.	„	1986	Law.
Osaka Trinity School	„	'84	Theology.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School ...	Ise	'71	Buddhism.
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	'77	Medicine.
Tohoku Gaku-in	Sendai	'99	Lit., Theology.
Kumamoto Medical School ...	Kumamoto	'96	Medicine.

Of the above the Keiogijuku University and Waseda University to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

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The Keiogijuku University

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, and Primary departments. At the end of April, 1910, University roll numbered 2,328; Preparatory 785; Primary 380. There were also the Apprentice school 495 and the Business school 586. The University department has four courses, namely, Law, Politics, Economy and Literature.

The Waseda University

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special, Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce with two courses of Science and Engineering. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the course of education the Emperor granted in May '08 a sum of *yen* 30,000 on the venerable Chancelor, the Count. At the end of June 1910 the various figures stood as follows: cumulative number of alumni 7,874, number of students on the roll 5,075; faculty 144.

The Meiji Semmon Gakko

This is perhaps the most notable instance, so far in Japan, of the founding of a collegiate institution by private endowment of one individual. It was founded by Mr. Keiichiro Yasukawa ex-M.P., a wealthy colliery-owner in Kyushu and his son Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto at Nakabaru, Tobata, Fukuoka-ken, a place not far from the Government Steel Foundry. He endowed 3,300,000 *yen*, besides the school ground covering 78,776 *tsubo* (about 64 acres), andthe institution was opened in April 1909. It admits students who have finished the ordinary middle school or of equal scholarship, and is divided into the preparatory course of one year and the collegiate course extending three years. The collegiate department consists of five courses, Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanical engineering, Electric engineering and Chemical technology. The three first courses had in 1911 second year students, but the other two have only the preparatory students, having been opened in 1911. In that year the faculty comprised 13 professors and assistant professors, lecturers and others, while the student roll contained 44 in 2nd year, 42 in the 1st, and 60 in the preparatory. The number will be increased to about 340 when all the arrangements are completed. All the members of the faculty, clerks and others are furnished official residences. Dr. Kenjiro Yamakawa is the Chancellor and Dr. Chu Matoba President.

The Aoyama Gaku-in

The Aoyama Gaku-in was founded in 1878 by the Methodist Episcopal Church and has three departments in operation, viz., Theological, Collegiate and Academic, the first to train qualified Japanese Christian workers, and the second to prepare teachers of English in secondary grade schools and young men for practical business life, the last corresponding to ordinary

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middle school. Number of faculties and students are; theological, 9 professors, 30 students; collegiate department, 22 professors, 80 students; academic department, 26 professors, 370 students. The number of alumni is 800. The president of the Institution is Bishop. Y. Honda, D. D. (see Who's Who). Situated at Aoyama, Tokyo.

The Rikkyo Daigaku

This is the collegiate course of St. Paul's College and was established experimentally in '07, with the two departments, classical and commercial. Faculty and students number 15 and 50 respectively. The St. Paul's college was opened in '96 and combines theological and middle school courses. The alumni have reached 500. It is situated at Tsukiji, Tokyo.

The Doshisha

Founded in 1875 at Kyoto by the celebrated Christian teacher and educationist Dr. J. Niishima (d. 1890), it is the pioneer educational institution in Japan based upon Christian principles, and comprises Academic, Collegiate and Theological departments besides a large female department. During the 1910-11 school year there were 603 in the Academic, 147 in Collegiate, 50 in Theological and 160 in Girls' departments. The alumni of Collegiate and Theological Dep'ts number 1200. Professors and teachers number 70, more than 10% of whom are Americans. The school is largely indebted to American people for aid in monetary donation and free service of teachers. The "independence" agitation started some years ago by a section of Japanese interested in the school has been settled and some arrangement has been devised for the control of the school by the Japanese and foreign members on the Board of Directors. Rev. Tasuku Harada (see "Who's Who") is President.

The Tohoku Gaku-in

The Tohoku Gaku-in (in Sendai), founded in 1886 (19th year), is a Christian institution aided by the Reformed Church in U.S.A. and comprises the Middle School Department and the Higher Department, the latter being divided into a Literary and a Theological course being the Kōtō Gakkō grade and the university grade respectively, Rev. D. B. Schneder, D.D., is President, and Mr. T, Demura, A.M., Dean and Secretary.

The Meiji Gaku-in

The Tokyo Ittchi Shingakuko (Presbyterian Theological School) founded in 1877, the Ballagh Univ. in '80, the Sendai School in '82 were incorporated in '86 to form the Meiji Gakuin. Two courses are provided, (A) Theological Dep't divided into (1) General and (2) Special, both 3 years: (B) Academic which is divided into (1) the Higher (3 years corresponding to the High School) and (2) the middle school course of 5 years. Statistics returned in July 1910 are:—

Theological students	24	Alumni list	151
Higher „	32	„	186
Middle school „	347	„	563

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The teaching staff comprises 10 Americans and 30 Japanese. The Theological Dep't has some relation with American Presbyterian Mission and Dutch Reformed Mission. The chair of President is filled by Rev. Ibuka D.D., and the school is situated at Shirokane, Tokyo.

Joshi Eigaku-juku (Womens' English Institute)

The school, situated at the rear of the British Embassy, was established in 1900 by Miss U. Tsuda (see Who's Who), one of the pioneer Japanese ladies who were educated abroad. Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to graduates of the girls' higher school. The students are then made to go through 3 years' course. There are also the preparatory course of one year and the housekeeping course of one year. Graduates of the main course possess scholarship equal to those of the Government Higher Normal school for women, and many are the graduates of this institute who have successfully passed the Secondary School Teachers' License Examination for English. At the end of the academic year in 1910 there were 170 students with the alumni list numbering 60.

Nippon Joshi Daigaku (Japanese Women's University)

Founded in 1901 at Mejiro, Tokyo, this is an only institution for women bearing the title of University. Four courses, Domestic Science, Literature, English and Education are provided, each extending over three years, and admitting students who have passed through five years' course of a higher girls' school or who are of equal scholarship. A preparatory course of one to two years and a post graduate course of three years or less are provided. At the beginning of the academic year in 1909 the alumni totalled 877, students 527, besides girls in the preparatory and children in the elementary school, and kindergarten, both of which exist, numbering over 600.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license exmination is annually held both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists is also held.

License for Secondary Schools

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, were started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is 3 *yen*. The figures for the last four years are as follows.

	Total application	License granted	Ratio of license
1909-10	3,758	915	24.35
1908-9	5,516	1,040	18.86
1907-8	5,322	798	14.99

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License for Elementary Schools

	Total application	License granted	Ratio of license
1909-10	48,570	18,263	37.60
1908-9	41,502	15,142	36.48
1907-8	40,557	18,906	40,61

Section VII.

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. This fund was appropriated into the War Chest on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War. However there is the Educational Fund created in 1900-01 as supplementary to the Stock Fund and consisting of contributions from the Treasury and provincial offers. The fund makes the following account:—

	Existing Sum *yen*	Loans *yen*	Bonds *yen*	Deposits *yen*
1909-10	2,389,221	1,735,719	138,309	587,243
1908-9	2,326,825	1,688,176	141,114	570,335
1907-8	2,270,403	1,577,944	239,311	477,022

The items do not agree with the respective totals as fractions under a *yen* are omitted.

Fund for Giving Super-Stipends to Teachers

This was created in 1900-01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers. The State defrayed *yen* 1,000,000 to the fund up to 10-11, but this was doubled in 11-12 year, the provincial treasuries contribute 480,000 *yen*.

	State aid	Provincial condition	Interest on Fund	Brought from last ac't	Total
1909-10	1,000,000	260,862	140,744	2,085,127	3,486,734
1908-9	1,000,000	118,687	131,597	1,891,676	3,141,961
1907-8	1,000,000	4,558	112,754	1,751,443	2,868,757

Disbursements made are shown below:—

	To additional allowances	Carried to next ac't	Total
1909-10	1,174,715	2,411,589	3,486,734
1908-9	1,056,609	2,085,126	3,141,737
1907-8	981,574	1,887,001	2,868,577

The rate of this special allowance, owing to the increase of State grant, is fixed at 24 to 60 *yen* a year for regular teachers, to be increased by 18 to 36 *yen* a year for every additional five years.

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Fund for Encouraging Ordinary Education

The sum of *yen* 250,000 has recently devoted every year, (*yen* 150,000 the year before last year) towards encouraging oridinary education, either for aiding construction of school buildings or granting rewards to masters or teachers of primary or secondary grade schools of long meritorious services, and also to officials of rural communities. The sum was increased to *yen* 500,000 for '10-11 year, this being the sum that used to be defrayed before '04-5.

State Aid for Promoting Technical Education

This is intended to give aid to low-grade Agricultural, Fishery, Commercial, Navigation, Technical and similar schools, the returns in the official report making this record :—

	No. of schools	Total aid
1909-10	328	324,480
1908-9	320	323,830
1907-8	318	321,880
1906-7	299	308,230
1905-6	281	279,590

Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasurie

Item	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8	1906.7
Common schools...	57,076,003	52,923,814	40,918,358	32,835,036
Normal „	4,174,203	3,993,653	2,826,173	2,598,665
Middle „	4,636,100	4,648,723	4,404,214	3,931,536
Girl's High „	2,015,527	1,611,273	1,381,944	1,069,342
Special „	862,714	626,064	495,017	381,102
Technical „	4,973,907	4,681,610	4,294,041	3,043,467
Blind and Mute schools ...	25,696	20,375	15,334	7,721
Other schools	199,862	169,969	116,283	80,307
Kindergartens	252,806	222,324	203,250	133,555
Libraris...	144,250	207,424	219,096	86,308
Others	1,749,854	1,641,758	809,869	688,529
Total	76,650,922	70,476,987	55,633,579	44,855,568

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far below in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm to the Department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follows:—

Y. 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.
Y. 260,000 for founding a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.
Y. 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

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The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer *Y.* 3,300,000 with which he is organizing a science and technical college at Wakamatsu. Then there are the Okura Commercial School founded by Mr. Okura Kihachiro in Tokyo at an outlay of *Y.* 500,000; the Sanda Middle School established by Mr. K. Kodera, M.P., at an expense of about *Y.* 300,000, and some others.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

	No. of Students examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left
1909-10	19,076	55.7	41.4	2.9	61.9	38.1
1908-9	18,197	52.8	45.3	1.9	61.9	38.1
1997-8	17,053	53.0	45.2	1.8	61.5	38.5

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

	No. of Students examined.	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left
1909-10	841	71.3	26.4	0.6	83.7	16.3
1908- 9	861	78.3	21.1	0.6	34.2	15.8
1907- 8	807	82.7	16.2	1.1	85.1	14.9

Health in Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Educatton

The health returns for boys for the last few years stood thus:—

	No. of Pupils examined	Constitution (%)			Eye-sight (%)	
		Robust	Medium	Weak	Normal in both eyes	Abnormal in right or left or both
Elementary School... ...	969,236	46.7	48.3	5.0	—	—
Middle Schools	107,479	51.4	43.8	4.8	87.7	12.3
Normal Schools	14,240	68.3	30.7	1.0	83.6	16.4
Technical School and Miscellaneous Schools	34,060	57.0	39.3	3.7	86.4	13.7
Special Schools	1,429	57.2	41.0	1.8	67.9	12.1
1909-10 Total... ...	116,444	47.7	47.4	4.9	86.9	13.1
1908- 9	941,730	45.3	49.3	5.4	87.5	12.5
1907- 8	698,717	41.9	51.8	6.3	87.6	12.4

The data for girls are as follows:—

Elementary Schools ...	785,394	42.2	61.5	6.2	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools ...	39,390	49.5	45.6	4.9	90.2	9.8
Normal Schools	5,614	63.0	36.2	0.8	91.8	3.2

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Technical Schools	2,644	58.1	38.7	3.2	88.3	11.7
Special Schools	61	34.4	65.6	—	73.8	26.2
1909-10 Total	833,103	42.7	51.2	6.1	90.3	9.5
1908- 9	659,630	4.4	52.9	6.7	90.5	9.5
1907- 8	463,629	36.7	55.6	7.7	91.3	8.7

DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS

Time-honoured tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter to attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "ku-gaku-sei" (stuying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of these is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expenses to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *yen* 5.00 to about *yen* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients finish schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *yen* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund; also Prince Shimazu educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *yen* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

Viscount Aoyama, former lord of the fief of Sasayama Tamba; Count Arima, of the former fief of Kurume, are equally noteworthy in this direction.

Of late purely local organizations without any particular aid from former houses of daimyo have began to make appearance, such as a fund of over *yen* 100,000 collected for the purpose by the people of Saitama prefecture, that of a similar sum in Iwate as memorial undertaking of the visit of the Crown Prince.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports as to the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888 deserving students on the roll during the last three years 2,159 or about 8% were destitute of means. Then students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institution for lack of fund; 307 could do so through other's help. Of those on the roll 107 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

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Foreign Students Studying in Japan

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch, ten students from Hupei, was brought in 1900 by the then Chinese Minister Yu Keng. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to 25,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking Government on account of radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment to adventurous Chinese lads with mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. Students now coming from China are of more select discription, though comparatively few in number, and for special education. As investigated early in '11 these students number roughly 3,749 divided at the rate of 1 and 4 between Government and private schools. Among those in the former there are 500 at military and naval schools and 150 at the High, Higher Normal schools etc. on special arrangement with the Japanese authorities. There are about seven hundred students in Tokyo alone from Korea.

India, Siam, and the Philippines have also sent more or less number.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible candidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 1,800 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,500 for one in China. The following shows the number of the Department of Education's *ryugakusei* by staying abroad at the end of the year:—

	Total at end of the year		Total at end of the year
1910-11, ...	124;	1906-7, ...	85;
1909-10, ...	130;	1905-6, ...	86;
1908-9,...	113;	1904-5, ...	101.
1907-8,...	98;		

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in

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itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys and girls in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' reports taken during the sessions of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,360 characters,

EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE

In Japan the de-feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so perceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls. Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and the graduates of the preceding year are classified as follows as to their condition after graduation :—

	Pursuing study	Teachers	Pursuing business or remaining at home	Married	Unknown	Died	Total
1909-10	1,272	788	3,101	328	445	50	5,984
1908-9	1,239	780	2,738	275	371	30	5,433
1907-8	1,333	561	2,351	254	361	32	4,892
1906-7	1,301	478	1,785	191	710	17	4,482
1905-6	1,417	384	1,668	99	404	24	3,996
1904-5	1,210	372	1,600	58	222	15	3,477

SECTION VIII

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The number of libraries includes one government, 64 public and 135 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY

The Library, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

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	No. of Volumes			No. of Days open during the year	No. of Visitors	Average No. Visitors per day
	Japanese and Chinese	European	Total			
1909-10 ...	221,030	58,015	279,045	333	230,040	690.81
1908- 9 ...	215,455	55,164	270,619	334	226,254	677.41
1907- 8 ...	208,194	52,577	260,771	332	206,061	618.80
1906- 7 ...	202,453	49,983	252,436	340	195,344	574.54

The University Libraries

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only so the Professors, students. etc, of the school.

		Japanese & Chinese	European	Total
1908-9	University of Tokyo (No. of vols.) ...	230,733	177,222	407,955
	University of Kyoto „ ...	106,259	91,218	197,477

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number, while among private libraries the *Ohashi* Library founded in Tokyo by the Hakubunkan publishing house, about ten years ago at the cost of about quarter of a million *yen* may be mentioned.

	No. of Libraries	No. of Volumes	No. of Days open during the year	No. of Visitors	Average No. of visitors per days
1909-10	280	1,992,890	67,709	1,818,085	26.85
1908- 9	199	1,747 354	47,622	1,149,201	24.13
1907- 8	150	1,355,630	37,822	824,587	21.80

The other private libraries of note are the Nakanoshima Library at Osaka which was established by the Sumitomo family at *yen* 250,000, and the Kodama library built by the late General Count Kodama at Tokuyama, his native city.

Museums

Museums that exist in most important cities in the country, are generally of limited scope and comemereial interest, as described elsewhere. The museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, three, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. The Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded of these, and dates from 1872. The Hyōkei-Kwan (erected in commemoration of the wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess was finished in 1909, and is devoted for displaying objects of fine arts and art industry. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils. &c., showing the customs and habits of different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attacheded to this museum.

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Articles displayed in the museum were returned at the end of 1908 as follows:—

A. Historical Relics	11,217
B. Objects of the Fine Arts	9,700
C. Objects of Art Industries	4,043
D. Natural Products	67,601

The zoological garden contained 582, and in the total number of visitors in the year was 214,125 to the museum and 646,367 to the zoological garden.

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of great Britian or the Académic Francaise, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototype. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, its members being selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined an international academic union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Seiences. The number of members is 60 to be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. The Emperor announced in 1910 to grant *yen* 2,000 a year for 10 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Baron Mitsui has offered 1,000 *yen* a year for ten years. The first prize was awarded in 1911 to Dr. S. Kimura, Dir, of the Geodetic Observatory, who discovered the Z. term.

List of Members.

Aoyama, Tanemi. (Medicine)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro (Science)
Furuichi. Koi. (Enginering)
Hijikata, Yasushi. (Law)
Hirayama, Shin. (Science)
Hoshino, Tsune. (Literature)
Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron. (Lit.)
Hozumi, Chincho (Law)
Hozumi, Yatsuka. (Law.)
Ichiki, Kitokuro. (Law)
Iijima, Kwai. (Science)
Inokuchi, Ariya. (Science)
Inouye, Tetsujiro. (Philosophy)
Ichikawa, Chiyomatsu. (Science)
Kanai, Yen. (Economics)
Kato, Hiro-yuki, Baron. (Philosophy)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron. (Scienee)
Kimura, Seiji. (Literature)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo. (Medicine)
Koganei, Ryosei. (Medicine)
Koto, Bunjiro, (Science)
Kuhara, Kyugen. (Science)
Kumakawa, Muneo. (Medicine)
Matsumura, Ninzo. (Science)
Miyake, Shu. (Medicine)
Miyazaki, Michisaburo. (Law)
Moto-ori, Hoyei. (Japanese Classics)
Motora, Yujiro. (Philosophy)
Nagai, Nagayoshi. (Medicine)
Nagaoka, Hantaro. (Science)
Nakamura, Seidan. (Science)
Nakashima, Rikizo. (Philosophy)
Nanjo, Bun-yu, (Literature)
Ogata, Masanori, (Medicine)
Okamatsu, Santaro. (Law)
Okano, Keijiro. (Law)
Omori, Fusakichi. (Science)
O-sawa, Kenji. (Medicine)
O-tori, Keisuke, Baron. (Lit.)
Otsuki, Fumishiko. (Lit.)
Sakurai, Joji. (Science)
Sasaki, Nobutsuna (Lit)
Sato, Sankichi. (Medicine)
Sugi, Kōji. (Statisties)
Suyematsu, Kencho, Visc. (Lit.)
Takahashi, Sakuye. (Law)
Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount. (Eco.)
Tanaka, Yoshio. (Science)

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Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke. (Economy)
Mikami, Sanji (History)
Minobe, Tatsukichi. (Law)
Mishima, Ki. (Chinese Classics)
Miura, Shuji. (Medicine)
Miura, Kin-nosuke. (Medicine)
Tanakadate, Aikitsu. (Science)
Terao, Hisashi. (Science)
Tsuboi, Kumazo. (History)
Tsuboi, Shogoro. (Science)
Tomii, Seisho. (Law)
Uyeda, Mannen. (Literature)

Japanese Teachers in Foreign Service.

Side by side with sending students to Japan, Japanese teachers who are in the service of Asiatic countries are by no means. Those in China of course head the list. According to the inquiries carried out in 1910 by Mr. H. Nakajima of the Waseda University, who was for several years connected with Peiyang Normal school at Tientsin the Japanese teachers in all parts of China number 311 (288 males and 23 females). There were also 36 English or Americans, 3 Germans, 3 French, and one each Russian, Swede and Dane engaged at various schools in China. The engagement of foreign teachers dates from the time subsequent to the boxer trouble. There are also some Japanese teachers in Mongolia and Siam, either in public schools or as private tutors.

Academic Titles

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special doctoral title invested by the Minister of Education, candidates being of from classes. They are (1) those who have completed the prescribed courses at the University Hall, (2) those who submit thesis and are judged by the respective Collegiate faculty meetings to possess scholarship to the first, (3) those professors of the State Universities who are recommended by their President, and (4) those who are recommended by the Council of Doctors to the Ministers. The title is of nine kinds, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Literature, Engineering, Science, Agriculturs, Dendrology, and Veterinary Medicine. The number of Doctors newly created during the last few years is shown below :—

1904-5, 40; '05-'06, 438; '06-'07, 461; '07-'08, 540; '08-'09, 569; '09-'10, 599.

Section IX

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. Moral Education

The Imperial Rescript on Education is the corner stone of moral education in schools. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features. The following is based on Baron Kikuchi's (Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ.) "The Education in Japan" and the Articles in the recent issues of the "Christian Movement," an annual publication published in Tokyo.

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Secondary Schools

It is in the secondary school where boys and girls attain the most susceptible age that the ethical education is regarded with special importation. The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of moral must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescription Education; its objects is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be done by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good words or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The syllabus for teaching have been elaborated by the same Department for the five years of study at the middle school, though the principals, who almost invariably undertake teaching, are allowed to modify them more or less according to circumstances. The syllabus aim to teach essential of morals, in the 1st and 2nd years, by means of good words or maxims or other family examples, and in connection with the daily conduct of boys. The syllabus are:—

"Things to be borne in mind as pupils: Regulations of the school; relations to the authorities of the school; duties of a pupil, etc.

Things to be borne in mind with respect to hygiene: Necessity of exercise; temperance in eating and drinking; cleanliness of body, clothing, dwelling, etc.

Things to be borne in mind relative to study: Tenacity of good purpose; industry in study; perseverance under difficulties, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to friends: Truth and righteousness; kindness and affection; mutual help, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to one's own bearing and action; Value of time; order; courtesy, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to home: Filial piety; affection between brothers and sisters, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to the State: Respect for the *Kokutai* or the fundamental character of the Empire, observance of laws; sacrifice for the public good, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to society: Respect for superiors; public virtues; responsibilities due to social position and profession, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to cultivation of virtues: Exposition of principal virtues and the mode of their cultivation; danger of temptations; holding steadfastly to moral conduct, etc."

"In the third and fourth years, the same thing (the essentials of morals) should be taught more systematically, the principal points being as follows:

In the 3rd and 4th years the teaching is more systematic, the principal points being as follows:—

"Obligations to self:—
Body: health; life.
Mind: intellect; emotion; will.
Independence: occupation; property.
Personality.

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Obligations to family:—

Parents; brothers and sisters; sons and daughters; husband and wife; relations; ancestors and the house servants.

Obligations to society:—

Individual: Personality of others; person, property and honour of others; secrets and promises, etc. (confidence); gratitude; friendship; relations of the elder and younger, of the superior and inferior (in social position), of master and servant, etc.; the female sex.

Public: Co-operation; order of society; pregress of society.

Corporate bodies.

Obligations to the State:—

The *Kokutai*.

The Imperial House: loyalty; the founder and other ancestors of the Imperial House; the Imperial destiny.

The State: the constitution and the laws; patriotism; military service; taxation; education; public service; public rights; international relations.

Obligations to humanity.

Obligations to nature:—

Animals: natural objects; the true, the good, and the beautiful."

In the 5th year, elements of ethies are tanght, the principal heads being essential factors of conducts: Concience: ideals: obligations: virtues: relation between ethical and natural laws.

The Higher institutions.

In order to draw the special attention of the higher school authorities to the necessity of imparting ethical instruction to students, the Minister of Education issued in Sept., 1909, an Instruction addressed to the Government institutions, with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in those schools as in schools of lower grade. The text of the instruction is as follows —

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral educatton while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools, devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."—*Japan Times.*

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Defect in the Present System

Mr. G. M. Fisher, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., points out what he considers two serious defects in the present system of moral education in Japan, one being scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care and the other is compulsory and mechanical system of ethical instruction and absence of religious influence. Be that as it may, one thing that must strike foreigners with wonder is the apparent weakness of discipline among students of secondary and higher grade schools, as evidenced by outbreak now and then of rebellious movements against school authorities. The movements, commonly called "strike," are especially frequent among secondary school students who rise in mass sometimes to demand dismission of what they consider incompetent master or teachers, at other times complaining of two much severity of school authorities in treating students, and very often to demand restitution of boys of bad characters expelled from school. This presumptious behavior on the part of students is traceable to the effect still felt of the lelaxation of authority of the ruling classes forty years ago when social order was revolutionized, and secondly to presence of large number of young teachers who take to teaching as mere shift without high ideal which this noble profession demands. This defect is, however, gradually disappearing, and school troubles are now far less than it was ten years ago or so.

B. Physical Culture

Military and gymnastic exercises constitute the regular method of physical culture as it is conducted in Japanese schools. The culture extends from the primary schools to the university preparatory schools. In the former pupils begin their military drill without arms after the 4th year.

Military Exercises

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and are trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

Gymnastic Exercises

In the gymnastic training, observes the same writer, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own-developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training School styls are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual. Fencing and *jujitsu* are also taught in many schools.

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Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garment, though very attractive to look at, is not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some calisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal School the Swedish system, and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, it partaking of the halbert training which daughter of *samurai* had to acquire in former days and some forms of calisthenics.

School Excursions

Twice in the year middle school boys are taken out on excursions that last not more than a week, smaller boys being generally made to go on shorter trips. All these boys are intended to *rough it* on such occasions, and guided by their teachers, they are made to make scientific observations or to visit places of historical interest.

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Started soon after the conclusion of the Japan-China war, it met with prompt response from the public. At present the roll of member reaches 1,653,000 with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Baron Oura president. Branches are established throughout the country, gymnasia being attached to them. The gymastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May a tournament of military arts is held at the headquarters of the association, when participants come from all parts of the country. Another tournament is held in August every year for the students of schools of middle grade and above. In connection with the latter tournament a regatta is held on Lake Biwa.

Next comes the National Physical Education Society that was organised eighteen years ago. The society did not prosper till the attention of the Emperor was several years later drawn to it. A largé Imperial gift, followed by the patronage of Prince Kan-in, who became Honorary President of the society, assured the success of the society, The first result of Imperial patronage was the gymnasium and sports training school. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. In 1893 the Imperial Diet voted annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* for a period of five years. Two years later Training School was put under the direction of the Educational Department, and its course was correlated with that of Government Normal colleges. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country. In 1901 a Women's Department was opened and theschool was moved from Tokyo, to its present commodius site in the suburb of Omori. Since the opening of this school there have been 582 graduates of the regular Normal Course, of whom 47 have been women.

At present the number of students in the Normal Course is 273, of whom 25 are women.

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CHAPTER VIII

PUBLICATION & PRESS

PUBLICATIONS

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature in the publishing enterprise. On the whole, however, books published do not much exceed *yen* 1.00. Still this is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publisher generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

	Original works	Translation	Total
1909	34,066	57	34,123
1908	28,479	43	28,522
1907	29,060	49	29,109
1906	28,254	65	28,319

During 1909 the kind of books that were published most comprised industry 3,784, law 3,490 religious 2,204, literature 2,405, and pictures and calligraphy 2,273.

Publications by Subscription

Publications by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, the measure to deal with this special kind of publication was adopted in the 26th (1909-10) session and enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of 10 *yen* and of 1000 *yen* if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced since 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berlin in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law does not longer require the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

Statistics

	Lit. or Scientific	Newspaper etc.	Drama Photos etc.	Total	Transfer
1905...	130	87	15	232	188
1906...	189	69	5	263	219
1907...	197	58	5	260	198
1908...	226	59	16	301	251
1909...	221	61	3	285	239

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The fee is 10 *yen* for a book, ½ for a newspaper or periodical, 45. for a drama or photo.

Censorship

	Sale forbidden and Copies seized		Plate seized	
	Public order	Public morals	Public order	Public morals
1905	75	1,578	75	1,578
1906	33	1,773	33	1,773
1907	39	916	38	916
1908	20	1,029	20	1,029
1909	35	259	35	—

There were besides some cases of prohibition of sale of publications resembling the annual almanacs, right of which is solely reserved from olden time for the Office of the Great Shrine of Ise. A small number of non-political periodicals have been forbidden publication for having discussed current topics. In the foregoing table cases of press censorship are excluded.

Journalism

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when John Heeco, Japanese shipwrecked mariner naturalized in U.S.A., published a sort of newsletters in Yokohama. In 1864 he made it a joint undertaking with the late Mr. Kishida, but it soon ceased to appear. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '71,—present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun*—and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* in '72 *Hochi* in '73, *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in inauguration of the Diet '90 and the war with China '94-'95 marked an epoch in its history. The circulation that did not exceed four figures, rose after the war to the level of five figures, and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Deposit of Security

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

Dummy Editors

Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar method being a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even in imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order.

Press Law

With the advent of Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightend spirit of the times, and

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at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons. As amended in 1909 the responsibility covers.

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor. (2) One who signs published matter. (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of Press Law provides for the protection of private interests, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragragh appeared, and in the place in its columns as was accorded to the incriminated assertion. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual rates. Failure to comply with this requirements involves a penalty of from *yen* 50 to 1,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the proceedings of the result of preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case has been brought before the Court for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination the publication of which has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceeding of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper is published for publishing matter relating to military and foreign affairs the judicial Court is authorised to suppress it.

Price

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, there being only one which is issuing evening edition. Advertisement charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at end of the five latest years available:—

1903...	1,499	1907...	2,300
1904...	1,590	1908...	2,524
1905...	1,775	1909...	2,768
1906...	1,988		

LEADING DAILIES

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper. Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajima-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '92)—organ of the *Seiyu-kai*. Prop.—S. Tsuruhara. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to the Kokumin-to. Issues an evening edition. Pres.—K. Minoura, M.P. Ed.—T. Murakami. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Times (est. Feb., '97)—Prop. M. Zumoto, only English paper edited and published by Japanese. Editor—I. Takahashi. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—stated by the late Yukichi Fukazawa; independent. Prop.—S. Fukazawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa. Office.—Minamiabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '90.)—organ of bureaucratic clique. Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Mainichi Shimbun (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—friendly to the Nationalists, shares and in common ownership and editating with the *Hochi*.

Miyako Shimbun (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc. Prop. Baron M. Kusumoto. Ed.—T. Tagawa. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Nippon (est. Feb., '89).—independent. Prop.—K. Ito. Ed.—K. Hayashi. Office.—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (est. Oct., '93)—independent. Prop.—T. Akiyama. Ed. T. Nakamura. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—S. Torii. Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. ,05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo) Ed.—K. Takami. Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent. Man.—Kirihara. Ed.—K. Ishii. Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '00)—independent. Ed.—K. Kato, M.P., ex-Belgian Minister. Office.—Kyuhoji-machi, Osaka. Tokyo Office—Hachiban-cho.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent. Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—K. Ikebe. Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1910, by the prop'tors of the *Osaka Mainichi*. Office.—Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.

Yamoto Shimbun Bureaucratic and Central Club organ. Prop.—G. Matsushita M.P. Office.—Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—independent. Prop.—T. Takayanagi. Ed.—K. Sasakawa M.P. Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent. Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Maiyu Shimbun (est. March, '98)—Prop. and Ed.—S. Akiyama. Office.—Kakigaracho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Kahoku Shimpo (est. Jan. .97) Prop.—K. Ichiriki. Ed.—G. Suzuki. Office.—Sendai

Shin-aichi (est. July, '88)—Prop.—U. Oshima. Ed.—D. Shimizu. Office.—Nagoya.

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LEADING ENGLISH PAPERS

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy out bathem is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, comparatively speaking.

Japan Advertiser (est. '05).—Ed.—J. N. Penlington. Prop. and Pub. B. W. Fleisher. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formely Kobe Chronicle).—Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67).—Ed.—L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Herald (est. '67).—Ed.—Chas. A. Parry, B. A. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Mail (est. '65).—Prop. and Ed.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)—Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobe Herald (est. '76).—Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '87).—Ed. and Man.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

LEADING PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO

Title	Feature	Kind of pub'tion	Price per No.	Published by
Shin-nippon	Poli. eco. lit.	monthly	26 *sen*	Fuzanbo.
Chuo-koron	Poli.	„	15 „	Hanseisha.
Hinode-koron	„	„	25 „	Hinode-koronsha.
Shin-koron	„	„	20 „	Shin-koronsha.
Shakai-seisaku	„	„	15 „	Shakai-seisakusha.
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin	Poli. & lit.	fortnightly	20 „	Seikyosha.
Kokumin-zasshi	„	„	15 „	Kokumin-zasshisha.
Nihon-zasshi	„	monthly	15 „	Nihon-zasshisha.
To-a-no-hikari	„	„	15 „	To-a-kyokai.
Gaiko-jiho.	Diplomatic.	fortnightly	20 „	Gaikojihosha.
Kai-gai-no-Nihon	„	monthly	20 „	Dai-nihon-kaigai-nihonsha.
Ryoko (Travelling).	Poli. & lit.	„	20 „	Ryokosha.
Niko-Niko-zasshi.	social.	„	6 „	Niko-Niko-club.
Tetsugaku-zasshi.	philosophy.	„	17 „	Kodokan.
Kirisutokyo-sekai.	religion.	weekly		Kirisutokyo sekaisha.
Shūkyo-oyobi-bungei.	reli. lit.	monthly	15 „	Fukuin-Shimpo-sha.
Shinfujin.	Reading for ladies	„	28 „	Shuseido.
Fujin-no-tomo.	„	„	15 „	Fujin-no-tomosha.
Fujin-no-kagami.	„	„	15 „	Fujinsha.
Fujokai.	„	„	15 „	Dobunkan.
Fujinkai.	„	„	15 „	Shimeisha.
Fujin-sekai.	„	„	15 „	Jitsugyono-Nihonsha.
Fujin-gaho.	„	„	25 „	Tokyosha.
Katei-no-tomo.	„	„	11 „	Shinkoronsha.
Jogakusekai.	„	„	20 „	Hakubunkan.

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Shonen.	Reading for children.	monthly	15	*sen*	Jijishimposha.
Shonensekai.	„	„	5	„	Hakubunkan.
Shonen-no-tomo.	„	„	10	„	Jitsugyo-no-nihonsha.
Nihon-shonen.	„	„	10	„	„
Yonen-no-tomo.	„	„	10	„	„
Shogakusei.	„	„	5	„	Dobunkan.
Shonen-zasshi.	„	„	10	„	Masuzawa Shuppansha.
Shojo-no-tomo.	„	„	10	„	Jitsugyo-no-nihonsha.
Bun-gei Club.	Lit. & social.	„	25	„	Hakubun-kwan.
Bunsho-sekai.	Lit.	„	20	„	„
Jitsugyo-no-Nippon.	Eco. & business	fortnightly	11	„	Jitsugyo no Nipponsha.
Seiko.	„	„	15	„	Seiko-zasshisha.
Nippon Keizai Shinshi.	Eco. & pol.	„	13	„	N. K. S. Office.
Nippon-jin.	Poli. & lit.	„	15	„	Seikyo-sha.
Oriental Economist.	Pol. & eco.	tri-monthly	12	„	Toyo Keizai-zasshi Office.
Shin-Shosetsu.	Lit. & social.	monthly	25	„	Shunyodo.
Sunday.	General.	weekly	10	„	Shuhosha.
Taiyo.	Pol. eco. & lit.	monthly	30	„	Hakubun-kwan.
Tai-hei-yo.	Eco. & business	fortnightly	12	„	„
Tokyo Economist.	Eco.	weekly	10	„	Tokyo Eco. Office.
Teikoku Bungaku.	Lit.	monthly	15	„	Tokyo Imp. Lit. Univ.
Waseda Bungaku.	Lit.	„	20	„	Waseda Univ.
Mita Bungaku.	„	„	20	„	Keio Univ.
Hototo-gisu.	„	„	20	„	Shuseido.
Subaru.	„	„	30	„	Subaru-hakko-jo.
Engeigaho.	Theatrical.	„	30	„	Engeigahōsha.
Kabuki.	„	„	25	„	Kabuki-hakkosho.
Haimi.		„	12	„	Haimido.
Chugaku-sekai.	Reading Poetical for young student	„	20	„	Hakubunkan.
Gakusei.	„	„	17	„	Fuzanbo.
Seinendan.	„	„	15	„	Teikoku-chuo seinendan.
Seinen-oyobi-Seinendan.		„	15	„	Seinensha.
Tokyo Puck.	Caricature.	tri-monthly	25	„	Yuraku-sha.

NEWS AGENCIES

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest servic in journalism, circumstances not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office.—Takiyama-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.
Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99).—Office.—Shin-sakana-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Meiji Tsushin (est. '00).—Office.—Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Nippon Tsushin (est. '94).—Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).—Office.—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tokyo Tsushin (est, '85).—Office.—Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Choya Tsushin (est. —).—Office.—Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER IX

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Amidst the vast changes that have come over Japan during this half century in political and social affairs, etc., the religious world stands conspicuous for its comparatively stationary aspect so far as its work of evangelization is concerned. Just as in former days the upper and intellectula classes remain on the whole indifferent towards religious doctrines of all persuasions, and it is only among middle and lower classes that they are looked up to for guidance in this world and next. It is true Confucianism has lost much of its hold upon the intellectual classes; nontheless its humanitarian principles are deeply implanted in the minds of this particular section of the people to be easily superseded by any other form of cult or faith. The humanitarian principles in question were sublimated for *samurai* classes in that practical code of morals called *bushido*. With the abolition of that privileged class of gentry, the code was deprived much of its significance, but it still continues, in a disguised form which a new circumstance requires, to supply broad rules of right and wrong and to regulate daily conduct of the upper classes. The code is strictly practical, and is deficient in the power of inspiring lofty thoughts and of inculcating in the minds of its votaries a higher sense of duty beyond that of good citizenship and neighbourhood. Whether a new code supplying this serious defect will appear time alone can show. It should be noted in this connection that for educational circles and for the rising generation, the Imperial Rescript on Education (which see) practically takes the place of *bushido*, but the Rescript, with all respect to its august origin, primarily aims to produce patriotic and law-abiding citizens and is equally deficient in inspiring and leavening power.

Buddhism, especially in the shape of Zen sect, and also Christianity, find followers in the upper circles, but their number is insignificant. In middle and lower circles Buddhism of one sect or another are predominant, Christianity is far more comprehensive in this respect, and usually finds among congregations persons of all ages and of both ages and of both sexes. This contrast between the two should mainly be attributed to custom and not to any deeper cause. One marked change has come over the Japanese Buddhism during these fifty years, being it less inactive and stagnant, thanks to the stimulus supplied by the introduction of Christianity. Our Buddhist priests have begun to take equally active interest as Christians are in philanthropic affairs, in education and social reform. Christianity is placed in a highly disadvantageous position, for with the upper classes not easily open to persuasion and the lower classes occupied by Buddhism, its field of evangelization is extremely limited, and it is in middle classes alone that it finds a relatively congenial soil for its growth. Even here the propagation appears rather slow, probably because Christianity is not yet thoroughly acclimatized to the

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soil. With the greater development of "Japan for Japanese movement" described later on, the diffusion of the Gospel may acquire a new impetus.

As to Shintoism, it continues to occupy a unique position, being a cult of ancestor-worship both to the Imperial Court and people, and a connecting-link, as it were, between them and their common ancestors, for it should be noted that Japanese historians of old school make it out that the Imperial Court and the majority of its subjects are descendants of one stock. In popular conception Shintoism is a contrast to Buddhism. Shintoism is of gladness and rejoicing, and Buddhism, melancholy and misfortune. A new-born babe is taken to a Shinto Temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity and success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple, for funeral. So most Japanese are dualist in the matter of religion. Of late it has become more or less fashionable for a section of the people, chiefly aristocratic, to perform funeral service according to Shinto rite. Far more interesting innovation in Shintoist practices is that marriage ceremony is now popularly performed at Shinto temples. More than ten years ago Surg.-Gen. Baron Takagi first set the fashion of solemnizing marriage ceremony, previously conducted according to a secular rite, at the Tokyo Branch of the Great Shrine of Ise. Since then the latter has encroached on the sphere of the Deity of Love at Izumo, though of late people have become less particular as to the place of the ceremony, and begun to perform it at the nearest shrines.

The freedom of faith is safe-guarded in the Constitution. Equally important is the fact that religious is strictly kept apart from politics and education. Priests of all descriptions are not eligible to the membership of local and national assemblies, and no religious ceremonies can be held in a school when it wishes to obtain certain official privileges.

Shintoism

Viscount Kencho Suyematsu, Privy Councellor, B.A., LLM., describes Shintoism in these words:

"It is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as religion, and yet if it be a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans. . . . It has no founder, nor has it any dogmas, in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognises the immortality of soul; it acknowledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestral spirits, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestral worship. . . . It concerns itself, however, with temporal affairs far more than with spiritual affairs.

"Shintoism is also based upon a patriarchal from of community. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness of conscience; but the idea of cleanliness is applied not only mentally but also physically—hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as other cognate matters. It speaks of good and bad; it designates bad mind as 'black' or 'muddy,' and good minds as 'red' or 'clear.' Its ideals of conduct are honesty and straight-forwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and magnificent ideal of subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions."

Shintoism has accidentally acquired great strength since the War and in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial

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ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personage has become quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The recent deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of the first grade was also established in Saghalien as late as July 1910, dedicated to certain three deities of the Age of Gods, and is therefore the latest Shinto dedication of the kind.

Shinto Ministers

These number over 14,000 throughout the country, but excepting the Ministers of the State Shrines, who are appointed by the Government, all others are ordained as hereditary office. There is no regular rule as regards ordination, naturally only a very few portion of the total are intellectually qualified for the post. It was in 1908 that the Home Office entrusted the National Rite Institute with the business of giving training to sons and brothers of Shinto Ministers, while graduates of the two National Literature Institutes, in Tokyo and Yamada, Ise, are qualified to become Shinto Ministers. At end of 1910 only 1,364, less than one tenth of the total number in the service, were qualified, so far as regards education, to act as Ministers.

The Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith, reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

The Shinto Sect.—Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three of four subsects.

The Jingukyo Sect.—Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

The Taishakyo Sect.—This sect is based on the Great Shine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

The Fuso Sect.—The sect was founded by Fujiwara Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

The Daiseikyo Sect.—This is dedicated to the million deities of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

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The Jikko Sect.—The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the soul of the globe" and now to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

The Kurozumi Sect.—The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

The Shuseiha Sect.—This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimatsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tents of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "There Deities of Creation."

The Jisshukyo Sect.—The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine percepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

The Mitakekyo Sect.—Though dedicated to three of the Deities, the tenet aims at creanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and longlife. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

The Miharaikyo Sect.—The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

The Shinrikyo Sect.—This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

SHRINES AND MINISTERS

		Total Nos.	Great Shrine of Ise	State Shrine	National Shrine	Provincial Shrine	Communual Shrine	Village Shrine	Ungraded Shrine
Shrine	1904 ...	192,827	1	95	75	564	3,447	52,506	136,139
	1905 ...	192,366	1	95	75	571	3,476	52,467	135,681
	1906 ...	190,436	1	95	75	578	3,475	52,397	133,825
	1907 ...	176,740	1	95	75	580	3,463	51,052	121,474
	1908 ...	162,442	1	95	75	580	3,461	49,058	108,722

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Ministers	1904	...	15,017	73	345	219	915	3,631	8,733	1,091
	1905	...	15,012	73	346	227	906	3,647	8,670	1,143
	1906	...	15,144	73	354	225	918	3,688	8,700	1,176
	1907	...	15,008	72	354	230	923	3,608	8,660	1,161
	1908	...	14,836	73	360	230	912	3,588	8,549	1,124

BUDDHISM

Amidst general inertness, stagnancy of Buddhism, two things have recently stood out prominent. One was an active part two the Hongwanji temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamainic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs, Rev. Yekai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have beeu murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in '04.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

Hosso Sect

The oldest sect now extant, it was introducted from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect

Another oldest sect, which was introduced in 735 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara, famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha, is the headquarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect

Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryakuji temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect

The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese *kana* syllabury which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsects.

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Yuzu Nembutsu Sect

It was founded by Ryonin who died in 1132, and though it has lost much of its popularity it exercises still a great influence over the masses. Chanting prayers in company is a peculiar feature of this sect.

Jodo Sect

Established by Genku (Honen) in 1175, the Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears, for it was by this sect that a line was first distinctly drawn up between doctrines for mass, and those for initiated, the former called doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

Zen Sect

The sect was introduced from Ohina by Eisai and Dogen early in the 13th century. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by perfectly understanding the principles of non existence, of âtman (self) and of Daarma (thing), and is the principle representative of the self-power or Holy Path Schools. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Meditation and introspection are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subsects are Rinsai, Sōto and Obaku of which the first enjoyed greater prosperity at one time, but afterward it was eclipsed by the second, though theologically there is little to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji in Noto are the two headquarters for the Sōto division.

Shin (True) Sect

As the most popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, this claims description at some length. It was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of Honen, the founder of Jodo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sûtra (Amitayus), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sûtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibition" on its followers: they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitâpha Buddha i,e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Amida" which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him. By thus invoking His help the believers can attain salvation. They need not strive to attain a similar end by their own power, i.e. by treading the Holy Path. The "True" sect declares that is too much to be expected from people in these latter days of darkness and impurity. That would be forcing an unpracticable law on erring people, and because the older (Holy Path) Sects adhered too much to this doctrine they could not prosper. But the Faith by the Power of Buddha is as strong as the diamond, and that is the reason why the Pure Land doctrine, of which this sect is the foremost representative, continues to thrive.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inada, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongwan-ji. One of

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his greatest disciples, Shinbutsu Shonin, established the Senshuji at Shimo-sa, to be subsequently removed to Issinden, Ise, and is the headquarters of the Senshu-ji branch of the sect. The Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji established in 1602 on its present site in Kyoto, owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

Apart from the fact that this sect of all the Buddhist sects in Japan is the only one that permits marriage and meat eating to its priests, it also presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwanji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The East Hongwan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of its chief and subordinates and general mismanagement of the affairs of the temple compelled them a number of years ago to procure a loan from certain banks in Osaka. And the failure to redeem the debt has invited upon the temple the seizure of some of its properties! The West Hongwan-ji Branch is, on the other hand, placed on a far better financial situation. A scheme is said to be on foot to amalgamate the two main branches religiously and financially.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect

The sect was founded by Nichiren 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on mount Minobu, Kai, is the general head-quarters of the sect.

Ji Sect

This Sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prospority. The JISHU teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land Schools. The Seijōkō-ji at *Fujiwara*, is the headquarters.

The Shinshoji Sect (Narita-san)

This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and though its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san, the Shinshoji temple now constitutes independent headquarters. It was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) that Kwancho, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation at a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. The rebel's downfall was accomplished the following year, and so a temple was dedicated to it at Narita where the sect has flourished to this day. The temple, from its origin,

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is believed to exercise potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of the late war. Public entertainers, as actors etc are also zealous votaries of the temple.

Buddhist Temples and Priests.

Sect possessing over 1,000 temples are as follows:

		Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Soto	Shinshu	Nichiren	Total incl'ing others
Temples	1904... ...	4,711	12,721	8,371	6,142	14,211	19,447	5,074	72,191
	1905... ...	4,707	12,708	8,377	6,142	14,217	19,460	5,079	72,206
	1906... ...	4,671	12,699	8,375	6,142	14,219	19,481	5,078	72,177
	1907... ...	4,655	12,629	8,371	6,136	14,225	19,497	5,065	72,068
	1908... ...	4,632	12,547	8,372	6,124	14,220	19,522	5,038	71,927
Priests	1904... ...	2,789	7,741	6,149	4,410	9,499	15,787	4,181	51,548
	1905... ...	2,793	7,717	6,161	4,518	9,554	15,649	3,871	51,204
	1906... ...	2,810	7,911	6,159	4,507	9,457	15,549	3,867	51,185
	1907... ...	2,798	7,969	6,184	4,523	9,570	15,036	3,927	50,936
	1908... ...	2,790	7,999	6,131	4,612	9,734	15,130	3,942	51,268

Christianity

Early Christianity.—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portoguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, at the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there).

The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time increased higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches number over 250 and believers more than 300,000. Misguided zeal of the Jesuit and their followers to meddle with secular affairs and to grasp administrative authority naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos* was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, memoriazed in 1611 to the ruling clan of Tokugawa that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government of the day lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friend, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground.

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From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many other, including Drs. Greene and Davis. The development attained since then may be gathered from the following summary given by Rev. Dr. Davis at the Semi-Centenial Conference held in Tokyo in 1909.

"There are now nearly 600 organized churches in Japan, over one-fourth being self-supporting, with a membership exceeding 70'000. There are nearly 500 ordained Japanese workers, 600 unordained male workers: 200 Bible women, nearly 100,000 scholars taught in over 1,000 Sabbath schools; about 4,000 students in Christian Boarding Schools, and 100 Christian kindergartens and other day schools, where 8,000 scholars are taught. About 400 students are trained in the theological schools, and 250 women in women's Bible schools. Several of the larger churches have organized missionary societies which are extending the work in Japan and in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, and China. The Protestant Christians gave for Christian work last year nearly 300,000 *yen*."

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the To-o Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christian who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Donin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I.H. Niijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members oft he faculty, but within the last few years when some foreigners left the School, the trouble was settled, and the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

The situation of Christianity in Japan: *Independence Movement.*—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the

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followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nippon Kiristo Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter towards attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregations started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nippon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in similar direction.

Union Movement.—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christianity in Japan. Several Presbyterian and Reformed bodies into one "Church of Christ in Japan," have been united, followed by the union of several Episcopalian bodies in the "Seikokwai," of the Three Methodist bodies into the Japan Methodist Church, while the recent resolutions of the General Council of the Kumiai Churches and of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in Japan look toward a wider union of Christian denominations, as also similar action taken by the Conference representing the Baptist Churches. A notable event in this connection was the gathering in May '11 in Tokyo of representative Protestant Christians, both laymen and ministers, to deliberate on preliminaries of a grand union movement and the passing of the draft constitution of a "League for the promotion of the union of the Christian Churches."

Roman Catholic Church.—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

Russo-Greek Church.—The first priest of this Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded in the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. Archbishop Nicolai, originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 at 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and he has therefore remained faithful to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. He has long been the only foreign representative of the chuch in this country, but a few years ago an assistant arrived. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. Archibishop Nicolai has ever been earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, plainly stating that sooner or later the time must come when the Russian Missionary Society would inevitably cease its aid. While in view of these exhortations, more or less has been done in planning for self-support, the ability to attain it is not yet manifest.

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STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN JAPAN (1909)

	Protestant Church	Roman Catholic Church	Russo-Greek Church
Total No. of Churches	1,132	176	174
Churches wholly self-supporting	172	—	—
Churches partly self-supporting	414	150	78
Total Missionaries (including wives)	931	319	2
Native Ministers	563	34	38
Total Membership	75,308	64,118	31,538
No. of Schools of all kind (expt. Sunday S.)	190	29	3
No. of Student in same	16,464	4,334	137
Orphanages and Homes	15	18	—
Inmates in same	751	736	—
Hospital and Dipensaries	9	19	—

Primitive Christians

There are a large number of non-sectarian Christians who are not affiliated to any Church, and who are Christians on the ground that they simply obey the Word of Christ as their guide. Mr. Kanzo Uchimura is a prominent member of this class, and his strong personality and undoubted ability are exerting a powerful influence on the minds of young Japanese regardless of religious connection. He writes:—

"That there are Christians in this country who were not converted by missionaries or their agents, and who, without belonging to any church, and knowing nothing about dogmas and sacraments and ecclesiastical orders, are yet devout believers in God and Christ, is a fact very little known, I think. But that such is a fact is incontrovertible.

"There is such thing as 'Christianity outside of Churches,' and it is taking hold of the Japanese people far more strongly than missionaries imagine. The Western idea, that a religion must show itself in an organised form before it can be recognised as a religion at all, is alien to the Japanese mind. With us, religion is more a family affair than national or social, as is shown by the stronghold that Confucianism has had upon us, without showing itself in any organised societies and movements. And I am confident that Christianity is now, slowly but steadily, taking the place of Confucianism as the family religion of the Japanese. Indeed, I can cite a number of cases where Christianity has been adopted in this form by my countrymen.

"As far as I see, Christianity is making progress in this country far ahead of missionaries. This new form of Christianity adopted by my countrymen is neither Orthodox nor Unitarian. We go to Jesus of Nazareth directly, and aim to live and be made like him. And I am confident that in making this statement, I voice a sentiment of many, both known and unknown to me, who are disciples of Christ without having any connection with so called 'Churches.'

Religious Harmony in Japan

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and

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creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity had practically disappeared even before the outbreak of the late war, while whatever trace of the bygone days that still lingered was submarged under that tremendous wave of national uprisings which swept over the whole length and breadth of the country on that memorable occasion. It should be noted that soon after the outbreak of the war the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Toyko and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan. It was then voted that they should hold once a year a similar conference in order to cultivate friendly relation and promote harmonious working of different branches of religion. In the conference held soon after, a resolution was passed to the effect that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan. The inauguration meeting extended over two days and presented an edifying spectacle.

RELIGIOUS WORK

The Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.—Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many other of the best institutions of the West. Planted first in 1881 at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 4,248 young men in 72 Association, 57 of them in colleges, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 15 of them in towns and cities.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 850 of whom half are students, the other half being professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to *yen* 10,000. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for some time past.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational and social activities. As yet the physical department is in prospect.

The Association has erected student homes or hostels, in most of the leading educational centers, not only for the benefit of students from the country, but to set up wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose *yen* 100,000 by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan so that eighteen new hostels have already been erected. Japan's share in the White House collection of 1910 is said to be $250,000, to be distributed among nine buildings to be erected in Tokyo and other cities and on condition of the sites being given by Japanese. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese and Korean students staying in Tokyo for study.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,152 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 27 such teachers.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in

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Tokyo in 1907, 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire and resulted in considerable accessions to the churches.

Young Women's Christian Associations.—This branch of Christian associations still remains comparatively backward in growth. In fact it was formally created about four years ago. There are fourteen associations with an approximate membership of 700 in Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Tokushima and Kagoshima, and nine associations are in schools. Of these, five are general associations working among school girls. The Tokyo Y.W.C.A., in view of a large number of girl students in the city, about 15,000 as estimated early in 1910, has opened two hostels accomodating 70, and wishes to open more. The President of Y.W.C.A. is Miss. U. Tsuda, while Mrs. Nitobe acts as Chairman of the Hostel Committee.

Temperance Societies.—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies is about ninety. Some seventy of these are in Japan, four in Korea, six in Manchuria, six in Hawaii and five in America. The largest of these is the "Tokyo Temperance Society," and the oldest the "Yokohama Society. The newest and most active societies are in Manchuria, formed by the military, industrial (railway and commercial) communities of the new Japanese settlements in that territory. The ninety societies have about 8,000 active members.

Japan Women's Temperance Society.—The body, organized in 1885, represents Japan's contribution to the work of World's W.C.T.A. or White Ribbon Society. In 1910 members numbered about 3,000 with 72 branch offices throughout Japan and 5 branches abroad. Headquarters are located at Kami Nibancho, Tokyo. The society has devoted eagerly to work of social reform, as reform of abandoned women, and so forth and maintains a Home for those women at Okubo, Tokyo. The Society publishes its monthly organ. A member is to pay 80 *sen* a year.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

The "Army" keeps seven homes for abandoned women, laborers, sailors and soldiers etc. and also Workhouse for Discharged Convicts. It maintains an Officer's School and has over 40 parties throughout the country and Manchuria which are actively engaged in evangelistic work. The headquarters are in Ginza, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER X

CHARITY AND RELIEF

(also some patriotic societies)

THE RELIEF FUND

For relief on a large scale, the Relief Regulations enacted in 189 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of *yen* 500,000. The State undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

Relief Fund (*yen*)

	Local apport'-ment for the year	Proceeds from Fund	State Aids	dis'ments from Fund	Fund Existing
1908-9...	70,128	2,010,520	364,847	43,615	38,949,853
1907-8...	89,131	1,844,526	313,493	536,599	36,502,179
1906-7...	90,135	1,840,496	457,019	211,201	34,884,370
1905-6...	169,762	1,679,744	309,999	654,163	32,574,579
1904-5...	177,612	1,521,952	309,326	75,678	30,977,242

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

	Paupers		Foundlings	
At end of	No. supported at State expenses	Amount paid by State	No.	Expenses (State & Com'nal)
1908	9,335	193,863	1,832	51,416
1907	13,106	216,907	1,900	49,622
1006	13,883	208,936	2,083	47.617
1905	14,183	192,840	2,074	39,684
1904	15,285	201,398	2,279	39,678

BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards charity work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the Court, while professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings. In May '05 T.M. the Emperor and Empress granted *yen* 10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Army

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Department which rendered an inestimable service to the comfort, spiritual and physical, of the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, was granted in '06 *yen* 2,000 with promise to give annually *yen* 2,000 for the next ten years. The two other Christian undertakings, Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoner's Home and Mr. Tomeoka's Boys Home School, were also honoured with a grant of *yen* 1,000 each. The Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted *yen* 20,000 a year in the name of Their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R.C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expenses. The money granted by the Court whenever calamity overtakes one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year.

Imperial Rescript on Charity. The Imperial Rescript on Charity promulgated on the Kigensetsu holiday (Feb. 11) of 1911 marks a new epoch in the history of philanthropic and sociological affairs in Japan, when it is remembered that the donation of *yen* 1,500,000 which was graciously made by the Emperor towards a relief fund for the helpless patients inspired the Cabinet of the time (2nd Katsura) with the memorable scheme of creating the Saiseikai (Imperial Charity Association) which with the fund of roughly *yen* 20,000,000 collected from among the wealth classes has just been established, as shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Text of the Rescript

The text runs as follows:—

"It seems to Us that the urgent need of means for the development of national power to keep pace with the progress of the world has brought about a change in the economic condition of the nation. In such a state of affairs the thoughts of people are apt to take a misguided course and to deviate from the proper way. Those who have charge of the administration of the affairs of the nation should always, bearing in mind and reflecting upon this state of things, strive to encourage and aid the people in their respective occupations and to assist them in attaining a more perfect development as a nation by giving them the means of securing thorough education. It is a matter of deep regret to Us if any of our subjects, suffering from illness, are helpless and cannot find the means of obtaining medical aid and on that account may have to die prematurely. For this reason We are anxious to provide means of relief to such poor, helpless people by enabling them to obtain medical treatment. For this purpose We have ordered to be set aside a sum of money belonging to Our household and that it be used as a fund for the relief of such of our helpless people. You, knowing our will, must try to carry out Our wish in order that the people at large may be at ease."

At the same time His Majesty was pleased to graciously devote the sum of *yen* 1,500,000 as a relief fund for the helpless invalids among His Majesty's subjects. ("Japan Times" translation).

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, patriotic and charitable, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

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I. Patriotic Institutions

Of these the most prominent are the Red Cross Society, Women's Patriotic Society, Volunteer Fleet Society, etc. as described below :—

The Red Cross Society of Japan

The forerunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and the present name of the society was assumed. The society's record has been one of steady progress all round and this was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894'-95 and after the Boxer trouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers "Hakuai-maru" and "Kosai-maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurse training service was inaugurated in 1890, the society has turned out, at its head and branch establishment, thousands of nurses.

The latest statistics returned at end of '09 read as follows :—twelve hospitals; medical corps, 3,787 doctors, pharmacists and nurses; members, 1,525,822; the total property assessed at *yen* 15,885,296.

	Number of Members		Number of Members
1877...	38	1904...	986,852
1887...	2,179	1906...	1,275,517
1892...	32,615	1907...	1,397,344
1897...	455,638	1908...	1,443,420
1902...	851,918	1909...	1,525,822
1903...	894,760	1910...	1,532,201

The Women's Patriotic Society
(Aikoku Fujinkwai).

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901, its roll already numbered about 782,696 at end of 1909. The Society owes its conception to an old woman and it s present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. 5, Feb. '07), founder of the society was strongly moved at what she witnessed in North China at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900, and it inspired her with the resolution to organize a patriotic league. With almost fanatical zeal she bid the 20 million sisters to "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the Society's badge bears a figure of a scarf. The success to which the present Society has been carried is really phenomenal, as may be gathered from the following.

	No. of Members	Expense Y.1000	Reciept Y.1000	Fund Y.1000
1907	707,584	194	379	510
1908	758,320	245	460	633
1909	782,696	276	477	739

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Besides, about *yen* 150,000 has been disbursed a year recently for the relief of invalidated soldiers, their families and of those who were killed, as follows:—1907, *yen* 148,144; '08 *yen* 149,940; '09 *yen* 148,254. The Society also looks after schooling of orphans or soldiers killed in the war. At present 639 boys are cared for, to be increased to 100 in time. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in the war. 30 persons are in the workhouse where they are making socks.

Chief officers are, H.I.H. Princess Kan-in as Patron, Countess Abé, as, Pres., and Baroness Hamao, as vice-pres.

Volunter Nurse Society.—As an adjunct to the Red Cross Society, this philanthropic body of women possesses over 10,000 members throughout the country. In ordinary time members are engaged in preparing bandages and also attend once a month to lectures about rescue work. The chariman is Marchioness Nabeshima and Vice-Charimen, Baroness Senge and Madam Abe, wife of Governor of Tokyo. The Society maintains a branch almost in every prefecture.

The Volunteer Fleet

The Maritime Society started in October '04 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its programme is to raise fund of *yen* 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer *Sakura Maru* was built at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki 1908, and lately the sister ship *Umegaka Maru*. The type is steel frame, and the former is of 3,000 and the latter of 3,500 tons displacement, both with 21 knots. The *Sakura* is in charge of the Osaka S.S. Co. and is on the Formosan service, while the other is used by the Imp. R'ly as junction boat between Moji and Fusan. The Society is presided by H.I.H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa and is divided into men's and ladies' departments.

II. Charity Hospitals.

These number only 51 throughout Japan proper, of which Tokyo-fu has 18, Kumamoto-ken 5, Kyoto-fu 4.

"Free" treatment by individual practitioners, *i.e.* of patients who fail to pay medical expenses, is estimated to represent *yen* 300 a year on an average for one practitioner in Tokyo. At *yen* 100 on an average, the total for about 40,000 doctors in Japan proper reaches 4 millions a year some medical statistician even says that the unpaid prices of medicines will reach 20 millions a year.

The Saiseikai

The work of this newly founded charity organization inspired by the Imperial Rescript given before will be divided into two kiuds; one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets in the provinces, the hospitals to be established at first at important centres, and afterward extended to other places. But the tickets will be distributed even in the remotest villages, their holders to be entitled to free treatment at the Red Cross Society's hospitals in the provinces, public or private hospitals, and by individual medical practitioners who are suitable to be connected by arrangements with the Society.

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The Honorary president, H. H. Prince Fushimi, Pres. Prince Katsura, Vice-Pres. Baron Hirata; with Board of Directors consisting of this members.

The fund collected up to the end of September totalled about *yen* 25,000,000 the largest donors being the Iwasaki, the Mitsui and Mr. Okura, each *yen* 1,000,000. The greater parts of the contribution are in ten year instalments, cash contributions standing at about one-fifth of the total subscribed.

Mitsui Charity Hospital

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family which has devoted *yen* 1,000,000 for the purpose. Of that sum *yen* 430,000 was appropriated for initial expense and the remaining *yen* 700,000 constitutes the permanent fund, the interest on which is used for maintenance, 60 patients are to be received in the hospital and 1,200 day patients will receive treatment. The staff numbers 45 and the hospital, in Kanda. Tokyo, was completed at the end of '08.

Tokyo Charity Hospital

This is a private inst. est. 1882 at Atago-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo; 1909 had 641 patients in hospital, besides 36,140 out patients treated; possessed fund of *yen* 764,629 disbursed *yeu* 73,361 and received *yen* 248,114. The Hospstal is under special patronage of the Empress and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

The City Charity Hospital

This was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of *yen* 90,000 and with the scope to take in 400 patients at one time.

III. Asylums and Orphanages

General Remarks:—At present over 260 charity institutions exist in Japan, which are classified as follows: Orphanage 52, nursery 18, asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 55, invalid solders' and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind, deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum '06, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 50 public and private formatories for refractory boys.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans

Metropolitan institution est. 1872; at end 1909, number of inmates under protection 3,775 fund, *yen* 314,555; receipts und disbursements in '09 *yen* 247,088 and *yen* 240,048 respectively. Receives sick travellers from 1883, foundlings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885; boys for correction since 1900.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy; in '09 cared for 575 persons and spent *yen* 90,043 and received *yen* 27,882 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above.

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Fukudenkai Orphanage

A private asylum est, 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo; had in its charge 133 orphans in '09, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 37,821, and received *yen* 10,273 against 9,279 disbursed.

Tokyo House for Correction

A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, Tokyo-fu; figures for 1909 were, no cared for 82; fund *yen* 24,160; expenses *yen* 8,550 receipts *yen* 88,62.

The Okayama Orphanage

The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philanthropic work that has been carried to a state of success and usefulness through the singlehearted devotion and benevolence of one individual, It was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (b. '65 in Hyuga), a young Christian who had just finished the course of the Medical School at Okayama, and who was induced by mere chance to give up his original intention and decided to devote himself to philanthropic work.

According to the returns at end '09 the Orphanage now has under its care 385 boys and 212 girls while the total number of children cared for from the beginning has been 2,040. Some 69 of the youngest and physically weakest of the children are boarded out in carefully selected farmers' families

The yearly outlay reached *yen* 29,906 while the revenue account totalled *yen* 51,588 including a grant of *yen* 1,000 from the Court, which first granted that sum in '04 and gave notice the following your that it would continue for ten years to give an annual grant; *yen* 500 from Okayama prefecture; over *yen* 15,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum, *yen* 17,883 as donations, *yen* 10,234 from regular sympathizers etc. There is so endowment of *yen* 107,246 and moreover the Orphanage possesses nine acres of land and 70 buildings in Okayama and about 175 acres of fields and forest in Hyuga, where 40 boys and girls are at work. Unfortunately a debt of *yen* 82,907 has been incurred owing to the sudden expansion of the institution caused by its famine-relief work some years ago. There is urgent need that this debt be lifted and the institution supplied with a meeting hall and school building.

Of the orphans aided, 203 boys have become self-supporting citizens and 98 girls have either married or supporting themselves, as teachers, nurses, etc., 842 have been restored to parents and others.

The Ryugé Orphanage

This is situated in the city of Fukuyama, some 50 miles west of Okayama. It is one of the most successful and largest orphanages conducted on Buddhistic principle, and was founded in 1899 by the Buddhist priest J. Shichiri whose father, a famous priest of the Shin Sect, was an earnest philanthropist. The inmates, 138 as reported latest, are divided into four classes according to their age, infants placed in the hands of nurses, children of school age sent to school, and those who have finished common education are made to attend to one or another kind of useful employment.

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Sumire Girls' School Orphanage

A Catholic institution established in 1874, and hence one of the oldest in Japan. Already more than 1300 orphans and foundlings have been taken care of, and at present 250 are given protection, situated at Yamate, Yokohama.

IV. Ragged Schools and Nurseries

Hanabatake School

The charity institution established by Miss Adams, an American lady missionary, at Hanabatake, Okayama, about 1900, is comprehensive in scope, for though at first started with the idea of taking care of children in that well-known slum, it was soon organized as a Sunday-school, then expanded into a regular common school, and with the erection of a new school building in 100, the department of boys and girls was created, followed by a charity dispensary.

Kobe Infants Nursery

This owes its origin to the charitable endeavor of Kobe ladies, both Japanese and foreign, who started at the time of late war a worthy work of caring after infants of poor family of soldiers and sailors who were at the front. The Association, called the War Commemoration Creche Association, has four nurseries where about 200 children are looked after.

Aoki Nursery

This owes its origin to the earnest execution of a widow, Mrs. Aoki, of Sakata, Yamagata province, whose husband died leaving three children. When she had brought up the orphans, she next turned her attention to extending similar service to helpless children of others. With the help of her neighbors and others she succeeded in establishing a nursery at Sakata, and in 1904 she was able to start a branch nursery at Shinjo, in the same province. The inmates at the two places total 200.

The Futuba Kindergarten

It was in 1899 that this nursery was created in Tokyo by Miss. Noguchi, who has charge of the Kindergarten section of the Peeresse's school. It was lately removed to Samegahashi, one of the noted slums in Tokyo, where a commodious school house was built. Over 100 children daily attend it while a mother's and sister's meeting is also held once a week.

V. The Charity Granary

This is a very interesting system of charity which dates from olden time. The most notable institutions of the kind are the *Giso* (charity granary) at Fukuyama, Hiroshima-ken, founded in 1803 by Kawai Shubei, and the other is the *Kannonko* (Thanks giving Union) established by Nawa Saburoemon in 1830. The *Giso* was originally intended as a provisions against the time of scarcity, but even in ordinary days relief to the destitute was given. With the advent of the new régimê the two organizations had to change their policy and to devote greater attention toward encouraging productive indus-

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try and to procure for needy people employment instead of merely feeding them charitably and also for aiding the education of their children. Thus the *Giso* at present extends help to local agricultural societies and industrial matters, and school; also advances necessary fund to deserving boys and girls who are born in poor families. The *Giso* possesses fund amounting to *yen* 160,000, and is placed on a strong financial basis. The *Kannon-ko* was established to take care of helpless orphans, and Lord Satake, of the fief, by whom the idea was conceived, allotted a certain amount of fixed income to the organization in compliance with the request of Saburoemon who carried this idea into effect. Subsequently the scope of work was enlarged and made to comprise the relief of widows, disabled or defarmed persons. As many as fifty thousand of this kind of unfortunate people are said to have been helped by the Union. Recently the Union established a children asylum and it is now devoting much of its attention to educating children of poor families and bringing up useful and lawabiding members of society. The Union possesses the fund amounting to *yen* 200,000.

VI. Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospital for lepers have been founded in Japan, and that it was through their agitation for public support, especially Miss Riddel's hospital in Kumamoto, that both the public and the Government have been induced to adopt a definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at state expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Kanazawa and Aomori. All of them have already been established.

The Gotemba Hospital

The *Fuku-ei Byo-in*, founded by Father Testewinde in 1889 near Gotemba Station, Tokaido, is the one established earliest, as it is also the largest of the four. Seventy to eighty patients have always been cared for from the beginning, and at present they nnmber 78. The hospital was converted into a juridical person in June, '01.

The Jhai-yen Hospital

The hospital was founded in 1894 by an American lady, Miss Youngman, at Meguro, a suburb of Tokyo. It was recognized as a juridical person in '06. The number of patients is now 60. The hospital is attended thrice a week by the celebrated Dr. Kitasato. Mr. and Mrs. S. Otsuka take charge of the place from the first.

The Kwaishun Hospital

This is a hospital founded at Kumamoto in 1895 by Miss Hannah Riddel, a British lady, whose work has obtained the Government recognition and who has been granted the Blue-ribbon decoration instituted by the Government in 1881 for honoring work of public utility. The patients at the hospital now number 49.

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The Taira-in Hospital

This is another asylum in Kumamoto. It was founded in 1894 by a catholic priest, Rev. Father Corre. At present there are fourteen patients, tended by eight Sisters of Mercy and their Japanese helpers. Rev. Father Lebel is now in charge of the hospital. Father Corre has also been decorated with the Blue Ribbon.

VII. Reform Work

1. Ex-convicts homes

Ex-convicts reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress Dowager on Jan. 11, 1896, when 13,500 convicts were discharged. At the same time *yen* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures which have laid aside and moreover added to their allotments. The fund at present aggregates *yen* 1,800,000 approximately. In Sept. 1910 there existed 71 homes with 1,428 cared for, of which 533 were newly admitted, *i.e.* about 1% of the 53,000 discharged in the same year. The rate of discharged convicts unqualified for bread-earning employment from one reason or another is 10% of the total discharge. The result of reform effected has been about 65%, the other 35 being proved incorrigible.

Of these homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among those we select the following:—

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home

This being one of the largest and best regulated and was started on the memorable occasion of the amnesty. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, and who undertook the duty of a prison chaplain. The result of the work for 1910:—

Up to that date the Home took care of 1,117 former convicts, classified as follows:—

Self-supporting, 592; under protection at the home, 40; died, 123; escaped and re-convicted, 180; whereabout unknown, 123, total 1,117 (men 913, women 204.)

2. Reform of depraved children

Regulations relating to reformatories were issued for the first time in 1900, while the enforcement of the revised Criminal Code made it still more imperative to encourage the creation of reformatories. In view of this the Home Office has lately set apart *yen* 50,000. The first reform work was that started in Chiba, but the Tokyo Reformatory established severel years later was the first regular institution. Subsequently similar institutions have been created in Kanagawa, Akita, Saitama, Osaka and other places as prefectural undertakings.

The Tokyo Reformatory Institutions

This Reformatory is the first institution of the kind established in our country, and since its establishment in '85 has effected the reformation of 440 boys, who are engaged as follows:—

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Soldiers	27
Merchants	24
Mechanics	51
Government officials	9
Students	89
Farmers	25
Present occupation not definitely known	215

The institution has been favoured with contributions by the Emperor and Empress, Princes of the Blood and the Nobility, but it is not yet in a position to show a decent stock fund. Prince Nijo is the President, Count Yanagiwara, Vice-President.

VIII. Miscellaneous

Invalidated Soldier's Home

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 49 are at present living in the Home, all the rest, sixteen thousands of invalids being still at their own home, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo, presented by the Mitsui family. Has fund of over *yen* 300,000 of which *yen* 100,000 donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Life Boat Society

Established in 1889 the Society's roll of members counts 66,331. Rescue record from the beginning aggregates 20,172 persons saved, 3994 boats and ships, and cargo valued at *yen* 13,941,870. H. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa is the patron and Capt. (res.) Count Yoshii is the President.

Seamens Rescue Society

This sister society possesses 70,435 members, and the fund amounting to about half a million *yen*. During 1910 it gave training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki 336 higher class seamen and 1219 ordinary hands, 12,592 officers and men were given employment throngh the society's intermediation. Then 2354 men were cared for at its hospitals, and pension etc. were given to a number of sailors of advanced, or to families of deceased sailors.

The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirt of the capital. About 67 immates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and in 1908 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about *yen* 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no means, strong financially.

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Central Charity Association

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relations; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of Board of Directors, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Y. Inouye, K. Tomeoka, K. Kuwada, S. Kubota and others. The Association is located at 21 Hitotsubashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Japan Blind Men's Society

This philanthropic work which owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, late of Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokye and at present it chiefly devotes itself to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being surely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already three or four books have been distributed at cost price. The Office is situated at % Isoh, Abe, Sugamo, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

The Blind as Bread-Earners

As returned early 1910 there were in Japan proper 69,167 blind people, classified as follows as to profession:—

Shampooer	21,545	Miscellaneous	9,942
Acupuncturer	4,223	Student	2,142
Moxa cauterist	717	No profession	26,343
Musician	3,088		
Story-teller	257	Total	69,167

Special School for the Blind

In 1908 a Special school for blind people desirous of practising shampooing and acupuncture was established for the first time in Japan in the premises of the Hongwan-ji Temple, Tokyo, and it has been aided by the Central and Municipal Offices. In Aug. 1911 the Regulations for controlling blind people engaged in profession was enacted.

IX. Cruelty to Animals

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agricalture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advanee over the old state of affairs, this being the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses

The rules provide that work hours for a pack horses must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a hard or steep road, and weight of

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load to be from one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labour must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one-horse vehicle and and that for two-horse must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every 2½ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labour unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to 1½ years for light service by owners. Horses and cattle must not be used for fighting amusement.

The S. P. C. A.

The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity in the person representatively of Baron Senge, ex-Minister of Justice, Mr. S. Ouchi and Mr. S. Ebara. Affiliated to the Society is the Children's Kindness to Animal Society aiming at inculcating on school children the idea of treating animals with kindness. By slide lantern shows and similar devices given once a month in Tokyo the society is doing excellent work. The office is located at 145 Honmura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

X. Aiding Deserving Students Destitute of Means

The Nippon Ryokko-kai (Japan Hard Work Society) established by Mr. Hyota Shimanuki, a manly Christian, is an institution aiming at finding employment to the *Kugakusei* or deserving students without means. Students who apply for protection are made to undergo 3 month's probation, after which they are given employment as house-to-house-distributors of milk or newspapers. For those who finish schooling by such self-supporting means suitable positions at business establishments or newspaper offices are procured, or they may even be helped crossing over to America. At present over 200 boys are under protection of the Society, while over 2,000 were sent to America through its help to work and study there. This has been very much interfered with since the Government adopted the policy of restricting the passage of poor students to America. In March 1910 the Society started a special department for training youngmen to attend to the Japan-American trade. Sixty students are now studying the course. Another interesting feature of the Society is a girl's department where girls intending to become wives of young Japanese working in America are taught. The curious part of this matrimonial connection is that the engagement is arranged, through the Society's intervention, by means of photos and by correspondence. When both parties are mutually satisfied, the future bridegroom sends passage money to his bride elect, and the two are united for better or worse on the other side of the sea. The Ryokko-kai is situated at Sugamo, Tokyo.

Tramps and Vagrants Home

The home for sheltering tramps and vagrants, the first in Japan, is to be established in Tokyo at the expense of the city by the end of 1913. The expense of *yen* 105,000 has been voted by the City Assembly, and five buildings each capable to accommodate 100 persons are to be erected.

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LIST OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are as follows. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were receiving the gift. In 1910 *yen* 40,000 was granted to 114 bodies.

Name	Religion	Locality
*Aichi Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen-kwai	Ch.	Otsumachi, Nagoya.
Airin-kan	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Bocho Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Bosatsu-kai Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
Dai-kan-jin Yo-iku-in Asylum	Bud.	Nagano City.
Dai Nippon Bud. Jizen-dan	Bud.	Tokyo.
Do-aisha (charity treatment society by 32 doctors in Tokyo).		
*Dozen-kai (School)	Ch.	Soitaya, Tokyo.
Ehime ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Teppo-cho, Matsuyama.
Ehime Jizen-kai...	—	Matsuyama City.
Essa Buddhist Orphanage...	Bud.	Nagaoka, Echigo.
Fuji Orphanage	—	Yoshiwara, Suruga.
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage	—	Iidamachi, Tokyo.
*Futaba Kindergarten...	Ch.	Samegahashi, Tokyo.
Gifu Blind Asylum	—	Gifu City.
Gotemba Leper Hospital	Ch.	Gotemba, Suruga.
Hakodate Charity Hospital	—	Hakodate, Hokkaido.
*Haku-ai sha Orphanage	Ch.	Kozu, Osaka.
Han-ai Fushoku-kai	Bud.	Ikuno-mura, Osaka.
Hashimoto-en	Ch.	Okawa-mura, Maebashi.
*Hei-an Orphanage	Bud.	Sakae-machi-tori, Kyoto.
Higo Jikei-kan Kyoikubu	—	Nishi hori, Kumamoto.
*Hiroshima Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nishi Tera-machi, Hiroshima.
*Hiroshima Jikei Gaku-in...	Ch.	Hiroshima.
*Hiroshima Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Osuga-mura, Hiroshima.
*Hoiku-in Orphanage...	Ch.	Koshigoe, Sagami.
Hyogo-ken ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimo Yamate, Kobe.
*Ihai-en (Orphanage Hospital)...	Ch.	Meguro, Tokyo.
Jizen Kan	—	Okubo, Tokyo.
Jizen Kyokai	—	Odawara, Kanagawa.
*Jomo Orphanage	Ch.	Mayebashi, Joshu.
Kagoshima B.D. & D. School	—	Nagata-cho, Kagoshima.
Kagoshima Charity B.D. & D. School ...	—	Yamanosu-cho, Kagoshima.
Kainan Jizen-kai	—	Marugame, Sanuki.
Kakushu Wakei Orphanage	Bub.	Kida, Naoyetsu.
Kan-on Ko...	—	Akita.
*Kanazawa Orphange...	Ch.	Kanazawa.
*Kan Jizen ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Bitchu machi, Kaga.
*Kano Orphanage	—	Kasaoka, Bitchu
*Katei Gakko	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo
Keikwa Yojo-in	—	Kyoto.
*Kobe Hokoku Orpnanage	—	Kobe.
*Kobe Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nakayamate, Kobe.
Kobe Kunmo-in...		" "

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Name	Religion	Locality
Kobe Kyumin-in	—	Oi-dori, Kobe.
*Kobe Sen-eki-Kinen Orph.	—	Kobe.
Kochi Orphanage	—	Enokuchi, Kochi.
Koto-ura Orphanage	—	Amagasaki, Hyogo.
Kumamoto Jikatsu-dan	—	Higashi-tsuboi, Kumamoto.
Kuyo Yoro-in	Bud.	Uramonzen, Nagoya.
Kyoto City B.D. & D. School	—	Kyoto.
Kyoto ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Rokkaku, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Kyusai-in	—	Kamikyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Meternity Hospital	Ch.	Muromachi, Kyoto.
Maikai Jiku	Ch.	Koishikawa, Tokyo.
Matsuye Orphanage...	Ch.	Matsuye.
Miike ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Haseba, Miike-gun, Hizen.
Miye Orphanage	—	Tsu, Ise.
Motoe Orphanage	—	Takaoka, Etchu.
Muryo Shikuhaku-jo	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo.
*Nagasaki B.D. & D. School	—	Kozen-cho, Nagasaki.
Nagasaki Orphanage	—	Takanohira, Nagasaki.
*Niigata Blind & Dumb School	—	Niigata.
*One Jizen-in	—	Kanagawa.
Osaka B.D. & D. School	—	Shio-cho, Osaka.
*Osaka Charity Hospital	—	Kanzaki-cho, Osaka.
*Osaka Yohane Gakuin	—	Osaka.
Osaka Orphanage	—	Tennoji, Osaka.
Otaru Orphanage	—	Otaru, Hokkaido.
Ryuge Orphanage	—	Shimogion, Fukuoka.
Saga Orphanage	—	Saga.
*Salvation Army Works	Ch.	Tokyo.
*San-in Ji-iku Katei Gakko	—	Matsuye.
Sanuki Hoikukai Koji-in	—	Takamatsu.
*Sendai Orphanage	Ch.	Kita Yobancho, Sendai.
Shimonoseki ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimonoseki.
Shitsugoku-nin Hogokai (ex-Con'ts Home)	Ch.	Yamate, Kobe.
Shitsugoku-nin Kyusaijo (ex-Cont's Home)	Sal. Ch.	Kanda, Tokyo.
*Shomin Yagakko (School)	—	Azabu, Tokyo.
*Sumire Girl School	Ch.	Yamate, Yokohama.
*Takinogawa Orphanages for Feeble-minded	Ch.	Oji, near Tokyo.
Tohoku Jizen-in Hogobu	—	Sendai.
Tokai Orphanage	—	Toyohashi, Mikawa.
Tokyo Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Ushigome, Tokyo.
Tokyo Shokubutsu-in	—	Shinagawa, Tokyo.
Tokyo Yoro-in...	—	Honjo, Tokyo.
*Tottori Orphanage	—	Tottori.
Toyama Jizen-kai	—	Toyama, Etchu.
Watanabe Tai ex-Con. Home...	Ch.	Omiya. Osaka.
Yokohama Keikwa Gakko	—	Yokohama.
*Yokohama Orphanage	Ch.	Tobe, Yokohama.
*Yokohama Fujin Jizen-kai	Ch.	Negishi, Yokohama.

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CHAPTER XI

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

I. NATIONAL GAMES

"JUJITSU"

This manly art of self-defence which has become so popular recently in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano (see Who's Who) who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now at Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. At first the innovation was even ridiculed at by experts of old school. It had only a very few pupils, though they included several men who have lately achieved distinction in military and naval services, as the late Commander Hirose of the Port Arthur blockade fame. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts began to bear fruit, and branch halls were started at several provinces, as at Nirayama, Etajima (seat of the Naval Cadet Schools), and Kumamoto. It was about this period that most of the noted experts of the present day received training and that the new system had been carried to a state of matured perfection. Very often self-styled masters of old school came to the Kodo-kwan to challenge its founder and his pupils, but each time they went away humiliated, musing over the ignonimous defeats. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the recent War, and a number of Mr. Kano's pupils who went over to America and Europe for teaching the manly art to foreigners was not few. Everybody may remember that it was about this period that at the request of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Yamashita, one of Mr. Kano's best pupils, proceeded to America and taught the then President at the White House. The Military Academy at West Point also intended to include this Japanese martial art in its programme, but after some investigations and trials it was decided to disapprove of the scheme. At present in almost all schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. The following table shows the membership of Kodo-kwan.

1882	9	1897	3,317
1886	98	1902	4,793
1890	528	1907	7,265
1892	2,147	1910 (Mar.)	10,723

The Kodo-kwan has lately been converted into foundation, with Mr. Kano, ex-Vice-Minister of Finance Mr. Wakatsuki and Mr. Yahagi as Directors and Baron Shibusawa and another as Advisers.

FENCING

In former days fencing and Swordmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised to-

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day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a handle twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. A fencing custom, now growing rather rare, is the so-called "Cold practice" adopted in some schools to encourage hardihood and endurance. It consists in the meeting of the fencing class at three o'clock in the morning through the coldest month. Active contests are continued until daybreak, without food or intermission for rest. These students enduring this strenuous test for the whole month receive special recognition as hardy champions.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, weich give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practised, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his riget hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Horse Riding

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing is popular, all over the country, but with prohibition of *part-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids.

Archery

In many schools of higher grade than the middle school is provided an archery range. Competitive meetings are held here and there, hundreds of archers sometimes participating. Often the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is of the unusual length of eight feet. A three feet reed shalt is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

II. SPORTS INTRODUCED

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially students' recreation.

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Baseball

Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue until 1898, when a match was played between the First High School team and an American nine. The victory won by the Japanese, caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universites of Waseda and Keio beeame champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. The following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of Keio, was that of the Wisconsin University, which came to Japan in September 1909. The American team was beaten by Keio, but was victorious over Waseda. It may be added that when matches are held with foreign teams, gate money is now charged. The Waseda team visited Hawaii in the summer of 1910. In the autumn the Chicago Univ. team came to Tokyo on invitation of the Waseda, and went home with clean record. In 1910 the Waseda and the Keio nines visited America.

Boating

About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School and Tokyo Higher Commercial School. Waseda University holds its boat-race in autumn.

Lawn Tennis

The game of lawn tennis is now finding favor outside students circles and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

Football

Association football is played as a general gymnastic game in many schools of middle grade, but the real game is rarely seen in Japan.

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III. THEATRICAL ETC.

These are three different sorts of theatrical performances corresponding to so many social classes as to patronage. These are the *bugaku* (ancient music dance) almost exclusively performed at court or at Shinto shrines; the *No* which prevails among the aristocracy and gentry, and the *engeki* or *shibai* (drama) which is popular among the masses. The two latter are at present less exclusive and are common to both classes, but formerly a strict line of demarcation was drawn between them. The *bugaku* may be left out here, being very exclusive, and begin with.

A. The "No"

It was at the time of the Shogun Yoshimitsu (1370-1392) of the Ashikaga Regency that this special form of dramatic performance was created to supply a refined amusement to warrior classes. During the Tokugawa period it was very popular, but had to suffer an utter neglect at the beginning of the present era. But for the partiality shown for it by the late Empress-Dowager, who was very fond of the performances, the art was even in danger of extinction. The example set by the exalted quarter was followed by courtiers and aristocrats, and by humbler classes, and to-day the *No* and the allied art of *yokyoku* or *utai* (vocal music) are enjoying even a greater prosperity, so far as mere numbers of votaries are concerned, than in the palmy days of feudalism. The *No* is performed on a special kind of stage, by two or more characters, *shite* (doer) and *waki* (associate) with more or less number of attendants. The performers' dialogue is carried on in more or less affected tone and their acting is archaic and symbolical, so that the uninitiated may fail to appreciate the merit of the performance. There is an orchestra composed of *tsudzumi* or hand-drum, drum and flute and choruses are sung by chorus singers. Masks are generally worn by performers, who personify both male and female characters. There are in Tokyo six regular stages and on every occasion of performances, only for one day, they usually draw full house. Five different schools of *No* exist to day, i. e. Kanze, Hoshō, Kongo, Komparu, and Kita, these being more or less different from each other in the style of actions, singing of the text, etc. The pieces that are popular number some two hundred broadly classfied into religious, historical etc. Most of them are based on religious sentiment, and are fraught with pessimistic tone, owing to the fact that they were written by priests and at a time of internal strifes when the horrors of battle impressed the people with the sentiment of ephemeral existence and uncertainly of life. To cite one of the commonest plots, a priest appears on the stage followed by a man; they begin to talk of their past; in the meantime the man turns out to be a ghost and the priest performs services for the atonement of the ghost. The text of most pieces, however, is written in beautiful language and is full of literary quality of high order. The leading actors in Tokyo are Kuro Hosho, the Umewaka brothers, Bamba Sakurama, Rokuheida Kita, and some others. There are several distinguished amateurs, as Dr. Furuichi, ex-Vice Minister of State, Mr. T. Kume ex-M. P., some members of the Mitsui family and others.

I. The *Yokyoku* or *Utai*

This is vocal *No* minus the dramatic representation, and may therefore be considered as vocal music, resembling somewhat Shakespearian reading. Different characters are undertaken by different singers, while the chorus

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passages are sung by a band led by a conductor. The *yokyoku* may practically be regarded as the only vocal music in Japan now popular among middle and higher classes, to whom the beautiful diction of the text, simplicity in preparation, and refined nature of the singing all combine to appeal to their vocal capacity and to try the patience of the hearers. It is these amateur *yokyoku* vocalists that crowd the boxes when a *No* performance is given, and, with the text in hand, follow the actors' recitation and dialogue and the singing of the chorus band, totally insensible to the merit of the acting itself. Many of these vocalists profess that they are learning the pieces merely as means of lung exercises and for hygienic effect. At any rate the *yokyoku* is now a rage among all classes, high and low, and it is judged that though the *No* may disappear in this age of hurry and realistic tendency, its vocal side may for ever remain as a favorite pastime of refined people of both sexes. Among the leading *yokyoku* masters there are, besides those mentioned above, for *No* actors are equally *yokyoku* masters though the reverse is not true—Kurosaburo Katayama, Orio Kwanze, Kintaro Matsumoto and his son Nagashi, Shin Hōsho, and others. Noted amateur singers are too many to be mentioned here.

II. The *Kyogen*

In time the public became tired of the monotonous style of the *No* and began to look for more diversified and less sombre exhibitions. This want was supplied by *Kyogen* created about the same time as *No*. It is a kind of farce, full of comical and optimistic elements. In contrast to the *No* being historical and religious, the *Kyogen* is social and optimistic. The *Kyogen*, generally played by two or three characters, is a subsidiary performance to the *No*, and is given as interlude. In *Kyogen* mask is not used and costume also is very simple.

B. Drama

The *No* was so exclusive as a refined amusement of warrior classes that the masses were not even allowed to view it. Common people had to create something to satisfy their craving for similar pleasure, and their ingenuity resulted in devising early in the 17th century a popular drama. At first the performances consisted only in dancing with the aid of music. By and by, however, it became realistic in some points, taking social events into its plots. As the theatre in those days was created almost exclusively for the lower classes and as warrior classes considered it even degrading to inspect the performances, the position of actors in society was naturally very low. As a matter of fact, they were often classed among "beggars." There are at present two schools of actors, old or classic, and new, the former pursuing the Japanese classic style and the latter adopting realistic way of representation. The acting by actors of the classic school, adhering too much to traditional forms and conventional canons, is often too artificial, while customs and manners represented on the stag have nothing in common with those now in existence. Rebelling against this state of affairs a new school of actors appeared on the stage declaring that they would act in a realistic way and represent modern life. The pioneers are Kawakami and his troupe who first appeared at Kyoto about 1893. The death of the three leading actors on modern stage, Danjuro, Kikugoro, and Sadanji between '03 and '04 may be considered to have precipitated the decline of the classic school, for there were none qualified in art and popularity to

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take up the mantle. In justice to actors of old school it may be noted that, brought up from childhood in the greenroom, they possess great technical skill and stage experience especially in regard to old pieces, but they are sadly out of their element, being destitute of education and lacking adaptability, when they are made to try their hands in new plays depicting contemporary life. In contrast to actors of the old school, those of the new school are better educated and are more adaptable. But they still lack training in dancing and their posture does not possess elegance and ease of the old school actors. The two schools are gradually advancing to the common point, and perhaps in a generation or so the Japanese stage may become completely transformed. At present both schools exist side by side, giving performances at their respective theatres. Their fields are entirely different, and there is *raison d'etre* for each of them. Indeed, they will each contribute something in its own way toward the general development of our stage. The most famous of the actors belonging to the old school are Komazo, Yaozo, Uzayemon, Danshiro, Kodanji, Sojuro, Shikan, Baiko, Monnosuke, and others, the last three always representing female characters. The Teikoku-za, Kabuki-za and Meiji-za in Tkyo are theatres where they give their performances. Noted actors in Osaka are Ganjiro, Fukusuke, Udanji, Ganshō, Rikaku besides some others. Perhaps the most interesting thing about the new school actors is the itinerant tour undertaken in 1900 through America and Europe by Kawakami, his wife Sada Yacco and troupe. They gave their performances and won some favour, if not admiration, of foreigners here and there. Although they may not have been successful in their art, they profited much by witnessing and studying foreign stage. On their return home, they gave Othello in an adapted form, following the customs of foreign stage. The play was a great success and had the effect of consolidating the foundation of the new school. Hamlet was next given, with an almost equal success. The production of Nami-ko proved another great success and the position of the new school became assured. At present Kawakami and Sada Yacco are rather under the cloud and rarely appear on the stage, and the new school is better represented by Takata, Ii, Fujisawa, Kinoshita, Kawai, and Kitamura, the latter two taking female part, their theatres being the Hongoza, Shintomiza and Meijiza. It is worth noting that a theatre called Teikokuza, or Empire Theatre has been established near Hibiya Park by a group of prominent businessmen with a view of developing our stage. An actresses' school established by Sada Yacco in 1908 is now attached to the Theatre, and the students in the school at present number some 50. Another sign of times showing how efforts are now being made to develop the stage, is the fact that amateur theatricals are often given at public theatres by literary men of position. There are two important troups of amateur actors, the one is the Bunshi (Journalists) troupe and the other the Waseda troupe. The former is under the management of Mr. Gan-ami Sugi, the well known dramatic critic, and the latter is composed of the graduates and students of Waseda University. The latter troupe is under the guidance of Dr. Tsubouchi, the well-known dramatist. The death of Kawakami in 1911 will prove a great blow to the new school play.

IV. WRESTLING

The *Sumo* or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B. C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of

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feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon to recover popularity, till at present it is as prosperous as ever. Thus in 1909 an amphitheatre was built by the Tokyo Wrestlers' Association at Ryogoku, Tokyo, structure covering an area of 906½ *tsubo* capable to accommodate 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game, especially the former where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps are gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days There are two grades of champions, namely the *Yokozuna* (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the *San-yaku* (or *Three services* which are the *O-zeki*, *Seki-wake* and *Komusubi*). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called *Maegashira* and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain their grade is also called *Maku-no-uchi*. After them comes the *Maku-shita* or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the fourth are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually Wrestlers Association, realize. The association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain") rank and umpires. The *Yokozuna* and the *Three services* receive from the association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding *yen* 1,000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for each semi-annual matches does not exceed *yen* 20. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of association and especially of the gift they receive from their regular patrons that wrestlers are able to maintain themsalves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former time as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces which wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the four fundamental "hands," viz., *nage* (to throw), *kake* (feet entangling), *hineri* (to twist) and *sori* (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds. The famous wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

Name	Age	Weight *Kwan*	Hight *Shaku*	Chest *Shaku*
East camp.				
Umega-tani	31	41.250	5.54	4.58
Kunimi-yama...	37	33.500	3.87	4.03
Tachi-yama	32	27.000	6.81	3.80
Otori...	31	25.000	6.92	3.45
West camp.				
Hitachi-yama...	38	37.100	5.74	4.24
Komaga-take	33	36.100	6.02	3.64
Nishinoumi	37	23.100	6.02	3.79
Takami-yama...	36	33.800	5.66	3.97

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CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

Factory Legislation

The sudden industrial activity subsequent to the Japan-China War, 1894-5, was not, in one sense, an unmixed good, for some of the employers, merely intent upon expanding their business and increasing the output, did not scruple to exact excess work from their employes, whether young or old. The question began to attract such wide attention that in '98 the Government framed a draft of factory legislation, had it discussed by the Supreme Council of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce, but somehow it was not sent in to the Diet. In 1900 the Department of Agriculture and Commerce once more drew up the measure upon the original of two years before, but it did not emerge from the pigeon-hole of the Departmental archives. When the Bureau of Commerce and Industry was splitted up in '09 and a separate Bureau of Industry created, the question was revived and after mature deliberation a draft was placed before the 26th session, but it was somehow withdrawn. Another draft was drawn up and made public in Oct. '10, and it succeeded in passing the Diet with some alterations.

Factory Law (issued Mar. '11)

The salient features of this enactment are described below:—

The Law to apply to a factory employing not less than 15 operatives or engaged in injurious or dangerous work; children not more than 12 years of age not to be employed, though those not less than 10 may be employed in some light work; male operatives under 15 and females may not be put to work for more than 12 hours, and these operatives may not be made to work between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. and they should be given at least two holidays a month and double number when they are put to work by turn between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M.; rest of at least 30 m. should be given when the number of work exceeds 6 hrs, and 1 hr, when it exceeds 10; boys of not more than 15 and females must not be put to unclean or dangerous work. Provisions about working hours as to number and time, age-limit, holidays etc. may not apply for 15 years from the date of enforcement of the Law.

Trade-Union

It was not until 1897, and after the Japan-China War of '94-'95, when the industrial Japan entered upon a new era of activity, that the trade-union first made its appearance in Japan. With the creation of numerous factories throughout the empire, laborers working at those factories soon multiplied

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in number, and the question that a definite system for protecting their interest should be provided forced itself upon a section of social reformers. The first-trade-union was organized in '97, and comprised about 2,000 workmen, chiefly consisting of iron-workers and mechanics of Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka. Mr. Sen Katayama, one of the pioneer socialists in Japan, was its guiding spirit. The organization was dyed with socialistic hue, and assumed an attitude of opposition to employers. The time was perhaps premature and the union soon disappeared without leaving any practical effect, it being now represented by a small body consisting of earnest well-wishers for the cause. Again in 1898, a greater part of mechanics and fire-men of the Nippon Rly. Co. (subsequently nationalized) went on a strike with the view of raising their wages. They partially succeeded in their object, and then the organization soon collapsed with no stimulus to sustain it. Next, a typesetters union in Tokyo, with the watch-word of "Social Reform," appeared and made comparatively sound progress under the guidance of Mr. Saburo Shimada. This also disappeared in the course of a few years, and the successor now existing is a faint shadow of the original.

Generally speaking, the trade-union of Japan, though nearly identical with its occidental prototype in nature, is far on a smaller scale than the others. Perhaps it should be said that the trade-union movement in Japan has not even reached the inception stage, so that any development which it may attain will be entirely a thing of the future. It may be added that while the former Nippon Rly. Co.'s movement was somewhat socialistic in character, the typesetters union aimed to promote the interest of both employes and employers.

Social Politic Society

The Society was organized in 1895 by a body of university professors of Tokyo and others interested in the work of social reform. The first meeting was held in '97 when the question of factory legislation was discussed. In the second meeting held the following year the question discussed was "Labor-problems and customs duty." As an instance showing how active a share the Society plays in practical affairs, it may be mentioned that when, in '99, the question of municipalization of the Tokyo Electric Rly. Co. began to draw public attention, the opinion of the Society was referred, and it approved the municipalization. The Society is rendering to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. advisory help concerning factory legislation scheme. The society is composed of about 150 members, mostly men of learning, high officials in the Central Government service and leading business men. Profs. En Kanai and Kumazo Kuwada, Tokyo Imperial University, are managers.

Socialism

The first Socialist association that was formed in 1889 was academic, and included both Socialists and non-Socialists. It was in the spring of 1901 that the first active movement took place. The Social Democrat's party was formed by Sen Katayama, Denjiro Kotoku, Naoye Kinoshita, Isoh Abe and some others. A declaration was published, but on the very day of its organization the authorities ordered dissolution.

Anti-War Agitation

From principle of universal brotherhood, these Socialists strongly denounced the late War and even sent their resolution to the International

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Congress of Socialists held at Amsterdam in Ang. 1904, urging the necessity to bring it to a speedy close. Sen Katayama who was travelling through Europe attended the Congress and was elected a Vice-President. The anti-war preaching which these Socialists made through their weekly organ *Heimin* made them unpopular to the public and also to the Government who repeatedly suspended its publication, fined and imprisoned its editors, and finally confiscated the printing-press in Nov. 1905. A weekly started soon after failed to secure public support on account of its denunciation of the war, and it went out of its own accord. The Socialists have ceased, outwardly, to conduct any active agitation since then, except an abortive attempt of boycotting the electric trains in Tokyo when the Company raised the fare in the spring of 1906.

Anarchic Designs and Wholesale Arrests

Incident of graver description was in store. In May 1910 the Metropolitan police arrested Kotoku and several others, including a woman, on the charge of some heinous attempt, sedition or treason. A similar arrest was afterward made at Osaka and elsewhere, the total arrests made numbering 26. The specially constituted court of the Court of Cassation gave its decision in Nov. declaring that the actions of the accused came under the *lesse majestie* clause of heinous nature. On 18th Jan. '11, 24 were sentenced to capital punishment and two to lesser punishment. Of the 24, 12 had the sentence commuted, by the grace of the Emperor, to imprisonment for life. The remaining 12 were executed on 24th and 25th of the month.

Socialists of the Day

The Socialists are at present divided into two classes, one composed by Christians who aim to diffuse their principle by means of education and the other by non-Christians who advocate more active method.

Socialist Literature

The Socialist literature published in Japan both original and translation, number about 50 some of which are novels. Since the Kotoku affair the authorities have become especially severe in dealing with publications treating Socialist principle, and they also seized a number of books, some of which were published seven or eight years before.

Co-operative Societies

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 15%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical person and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These differents lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed *yen* 50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member must not own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Peoples' banks are permit-

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ted to advance funds without security by a system of periodical redemption for five years. Though less than a decade has elapsed since the advent of this system, the societies already number 7,311 at the and of 1910. Of that number those that had over 100 societies were as follows; Credit 2,226; Sale 219; Purchase 779; Sales and Purchase 506; Produce & Sales 133; Purchase, Sales and Produce 220; Credit and Purchase 1,238; Credit, Purchase and Sales 1,060; Credit, Produce, Purchase and Sales 370; Members numbered over 700,000 of which about 80% were farmers; the average capital was *yen* 7,100 and the annual turnover reached over *yen* 62½ millions, in the aggregate.

The Hotokukai

The Hotokukai (Ninomiya Society) and its popular organization Hotoku-sha (Ninomiya co-operation) are Japanese creation corresponding to the work of Raiffeisen (1818-'88) and Schulze-Delitsch (1808-'83), of Germany. The aim of the Society and Co-operation is to propagate the merit of thrift and diligence based on the example set by the peasant reformer "Sontoku" Ninomiya (1787-1856), who by indefatigable exertions and unremitted perseverance improved his paternal estate, and afterward undertook for villages and daimyo's dominions, brought to desolation through long neglect and maladministration, similar service of improvement and of restoring prosperity. The Hotoku-sha as communal co-operation was organized more than decades ago in Shizuoka-ken and other places where the fame of this practical economist and social reformer spread. The Hotoku-sha is, however, regarded to be too much wedded to negative policy, and not unfrequently working at variance to progressive measure which the new order of society demands. It was to counteract this undesirable tendency that in 1906, the year after the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the death of the peasant reformer, the Society was organized by officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce, and Education, and a number of public men interested in the local betterment cause. Propagandism is the principal aim of this Society, and by means of a monthly magazine, holding of ambulatory lectures, and other suitable methods. Time does not yet allow to give any definite date as to the result of the work, though this much may be said that the landowners' conversationes established recently at many places to promote friendly relation between them and tenants, and also young mens' and womens' societies for promoting the good citizenship, womanhood, and such praiseworthy ends may be said directly or indirectly attributable to this secular propagandism.

Laborers and Strikes

Outbreak of laborers into strike is not rare. The year 1907 was especially memorable and even places noted for liberal treatment of employes, as the Nagasaki Dockyard were not free. The movement was epidemic throughout the country. In several cases the outbreak was so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employes succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this success was mainly due to the magnanimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country.

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Insurance of Workmen

In almost all Government or private corporations on a large scale the insurance system is in force for mutual relief of members or their families. The following gives a brief description of the mutual relief arrangement which is in force in the Government railways.

The system is in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, all the servants on duty at the Government Railways being under obligation to become members of the Society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The State grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded standard to the members of the Society or after their death, to their families. The conditions and rate of grant are as follows:—

a. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.

1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.
2. Cost of medical treatment.

b. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing *yen* 10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is *yen* 193.

c. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Society, and his salary at the time the grant is made. Thus for one who entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of *yen* 30, the grant amounts to *yen* 900, approximately.

Data at end of March '09

Fund from beginning	State aid	423,309
	Members' contribution	638,004
	Interest on deposit	27,118
	Donation	503
	Total	1,089,134
Payment from beginning	For wounded	157,539
	For deceased	160,152
	Medical expenses	143,832
	Repayment	26,835
	Total	488,358

Treatment of Mine-workers

The following resume of treatment of mineworkers in Japan is based on the report compiled by the Department of Agriculture & Commerce.

1. Number.—According to the returns at end of June, 1906, there were 187,437 workers in all the mines in the Empire. Of these 48 metal, 50 coal and 2 petroleum mines employed over 500 hands. Miike heads the list with 8,951; followed by Ashio with 8,383; Yubari No. 1. 5,535; Shin-niu 5,198;

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Onoura 2,855; Mitsui Tagawa 4,009; Meiji 3,255; Ani 3,169. etc. The ratio of unmarried workers in metal-mines is 30%, and 24% in coal-mines.

2. Change.—Average change per 100 workers per month is in metal-mines 5.1 outgoing and 5.6 incoming; in coalmines 11.5 outgoing and 11.8 incoming. Change of bachelors would appear to be far more than that of the married, but in reality no great difference is seen. In mines with bachelors amounting to over 40%, monthly change per 100 is 9.2 incoming and 8.2 outgoing; while in those with bachelors below 15%, it is 8.7 incoming and 8.3 outgoing. Mines employing local laborers have little change, the average being 5.6 per cent. per month. The rate of change is also comparatively small in mines where long service is duly encouraged. At Aita which doubles workers' savings accumulating at the end of 5 years' service, the change is only 1% per annum. Of outgoing mineworkers over 51% apply for discharge from the service, 30% abscond, 13% are dismissed for disorderly conduct and 5% for illness. Below is the percentage of workers according to the length of their service.

	Below 1 year	Below 3 years	Below 5 years	Below 10 years	Below 15 years	Below 20 years	Below 25 years
In Metal-mine ...	17.00	16.00	16.90	6.90	5.44	.17	.07
In Coal-mine ...	44.97	17.50	8.7	4.00	1.75	.87	.06

Among others, at Ani 9.5% of the whole workers have been in the service over 10 years, 6.5% over 15 years and 3.1% over 20 years.

3. Engagement.—In practice two methods are in vogue: (1) mine officials directly undertake it, (2) the mine leaves the matter to the mess-house boss. In either case intending workers may apply at the office or to agents sent out for the purpose. After inquiry into past careers and physical condition, they are engaged, wages being fixed after a few days' trial. As to the supply of their travelling expenses, mining implements or daily necessaries, there is no settled rule. For example at the Kano mine the mess-house boss advances 5 *yen* to a married man and 3 yen to a bachelor, while Yubari No. 1 advances not more than 8 *yen* to the one and 5 *yen* to the other, pays the travelling expenses, and also on their arrival, advances 2.50 or 1.50 *yen* for their immediate requirement, together with mining implements.

4. Days and hours of work.—According to the class of mine-workers the number of days and hours of work are different as shown below.

		Miners	Dressers	Smelters	Mechanics	Wagon-hands
Days of works per month ...	Metal-mines.	24	26	27	27	—
	Coal-mines.	21	25	—	27	25
Hours of works per day ...	Metrl-mines.	8	11	11	11	—
	Coal-mines.	9	11	—	11	11

With regard to the days of work, there seems to be no remarkable difference between bachelors and married men, for between the average days of work in mines employing bachelors over 40% and those in mines employing bachelors below 15%, there is no perceptible difference. Almost all mines give from 1 to 4 public holidays per month and from 4 to 14 extra holidays per year.

5. Wages and payment.—Mine-workers are divided into two classes with regard to wages. The one receive their wages according to the number of hours of their work, and the other according to the amount of their labor. But the rate of wages differs between metal and coal-mines or according to

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the nature of the ground. Below is the average wages per day in big mines during 1906.

Name of mines	Mines *yen*	Dresser *yen*	Smelter *yen*	Wagon-hand *yen*	Mechanic *yen*
Ani	.449	.231	.400	.402	.419
Yubari No. 1	1.343	.486	.486	.877	—
Onoura	.630	.390	—	.440	—
Miike	.566	.220	—	.368	.493
Kosaka	1.017	—	.480	1.049	.503
Sado	.466	.256	.232	.364	.403

Days and methods of payment vary with mines. At some the officials pay the wages, while in others the mess-house boss does. Again in some the payment is made at the beginning of next month and in others at the end and so on, there being no regular custom. All the mines do not pay for holidays, except Yamagano, Serigano, and a few others where the whole or half a day's wages are given.

6. Supply of daily necessaries.—In mines at convenient places or where things are dear, the owners or men specially appointed for the purpose set up a place of supply and attend to workers' want or make advances to those unable to buy with cash. These necessaries are paid either in cash or by tickets, (the sum of which is substracted from the wages). The quantity of rice, *sake*, coal, etc. to be supplied per man is generally restricted more or less and at more or less reduced price. For instance, at Osaruzawa the quantity of rice is 8 "go" for adult men, 6 "go" for women and boys, and 4 "go" for old men and girls. The price is 12 *sen* per "sho" for workers and 14 *sen* for their families.

7. Accommodations.—Except those having their own houses in the neighbourhood, mine workers mostly live in the cottages provided by the employers. They are rent gratis, or at the rate of 2 to 10 *sen* per mat. A house is rent to a man with family, while single men live in boarding houses, dormitories or joint lodgings. The average area of building per worker is 2.25 "tsubo" in metal-mines and 2.15 in coal-mines, but as most workers have a family of 2 or 3 non-workers, the actual average is very small. Some mines provide free baths for the men and families. In others either several men jointly provide a bath at their own expense or go to public baths in the vicinity. A few mines have a nursery where workers' children below 6 years of age are looked after during day time, gratis or otherwise.

8. Amusement.—No noteworthy preparations are made except in a few mines. In most big mines what afford most pleasure to workers are the yearly festival of "God of Mine," New year's Day. "Bon" (in July) and occasional religious service for the dead workers, when either *sake* is served and wrestling or theatrical entertainments are given at the employers' expenses.

9. Encouragement.—Though diverse are the methods, all the mines give encouragement to the employes to promote their diligence and skill in the work. Thus money, rice or woven textile is rewarded to those who work more than others. As an encouragement of long service, most mines give monetary rewards according to the years of service of workers. And also in some, when workers die, leave, or retire on account of illness or old age, some allowance is made to them in proportion to the length of their service. At Yamagano from the 3rd year, and at Yubari No. 1, Horonai, Ikushumbetsu, Sorachi mines from the 4th year of their service, houses are rent to

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them free of charge. Good conduct is also enrouraged in a few mines by granting monetary prize to model laborers.

10. Savings.—Some mines provide saving regulations and compulsorily make the employes save something out of their earnings. The sum is kept by the employers at goodly interest, under promise not draw it until after the expiration of the term of engagement or some other justificable cause. In other mines saving is left to the free will of the men. In coal-mines in northern Kyushu postal savings are being encouraged, with very promising result. Savings at a few mines are shown below.

	Akaike	Meiji	Yoshiya	Junai
No. of the saving	1,689	2,075	1,253	2,075
Average sum (*yen*)	12.50	6.75	7.10	6.85

11. Education of Children.—According to the investigation made as to 91 mines, 20 per cent have their own primary schools with over 7,500 students. The number of workers' children attending public primary schools (some of which have the buildings provided at the expense of miners) is grossly estimated at 13,000. The number of teachers and students, and expenditure per annum of the private primary schools are:—

Names of Mines	No. of teachers	No. of children	Yearly expenditure	Average exp. per child
Ashio	40	1,846	13,850	7.49
Besshi	28	985	12,295	12.48
Onoura...	10	792	4,992	6.30
Kamaishi	5	391	1,750	4.85
Ikuno	1	76	492	6.47

As for the education of mechanics, 80 percent of the mines have no special provision, while in others they are taught during the night or at special institutions.. Sorachi, Sado, and Arakawa mines send some of the best pupils to the Koshu-gakko in Tokyo. The Miike coal mine is establishing a technical school at the cost of *yen* 150,000. It is said that two workers at Kishima are sending their sons to the Imperial University.

12. Medical Affairs.—With exception of 1 or 2, all mines have their hospitals or physicians. As to payment of the fee for treatment and medicine, each mine has its own way, but it may be generally classified as follows:—The expenses are entirely borne (1) by the employer, (2) by the employer for workers only, but not for their family, (3) all by workers' relief union, (4) by relief union for workers only, but not for their family, (5) by the contributions from fellow workers, (6) all by patients. Price of medicine for a day ranges from 3 to 8 *sen*,

13. Relief.—(1) In cases of casualties or illness arising while on duty, the employer is bound by law to render necessary relief of the unfortunates, (2) in other cases, the employer gives relief but rarely, and it is done by the workers' relief union. As an example coming under (1) the Kosaka mine allows for a dead *yen* 20 as funeral fund, a sum equivalent to his 150 drys' wages as alimony, the whole wages during his forced idleness and exempt him from medical expenses; as for the injured, a sum equivalent to their 100 or 120 days' wages as alimony and from 50 to 80 per cent. of their wages during their retirement, according to the nature. (2) The Relief Union is the most important in stituition for workers and in most mines all the workmen are bound to be its members and pay from 5 to 10 *sen* per month towards its funds. Mine officials also make some contributions towards it. The

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union attends to all cases of need arising from death, illness, injury, fire, flood or birth, marriage, etc. At the Kano mine the union also enforces certain rules in regard to members' conduct, and encourages industry and thrift.

14. Supervision.—The work is divided into two, one in and the other out of the pit. Within the pit superintendents, mostly promoted from mines, give directions and supervise the workers, by taking turns, night and day. They are in turn under the superintendence of higher intpectors. Outside the pit, some superintendents, under the directions of the chiefs of respective departments, see over the workmen at work, while others chiefly look to the discipline, sanitation, accommodation, etc. Besides these most mines have some police men, who take the census or look to the discipline of the men or sanitary affairs.

Relief of Mechanics at the Mitsubishi Dockyards

The Mitsubishi Dockyards both at Nagasaki and Kobe, possess a special reserve fund for the relief of those mechanics injured, killed or taken ill due to their work, and net *sen* is demanded from the employees. Respecting the relief, the mechanics are divided into seven ranks, according to their service and wages. When a mechanic is killed or disabled while at work, a sum over *yen* .50 and below *yen* 2.500; when injured, a daily sum over *yen* .15 and below 1.50 is granted to him or his family according to his work. To a long sufferer duly certified by a specified hospital, a sum ranging from 8 to 75 *sen* is given from the 8th day of his illness for 2 months. When he needs further help after the 2 months, he may be given a lesser sum for some longer period in consideration of his past service. In case an employee who has served over 5 years, dies or is allowed to retire on account of old age or failing health or is dismissed at the convenience of yard, it grants him an allowance according to his rank and length of his service as below.

Rank	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years	40 years	50 years'
1st	150	350	998	2,170	4,803	8,183
2nd	91	214	604	1,312	2,602	4,948
3rd	63	148	418	908	1,801	3,425
4th	46	107	302	656	1,301	2,474
5th	32	74	209	454	901	1,712
6th	23	54	152	333	660	1,256
7th	10	20	56	121	240	456

Besides, an additional sum between 5 and 25% of the sum stated in the list may be given to those who leave the service, in order to specially recognize the service they have done. In case a mechanic in the service below 5 years dies, a sum not exceeding *yen* 50 is granted to his breaved family as funeral expenses. When a temporary mechanic or laborer directly engaged by the firm is killed or disabled on duty, a sum from *yen* 50 to 100 is given to a mechanic, and from *yen* 25 to 50 to a laborer. When injured, a daily sum of 30 *sen* to a mechanic, and 18 *sen* to a laborer is given as medical expenses.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill's Treatment of Operatives

As the model mill in the Far East in general equipment, quality of work etc., the treatment which it accords to its operatives is also quite exemplary. Thus a special school for operatives has been established in the premises of

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the Hiogo Mills, every mill under the Company's control is provided with a fully equipped infirmary or hospital, where a corps of experienced physicians and nurses attend to sick and incapacitated gratis.

Many other arrangements prepared for the benefit of the employees and operatives are now nearly completed—a general idea of which may be had from the following Funds, specially set aside for them and rapidly increasing in amount:—

	yen
Pension Fund for the Employees	285,206
Fund for Promoting the Operatives' Welfare	217,070
Sanitary Fund for Operatives...	53,364
Relief Fund for Operatives	25,099

These funds are being liberally expended for the respective purposes as indicated by the titles. In addition there are two societies by the names of "Kanebo-Kyusai Kumiai" (Kanegafuchi Mutual Relief League) and "Kanebo-Doshi Kai" (Kanegafuchi Union Society). Both of these societies are organised by the employes and operatives under the special auspices of the Company. The former has for its main object the relief of the indisposed or incapacitated operatives. On the death of an operative, it takes charge of the funeral arrangements at its own expense and attends to the support of the bereaved family. The average annual expense for those purposes amounts to nearly *yen* 70,000 but the nearly income of the society more than meets the above expenses, being something over *yen* 100,000 and consisting of the members' fees, and the subsidy from the Company and other contributions. The present balance of the available fund of the society stands at *yen* 82,899, which is rapidly increasing year after year.

The object of the latter society, the Kanebo-Doshi-Kai, is to exclusively devote its attention to furthering the prosperity of the Company and to promote the general interest of the members, the Funds of the Society now reaching the handsome total of *yen* 200,000. Recreation Halls for the comfort and entertainment of the operatives are being built at all of the Company's mills, several of which have already been completed, and so far *yen* 130,000 has been expensed for this purpose.

The Company has also in contemplation the construction at Takasago, a pleasant, healthy sea-side resort of scenic fame, of a commodious Sanatorium, where convalescent operatives and those whose health has broken down will be taken care of.

The Type-Setters Union

Though numerically a small body the Union deserves a brief notice, it being the first attempt brought to success in Japan of the understanding between employers and employes. The convention agreed upon by the representatives of the two classes stipulates that employers should employ only members of the Union, that employers promise to grant a sum of money (at the rate of 20 *sen* per month) to an employe who is discharged after the contract service of not less than 3 years, that the Union undertakes to supply required hands to employers starting a printing shop for the first time, etc. The Union is organized by compositors of Tokyo and Yokohama who are engaged in foreign type-setting. In 1911 the compositors of Yokohama in Japanese printing formed a similar union with members numbering over 300.

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Question of Educated Unemployed

The greater difficulty of getting employment in inverse ratio to the better spread of education has recently begun to be felt with increasing intensity. The matter has become worse since the reaction that set in economic circles after the short period of boom subsequent to the War. In the early part of the present reign the ambition of young men was directed toward securing some posts in Government service, and there was room enough to satisfy their desire, for the Government, bent in introducing Western methods in all affairs of activity, was in need of young men equipped with Western learning. From about the close of the Japan-China War onward this tendency underwents a change and the object of aspiring young graduates of university was to enter banks or companies. The two fields of employment have all but been closed recently, the official places from necessity of administrative adjustment which entailed elimination of large number of officials and the non-official places from economic depression. Tens of thousand of young men who are turned out by higher institutions every year with diplomas find themselves in sad predicament, and it is to be feared that the sentiments of discontent or even despair which these unemployed youths of education naturally experience may in time develop into some alarming socialistic troubles. It is impossible, for lack of reliable data, to explain the situation of unemployed with any accuracy, but the series of articles which Mr. K. Uematsu, editor of the *Toyo Keizai*, has written on the subject, though necessarily academic, may deserve quoting here. He estimates roughly at 900,000 the number of Government officials, officials of companies and other who attend to work requiring brain labor as distinguished from that which is chiefly manual, and judging from the actual example in officialism the relative number of higher officials, clerks and employes, that total of 900,000 is subdivided as follows:—

			Mortality 5%
1.	High officials or equivalents	45,000	2,250
2.	Clerks or equivalents	135,000	6,750
3.	Employes or equivalents	720,000	36,000
	Total	900,000	45,000

Turning now to the number of young men who finish every year their schooling, secondary or higher grade, we get these figures for 1908:—

Graduates of Schools equal in status to Middle Schools	40,351
„ „ Normal Schools	6,611
„ „ Gov. higher institutions	4,608
„ „ Private higher institutions	2,309
„ „ Middle Schools not entering higher institutions	8,374
Total	62,253

Thus against the vacancies of 45,000 there are 62,253 candidates who complete for the posts, leaving 17,253 to shift for themselves one way or another. As this surplus goes on increasing at geometrical ratio, the outlook must be considered sufficiently serious.

Condition of Japanese Laborers

In view of marked rise of prices of commodities and other necessary items of living, the conditions of Japanese laborers are sufficiently hard,

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especially as increase of wages is necessarily backward. It must also be borne in mind that in Japan practically nothing has yet been done by the State for the protection of laborers. The price of daily necessities is much cheaper in America and Europe. In U.S.A., for instance, *yen* 1 can fetch lb. 3.66 of beef or lb. 20 of sugar or 8.82 *sho* of milk or lb. 16 of flour. In Japan the corresponding quantities are lb. 2. lb. 5. 2 *sho*, lb. 10 respectively. In England and Germany 10% of income generally suffices for rent, but in Japan the rate is about 15%. The following estimate of cost of living of a mechanic's family consisting of a husband and wife, two children of 9 and 7 years old and an old mother of 60 is considered typical for high class mechanics, the husband earning 75 *sen* and wife 25 *sen* a day, i.e., *yen* 30 per month.

	yen		*yen*
Rents	3.00	Bath, water-work, etc.	.74
Rice	8.00	Hair-dressing	.52
Fuel and oil	2.65½	Clogs	.48
Fish and vegetable	3.25	Newspaper	.25
Sugar, soy, salt, tes, etc.	1.85½	Paper, match	.19
Liquor and Tobacco	2.70	Contingency	1.60
Schooling expense	1.20	Saving	2.00
Children's allowance	1.20		

The rent is comparatively small, but the quarter the family is living in consists of only two rooms, one of 6 mats and the other 2, one mat measuring 3 by 6 ft.

Condition of Workers at Factories

Percentage of Female Labor

Female labor constitutes a main part in the factory economy of Japan. In 10,502 factories employing not less than ten operatives each male labor amounts to 37% and female labor 73%. Of the total number of child workers under 14 years of age 23% are boys and 77 are girls. The result of the inquiries carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the end of Sept. 1909 into the condition of factory labor at 25 prefectures, is embodied in the following table:—

Age	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
Under 10	105	479	584	2
„ 12	643	3,876	4,519	12
„ 14	3,099	24,762	27,861	76
„ 16	6,001	49,890	55,891	150
„ 20	13,717	93,975	107,692	289
20 or over	58,933	116,547	175,480	472
Total	82,498	289,529	372,027	1,000

Child Operatives

The largest percentage of child operatives under 16 is employed in the following factories:—

	Under 10 %	10-12 %	12-14	14-16	Total
Match	1.4	5.1	12.4	14.9	33.8
Glass	.8	6.0	13.8	17.8	38.4

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Filature	.8	5.6	7.6	17.0	31.0
Spinning	.5	1.2	7.1	14.4	23.2
Weaving	.0	1.6	8.5	16.2	26.3
Printing	.0	1.4	5.2	13.5	20.3

It will be observed that girl workers of 13 to 20 years old, when their growth is most vigorous, occupy more than 50% of the total numerical force of the working hands, and most likely the real percentage must be over 60%, for factory girls are generally in the habit of overstating their age. When it is remembered that girl operatives are greater in spinning mills where they are put to nightwork, the question of enforcing suitable restraint for the protection of their health becomes more imperative. Mill-owners are opposed to the discontinuation of night-work arrangement on the ground that that would diminish the present rate of output by one-third.

Working Hours and Days

The data for the private factories in 25 prefectures in Sept. 1909 are shown below:—

Kind	Working hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly Working Days
	Ordinary	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	
Filature ...	13.00	15.00	11.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	3	5	2	257
Spinning ...	12.00	12.00	11.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4	5	3	320
Weaving ...	12.30	15.00	11.30	1.30	2.30	1.00	3	5	2	308
Match	10.00	12.00	7.00	1.00	2.00	0.30	3	6	2	317
Printing ...	10.00	13.30	9.00	1.00	2.00	0.30	2	4	2	331
Paper	11.30	12.30	10.30	1.00	1.30	1.00	3	4	2	312

The working hours do not include time of rest which, however, includes meal time, while the distinction of "Ordinary, Maximum and Minimum" in regard to working hours, days etc. are the average of the similar distinction made in all the factories represented.

Filatures and Cotton Mills

In filatures only 5% makes some allowance for child laborers, but very rarely they give it to female workers as distinguished from the male. This remark applies generally to all other kinds of factories. In cotton mills where machines are run both day and night, it is not uncommon, when business is brisk, to put operatives to 18 hours' work, and in such cases monthly holidays are given only fortnightly or are entirely withheld. The filatures in Nagano-ken, the leading silk center in Japan, generally put their operatives to 14 or 16 hours' work, and in only a small portion the hours are 13. The grant of holidays is often made nominal, as also rest and meal hours, at the height of the season. At weaving foctories working hours seldom fall below 12, but generally range between 13 and 16. The case is slightly better at power loom factories.

Treatment of Operatives at Government Works

The treatment is much better at Government factories. In 178 Government works employing roughly 123,000 operatives at the end of 1907, female operative occupied about 19%. At the tobacco factories which employ relatively the largest number of child workers, the rate they bear to the total number was follows at the end of 1907.

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11-12	1.9%	14-16	25.2%
12-14	15.1 „	Total	42.2 „

The returns at the end of Sept. at the factories employing the largest number of minors are shown below.

Age Distinction of Operatives at Government Works

Factory	No.	under 10	under 12		under 14		under 16		under 20		over 20		Total		Grand Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Army cloth ...	4	—	—	—	20	46	42	170	82	406	390	458	535	1,076	1,611
Wooden.....	1	—	—	1	—	10	2	33	11	59	522	428	535	531	1,066
Tobacco.....108		—	17	432	225	3,210	399	5,400	433	3,257	3,403	5,981	4,477	18,280	22,757
Paper	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	51	135	512	264	563	422	985
Printing	5	—	—	—	2	19	30	153	136	294	736	493	954	359	1,913
Total 116		—	18	434	247	3,285	473	5,779	713	4,151	5,613	7,619	7,054	21,263	28,632
Total of M. & F.		—	452		3,532		6,252		4,864		13,232		28,332		

At Government works working hours are 10 on an average, and seldom exceed 12. Rest interval is 45 minutes to 1 hour and monthly holidays are 4 or 5, seldom falling below 2, as below.

		Work hours			Rest hours			Monthly holidays			Yearly Work Days
		O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	O'ry.	Mx'm.	Mi'm.	
Army cloth...	M.	9.45	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	.45	5	7	4	296
	F.	9.45	10.00	9.00	1.00	1.10	.45	5	7	4	296
	Ch.	9.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	—	—	296
Woolen	M.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
	F.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
	Ch.	12.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	4	9	2	323
Tobacco	M.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
	F.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
	Ch.	10.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	5	5	4	300
Paper	M.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	4	—	—	317
	F.	9.30	—	—	0.45	—	—	4	—	—	317
	Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	M.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	5	—	—	305
	F.	9.30	12.00	—	0.45	1.00	—	5	—	—	305
	Ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF POVERTY

In the "Monthly Report of the Tokyo Municipal Poor Asylum" some interesting figures appear as to the causes of poverty in the capital. The investigations cover the period between April 1902 and March 1909, during which time 3,224 men in the asylum, all over 41 years of age, were examined. The result was as follows:—

Cause of Poverty	Number
Intemperance...	324
Gambling	117
Imprudent sexual relations...	201
Despair from various motives	179

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Indolence	125
Prodigality	277
Lack of self-confidence	109
Tired of occupation	237
Boastfulness	198
Habitual criminality	46
Confirmed wanderers	392
Speculation	79
Chronic illness or hereditary weakness	461
Maimed or physically defective	73
Natural misfortune	121
Failure in business	106
Lack of demand in the trade learnt	179
Total	3,224

WAGES OF LABORERS

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES (*yen*)

	'95	'99	'01	'03	'06	'08	'09
Weaver {male	.18	.31	.29	.33	.42	.44	.44
Weaver {female	.11	.18	.19	.19	.21	.24	.26
Tailor (For Japanese dress)	.25	.37	.45	.47	.50	.54	.53
Tailor (for European dress)	.38	.53	.62	.57	.68	.77	.79
Shoe-maker	.31	.45	.50	.53	.58	.63	.66
Confectioner	.20	.29	.31	.35	.33	.39	.44
Tobacco-cutter	.24	.39	.47	.53	.54	.58	.57
Sake-brewer, monthly	6.29	11.34	9.62	9.30	11.83	14.90	15.92
Carpenter	.31	.50	.59	.58	.65	.81	.80
Plasterer	.31	.49	.59	.60	.65	.84	.82
Stone cutter	.35	.57	.67	.68	.73	.96	.93
Sawyer	.30	.48	.58	.57	.64	.78	.78
Tile-roofer	.32	.54	.64	.65	.73	.97	.94
Brick-layer	—	—	.68	.74	.82	1.06	1.01
Ship-builder	.32	.50	.62	.61	.70	.83	.81
Cabinet-maker	.29	.46	.55	.53	.59	.71	.75
Cart-maker	.27	.43	.49	.48	.52	.67	.65
Harness-maker	.29	.38	.50	.60	.63	.68	.70
Lacquerer	.27	.43	.50	.40	.55	.64	.59
Jeweller	.29	.42	.44	.49	.53	.62	.62
Blacksmith	.28	.45	.48	.52	.57	.68	.67
Potter	.21	.36	.42	.41	.54	.56	.64
Silk-spinner, female	.13	.21	.20	.19	.23	.25	.27
Gardener	.29	.48	.56	.55	.59	.69	.73
Fishermen	.23	.34	.33	.37	.40	.51	.48
Farm laborer	.18	.26	.32	.31	.34	.39	.38
Farm laborer, a year Male.	21.93	31.09	31.75	37.98	37.33	46.22	43.31
Paper-maker	.18	.33	.30	.34	.35	.44	.42
Printer	.23	.31	.38	.36	.39	.47	.49
Day-laborer	.22	.34	.39	.40	.42	.53	.52
Male-servant, monthly.	1.71	2.59	2.72	2.97	3.30	4.04	4.36
Maid-servant „	.93	1.77	1.56	1.70	2.02	2.83	2.95

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OPERATIVES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT, GIVING ONLY THOSE EMPLOYING NOT LESS THAN 10,000

Employment Male	1908			1909		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Textile Factories	43,264	330,020	373,284	72,231	414,277	486,508
Raw Silk	86,41	158,159	166,800	9,839	181,722	191,561
Spinning	17,028	63,077	80,065	21,386	81,723	103,109
Weaving	15,573	104,319	119,892	22,622	132,624	155,246
Machines and Iron Factories	51,745	2,279	54,024	60,721	3,100	63,821
Machine-making	25,045	396	25,441	13,532	156	13,688
Ship-building	11,685	111	11,796	21,124	119	21,243
Tool-making	9,478	1,449	10,927	10,941	962	11,903
Foundry, etc.	3,358	306	3,664	15,124	1,863	16,987
Chemical	42,306	23,463	65,769	51,805	26,078	77,883
Ceramic	19,522	3,559	23,081	28,749	5,617	34,366
Paper Mill	5,497	2,699	8,196	7,410	4,886	12,296
Explosives	6,691	12,534	19,225	4,975	12,136	17,111
Artificial Manures	1,309	148	1,455	—	—	—
Food and Drink Factories	26,714	17,164	43,878	64,320	24,420	88,740
Brewery	15,796	585	16,381	35,655	911	36,566
Tobacco	3,895	12,835	16,730	3,174	14,253	17,427
Tea	1,379	1,789	3,163	7,680	4,742	12,422
Micellaneous Factories	34,710	19,117	53,827	54,197	25,576	79,773
Printing and publishing	14,324	2,558	16,882	18,687	2,635	21.322
Wood and Bamboo ware	9,624	3,758	13,382	15,824	3,537	19,361
Total (including others)	—	—	—	307,139	493,498	800,637

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CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION

I. JUSTICE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The court of law consists of Judges, Procurators, Clerks and Counsel. In Japan, the jury system is absent. The number of judges that preside is, 7 in the supreme court, 5 in the appeal, 3 in the district and 1 in the local court. The preliminary examination, applicable to criminal cases, is conducted at the district courts and by the preliminary judges. These judges alone are empowerd by law to intercept and seize letters of arrest, etc. Public procurators are comparatively powerless in this respect. Summary judgment as enforced in British or American courts, is considerably limited in scope in Japanese courts, and affects police offences. This has evoked some opposition from a section of M. P. s. Pleadings undertaken by counsel outside courts, as are known in England and America, are practically non-existent in Japan, where all cases are settled at the courts. For the so-called laws delay, counsel are chiefly responsible, for when they request the postponement on the plea of illness, the court must suspend the proceeding, and transfer the case to the next programme to be drawn up a month or two hence.

THE CRIMINAL CODE

The criminal code revised in '07 and put in force in '90 is in many respects a marked advance over the old code which was mainly based on the French model and unduly respected individual rights. Picking pockets and frauds, under the old code, were punishable with imprisonment of not more than 4 years, and pickpockets and swindlers were "lucrative business" to abandoned people, as they could escape free or with very light sentence. Ring-leaders of the gangs could therefore live in luxury in defiance of law. These crimes can be visited, according to the new code, with 10 years, which may be extended to 15. The code allows a freer scope to the discretionary power of judges who take into account motives and character of the accused in determining the sentence. Punishments as provided in the new code are capital punishment, penal servitude, imprisonment, fines and detention, with confiscation as subsidiary penalty. Penal servitude and imprisonment are either for life or for limited period, the latter ranging from not less than one month and not less than fifteen years (to be extended to 20 under aggravating circumstances). The pecuniary punishment begins with 10 *sen*, but the maximum limit is not specified. A fine may be convertible into cor-

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poral punishment of confinement at a workhouse for a period of not less than one day and not more than one year. The execution of sentence may be postponed for a case of penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than two years, for a period of not more than five years, provided an offender is of good antecedent. The sentence loses its force when the offender behaves as law-abiding citizen during the postponement period. Provisional discharge may be extended to those who are under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment for life or limited period, when they have served one-third of the term in the one case or ten years in the other case. Prescription comes in operation when thirty years elapse from date of sentence, for capital punishment; twenty for life punishment; three to fifteen years for limited term case; one to three years for pecuniary punishment.

Some of the punishments:

(1) Attempt on the life of a member of the Imperial Court or of a prince of the Blood, capital punishment; lése majesté or insult, penal servitude of 2 months to 5 years. (2) Violence or intimidation on a foreign sovereign or president, penal servitude of 1 to 10 years; insult on the same, under 3 years; violence or intimidation on foreign diplomatic representatives, under 3 years; insult on the same, under 2 years. (3) Obstructing competent officials in discharge of duties, servitude or imprisonment under 3 years; defacing sealing or seizure marks, servitude under 2 years or a fine under *yen* 300. (4) Harboring offenders, etc. servitude under 2 years or fine under *yen* 200. (5) Disclosing secret or opening letters, servitude under 1 year or fine under *yen* 200; disclosing secret of clients by medical practitioners, barristers, etc., servitude under 6 months or fine under *yen* 100. (6) Opium importing or manufacturing the drug, 6 months to 7 years' servitude; importing or making utensils for opium smoking, 3 months to 5 years; smoking opium, under 3 years. (7) Forging negotiable bonds, 3 months to 10 years. (8) Perjury and calumny, 3 months to 10 years. (8) Defamation, under 1 month or *yen* 500. (9) Gambling or lottery: trying game of chance, under *yen* 1,000; habitually practising such game, under 3 years; issuing lottery tickets, under 1 year or *yen* 2,000. (10) Affecting credit or business by false rumours, under 3 years or *yen* 1,000. (11) Theft, fraud, blackmailing, under 10 years. (12) Robbery with violence, not less than 5 years.

Stamps in Civil Suits

Value of Object of Suit	Stamp	Value of Object of Suit	Stamp
	yen		*yen*
Up to 5	.25	Up to 250	7.50
" " 10	.40	" " 500	12.00
" " 20	.80	" " 750	15.00
" " 50	1.80	" " 1,000	18.00
" " 75	2.50	" " 2,500	25.00
" " 100	3.50	" " 5,000	30.00

Yen 3 to be added for every additional *yen* 100 above *yen* 5,000. In law suit not relating to property, the object to suit to be considered as of *yen* 100 in value. In appeal the stamp to be affixed is one half of the above, when the case is before the appeal courts, and double the rate when it is above the court of cassation.

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1. Composition of Courts, at End of 1909

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Court	1	7	50	312	370
Judges	25	133	598	581	1,337
Procurators	7	36	141	288	472
Total	33	176	789	1,181	2,179
1908	33	163	743	813	1,752

2 (A). No. of Cases During 1909

	Civil	Crim'al	Prosection	Average per month per court		Average per 1 Judge & Pro'tor per month	
				Civ. & Cri.	Pro.	Civ. & Cri.	Pro.
Supreme	676	2,453	2,326	260.8	193.3	9.0	28.7
Appeal	5,677	11,353	9,831	202.7	117.0	10.8	24.1

2 (B). No. of Cases at District and Local Courts During 1909

Jurisdiction of Appeal Courts	Civil & Crim'al Cases	Prelimi-nary Cases	Prosecu-tion	Average per month per court			Average per 1 Jud. & Pro. per month		
				Ci. & Cr.	Pre.	Pro.	Ci. & Cr.	Pre.	Pro.
Tokyo ...	118,996	3,830	61,606	210.0	11.8	68.5	71.6	7.1	49.9
Osaka ...	107,611	2,400	45,624	172.5	11.8	73.1	57.9	7.1	49.4
Nagoya ...	52,748	886	22,351	122.1	6.7	51.7	53.0	4.3	38.8
Hiroshima.	80,961	1,256	28,228	177.5	6.5	61.9	78.5	3.9	42.0
Nagasaki...	95,212	1,629	30,015	134.5	7.1	42.4	63.5	4.7	39.1
Miyagi ...	90,770	1,504	25,853	175.9	6.6	51.3	75.6	4.6	41.4
Hakodate..	31,855	655	17,278	120.7	7.1	65.4	63.1	5.0	55.4

3. Civil Cases at the Court of Cassation

	No. of cases in hand	No. of cases disposed of
1908	572	486
1907	671	580
1906	840	659
1905	747	568

4. Cases Involving Aliens at the Court of Cassation

	Nationality of party	No. of Cases	Cases rejected	Cases quashed	Cases with-drawn	Cases remaining in hand
1908	Japanese appellant	6	3	3	—	—
	Foreign „	4	4	—	—	—
	Both Foreign „	11	6	2	3	—
	Total	21	13	5	3	—
1907	... ...	19	13	3	—	3
1906	... ...	27	9	11	—	7
1905	... ...	20	9	3	—	8
1904	... ...	23	11	8	—	4

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CIVIL CASES AT THE APPEAL COURTS

Of the two figures for each year the upper represent appeals from the District Courts and the lower those from the Local Courts for which the decision of the Appeal Courts is final.

	No. of cases in hand	No. of cases disposed of
1908	3,941	2,355
	525	445
1907	4,018	2,331
	686	582
1906	4,775	3,070
	710	614
1905	5,553	3,397
	775	603

Cases Involving Aliens at the Appeal Courts

Appeals coming from the District Courts

	Nationality of party	No. of Cases	Cases rejected	Cases non-suited or quashed	Cases withdrawn	Cases reconciled	Total
1908	Japanese appellant ...	21	4	1	2	—	7
	Foreign „ ...	28	8	3	1	1	13
	Both foreign	29	10	8	7	—	25
	Total	78	22	12	10	1	45
1907	... ...	77	30	10	8	—	48
1906	... ...	85	25	13	14	—	53
1905	... ...	88	29	10	10	—	49

As to appeals coming from the Local courts there are at most only three cases in a year, so that litigation from this source is practically non-existent.

CIVIL CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases remaining in hand	No. of new cases per 10,000 pop.
1908	26,855	18,962	7,893	4.07
1907	24,294	17,523	6,771	3.68
1906	24,465	18,237	6,228	3.67
1905	29,072	22,363	9,709	4.25

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows:—

	Nationality of party	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of
1908	Japanese plaintiff	81	50
	Foreign „	120	78
	Both foreigners	47	31
	Total...	248	159
1907	... ...	202	130
1906	... ...	218	146
1905	... ...	185	124

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NATURE OF CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS

	Personal	Land	Buildings and ships	Money	Rice etc.	Things	Documents	General	Total
1908	3,556	1,877	304	6,961	113	305	226	5,620	18,962
1907	3,374	1,773	312	6,342	126	250	206	5,140	17,523
1906	3,091	1,697	311	7,222	113	294	247	5,262	18,237
1905	2,875	1,639	391	10,220	184	389	244	6,421	22,363

CIVIL CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	No. of new cases per 10,000 pop.
1908	145,250	128,867	16,383	2.66
1907	137,281	123,065	14,210	2.51
1906	147,090	133,186	13,904	2.72
1905	161,227	146,142	15,085	3.01

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows :—

	Nationality of party	No. of cases	Cases disposed of
1908	Japanese plaintiff...	97	87
	Foreign "	118	109
	Both foreign	56	48
	Total	271	244
1907	... ...	253	226
1906	... ...	161	142
1905	... ...	141	120

NATURE OF CASES AT THE LOCAL COURT

	Land	Buildings and ships	Money	Rice etc.	Things	Documents	General	Total
1908	2,684	2,292	55,760	2,393	2,014	293	63,631	128,867
1907	2,655	2,617	53,187	2,981	2,132	357	59,136	123,065
1906	2,687	2,540	59,281	2,716	2,326	407	63,229	133,186
1905	2,306	2,643	66,134	3,166	2,605	363	68,925	146,142

LAW SUITS OF MONEY MATTERS AT THE FIRST INSTANCE CLASSIFIED

	To Y. 500	To Y. 750	To Y. 10,000	To Y. 2,500	To Y. 5,000	To Y. 10,000	Over Y. 10,000	Total cases	Total amount of Money
1908 ...	80,399	1,458	1,320	1,757	808	403	345	86,490	29,090,411
1907 ...	76,390	1,387	1,199	1,543	680	317	279	81,795	23,459,309
1906 ...	82,258	1,351	1,055	1,473	646	321	235	87,339	22,747,507
1905 ...	92,229	1,486	1,151	1,537	628	261	200	97,492	23,858,731

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Cases of Conciliation Dealt with at the District Courts

	No. of cases	Successfuly settled	Failed	Withdrawn or rejected	Cases remaining in hand
1908	737	172	417	125	23
1907	821	166	474	151	30
1906	954	178	594	164	18
1905	1,072	253	588	206	25

Nature of Conciliation Cases

	Personal	Land	Building & ships	Money	Rice etc.	Things	Documents	General	Total
1908	84	164	23	282	19	47	25	70	714
1907	98	166	43	283	19	64	29	89	791
1906	118	172	42	371	16	64	34	119	936
1905	116	191	42	404	22	83	50	139	1,047

Cases of Insolvency and No. of Persons Affected
Cases of Rehabilitation of Civil Rights

	Insolvency				Rehabilitation.	
	Case	Debtors	Creditors	Credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1908	403	451	418	179,720	158	1
1907	406	466	469	248,444	181	2
1906	487	546	500	323,466	123	5
1905	610	699	672	657,715	168	9

CRIMINAL CASES

Enforcement of the New Code

Ordinary way of living constitutes an important factor in judging cases of criminal offences according to the new code, and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scums of society have been visited with graver sentences than could be sentenced according to the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage from their followers and were leading very luxurious life with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison-inmates has suddenly increased with the enforcement of the new code. During the one year from Oct., 1908 (when the code was put into force) to Sept., 1909, prison-inmates awaiting trial numbered 73,996 in Japan proper, and the corresponding figures during one year before the enforcement, i. e. Oct. 1907 to Sept, 1908 totalled 79,329. Numbers of new conviction before and after the enforcement of the new code are 126,104 and 118,099 respectively, and do not show any great difference.

Criminal Defendants

		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.
Convicted.	Male	82,234	62,778	66,012	64,109	65,005
	Female ...	6,229	4,775	5,230	4,983	5,491
	Total ...	88,463	67,553	71,242	69,092	70,496
Not guilty.	Male	5,326	3,459	3,362	3,227	2,831
	Female ...	460	338	335	315	275
	Total ...	5,786	3,797	3,697	3,542	3,106

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SENTENCES CARRIED OUT

	Cap. punishment	Penal servitude		Imp'ment		Confinement			Total
		For life	Limited period	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Detention	
1907	12	91	330	471	699	62,929	287	521	65,340
1906	16	103	389	502	714	64,842	160	480	67,209
1905	36	153	348	509	749	92,004	310	547	64,654
1904	45	217	442	671	994	85,436	651	844	89,300

MAJOR CRIMINAL CASES

No. of Major Criminal Cases and No. of Accused

	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Accused
1907	2,704	3,455
1906	2,803	3,728
1905	2,794	3,647
1904	3,445	4,412
1903	3,220	4,154

Nature of Accusation and Number of Conviction (in 1907)

Nature of Accusation	Convicted	Acq. or Invalidated etc.	Others	Total
Disturbing Public Peace (sedition etc.)	45	7	—	52
Affecting Credit (forgery etc.)	889	112	20	1,030
Opium	2	2	—	4
Embezzlement of Gov. officials	37	10	—	47
Crime affecting Persons (murder, assault and battery, etc.)	959	85	6	1,050
Crime affecting Property (robbery, arson etc.)	1,160	68	44	1,272
Total	3,092	293	70	3,455

Of the above convictions 98 represented cases of judgement in default, while 3,160 were males and 295 females.

1906	3,300	378	50	3,728
1905	3,251	347	48	3,644
1904	3,866	599	37	4,412

Aliens as Accused

	Cap. punsshment	Penal servitude	Imp'-ment	Confinement	Acq. or quashed	Total
1906	—	3	1	—	—	4
1905	—	—	1	—	—	1
1904	—	—	5	3	2	10
1903	1	4	5	1	—	11
1902	—	—	3	2	2	7

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Causes of Murder Classified

(sentence in presence of accused)

	Covetousness	Adultery	Domestic trouble	Jealousy & dissipation	Enmity	Various causes	Causes unknown	Total
1908... ...	7	15	181	155	153	65	1	577
1907... ...	6	11	191	122	150	31	6	517
1906... ...	12	25	243	127	146	35	5	593
1903... ...	9	14	224	134	145	51	5	582

Personal Condition of Accused charged with Major Crimes

(cases sentenced in presence of accussed)

I

Age	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Under 12	7	5	13	7	12
12 to 16	75	101	93	99	106
16 to 20	400	454	361	381	363
20 to 30	1,162	1,210	1,052	1,340	1,351
30 to 40	862	871	967	1,176	1,070
40 to 50	494	529	516	681	628
50 to 60	214	252	292	343	264
Above 60	81	97	106	112	83
Total	3,295	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877

II

With or without consort	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Unmarried	1,651	1,664	1,509	1,817	1,810
With consort having children ...	1,289	1,453	1,448	1,790	1,599
With consort childless	272	294	289	327	275
Lost consort having children ...	43	45	48	60	83
Lost consort childless	4	11	9	8	7
Unknown	37	52	77	137	103
Total	3,296	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877

III

Literate or illiterate	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
Literate	2,219	2,292	2,185	2,847	2,560
Illiterate	1,051	1,189	1,184	1,253	1,270
Unknown	26	38	31	39	47
Total	3,296	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877

Violation of Administrative and Taxation Rules Etc.

In the following table only those cases that number not less than 1,000 are given. In the Statistics compiled by the Department of Justice cases with offenders exceeding 50 number 60. In 1908 the ratio of conviction was 96.8 per 100 accused.

Violation of	Average for 1904-1908
Tax on *Sake*...	2,500.4
Tabacco Monopoly	2,738.6
Fishing Law...	1,182.6

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Game Law...	1,267.8
Licenced Prostitute Regulation	2,687.6
Second Hand Article Regulation	1,336.0
Military Summons	2,850.6
Conscription Law	6,162.4
Military Service Regulation	1,029.6
Forestry	3,192.8
Local Government Order	2,587.0
Total including others	39,754.4

APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CASSATION AND APPEAL COURTS (1907).

	Appeals	Cases dealt with	Non-suited or cancelled	Cases remaining in hand
Cassation	1,396	1,230	79	87
Appeal court ...	498	465	17	16
Total, 1907	1,894	1,695	96	103
1906	1,934	1,698	88	147
1905	2,081	1,859	89	133
1904	3,454	3,086	189	179
1903	0,000	2,965	240	484

APPEALS TO APPEAL COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS

	Appeals	Cases dealt with	Non-suited or cancelled	Cases remaining in hand
1907	10,054	7,567	1,658	818
1906	9,775	7,558	1,540	666
1905	9,838	7,665	1,544	624
1904	14,212	10,717	2,748	725
1903	16,490	11,719	2,877	1,876

II. Prisons and Prisoners

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in different cells from those for older prisoners. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding-doors the solitary-confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion, and other inmates from option, are made to work at work-houses, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work-houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .9½ pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is allowed once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other season. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once

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every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for a imprisonment criminal and every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

1. Average Number of Prison Inmates at End of Year

	No. of Prison	Convicts	For Correction	Criminal Defendants	In Separate Cells	Infants	Total
1904... ...	148	54,720	404	5,362	143	85	60,714
1905... ...	148	49,803	509	3,676	60	48	54,096
1906... ...	148	49,096	659	4,015	102	56	53,928
1907... ...	150	48,611	1,003	4,340	110	63	54,127
1908... ...	149	47,312	1,317	4,890	42	58	53,619

Note.—The foregoing figures show the average number in the years and were obtained by dividing the aggregate number of days of confinement by 365.

2. New Convictions and Population

	Convicted	Ratio per 1,00 pop.
1902	180,607	3.97
1903	181,172	3.40
1904	158,834	3.94
1905	118,765	2.52
1906	131,003	2.75

3. New Convictions Classified

	Felony				Percent			
	Capital Pun.	Others	Larceny	Police Offence	Fel.	Lar.	Police	Capital Pun. per 10,000 pop.
1902... ...	28	1,772	115,298	63,509	1.0	63.8	35.2	1.6
1903... ...	38	2,128	104,390	74,616	1.2	57.6	41.2	2.1
1904... ...	45	2,324	87,977	68,488	1.5	55.4	43.1	2.8
1905... ...	36	1,810	63,235	53,934	1.5	53.3	45.2	3.0
1906... ...	19	1,696	67,316	61,972	1.3	51.4	47.3	1.5

4. Frequency of Offences According to Convicts

	1st Time	2nd Time	3rd Time	4th Time	5th Time	Total	Offenders of 2nd-time or over per 100 1st-time offenders
1904	100,594	25,977	12,841	6,870	12,507	158,789	91.6
1905	29,728	12,615	7,709	4,551	8,900	63,503	113.6
1906	30,699	12,782	7,591	4,915	10,142	66,129	115.4
1907	29,145	12,124	7,003	4,439	9,711	62,422	114.2
1908	28,093	10,908	6,240	4,073	8,617	57,930	106.2

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NOTE.—In the ratio of 2nd-time offenders or over per 100 1st-time offenders, cases of detention and of minor confinement in lieu of fine are excluded and in the new convictions before '05 cases of detention and confinement in lieu of fine are included. This remark applies to all other tables.

5. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION

	Educated	Illiterate	Total	Percentag Edu.	Illi.
1904	9,055	149,734	158,789	5.9	94.3
1905	5,240	58,263	63,503	8.2	91.8
1906	6,243	59,886	66,129	9.4	90.6
1907	5,882	56,540	62,422	9.4	90.6
1908	5,889	52,042	57,931	10.2	89.8

6. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PROFESSION AND PROPERTY

	With Property	%	Without	%	With Profession	%	Without	%
1904 ...	18,046	8.2	145,743	91.8	121,805	76.7	36,984	23.3
1905 ...	6,010	9.5	57,493	90.5	56,045	88.3	7,458	11.7
1906 ...	5,740	8.7	60,389	91.3	58,283	88.1	7,846	11.9
1907 ...	4,954	7.9	57,468	92.1	54,793	87.8	7,629	12.2
1908 ...	4,200	7.3	53,731	92.7	50,402	87.0	7,529	13.0

7. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

	12-16	16-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	Above 60	Total	Ratio of Children and Minor per 100 Adults
1904...	3,506	17,743	31,178	32,366	39,166	3,638	10,203	2,989	158,789	15.4
1905...	1,368	7,208	11,570	11,932	15,887	9,556	4,689	1,293	63,503	15.6
1906...	1,107	7,695	11,814	12,259	16,631	10,187	5,005	1,431	66,129	15.4
1907...	732	6,889	11,247	11,346	16,271	9,751	4,900	1,286	62,422	13.9
1908...	743	6,082	10,567	10,452	15,431	8,853	4,497	1,306	57,931	14.4

8. ESCAPE OF PRISON-INMATES

	Convicts	Criminal defants	under Correction	Separate cells	Total	Escape per 1,000
1902	101	45	—	—	146	2.4
1903	99	34	13	3	149	2.4
1904	93	32	13	—	138	2.3
1905	69	40	14	—	123	2.9
1906	89	57	10	3	157	2.9
Average for '87—'06 ...	77	37	5	3	123	—

9. PUNISHMENT ON INMATES

During 1908 (Jan.—Sept.) cases of punishment inflicted on prisoners were as follows:—solitary confinement, 634 males, 7 females; reduced ration,

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8,604 males, 298 females; confinement in dark cells, 602 males, 1 females; strict posture, 57 males, 3 females. Causes of punishments were;—exchanging conversation, 2,240; concealing things, 2,203; insubordination 1,437; assault and battery of fellow prisoners, 2,003; irregular posture 1,182; altercations, 1,332; idleness, 1,112; stealing food, 956; exchanging substances without permission, 683; acts of violence, 490; attempting escape, 69; gambling, 224; immoral acts 180; other causes, 5,543.

10. Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-inamates

	Sick per 100 inmates	No. of times of sickness per 100 inmates	No. of days sickness per 100 inmates	Mortality per 100 inmates
1904	40.88	2.32	17.1	2.67
1905	51.24	2.43	16.9	2.74
1906	44.91	2.25	18.7	2.44
1907	74.20	2.32	18.3	2.19
1908	47.53	2.37	16.9	2.00

11. No. of Days work by Prison-inmates and Earnings

(A)

	No. of days work		Earning (*yen*)		Share given (*yen*)	
	Gov.	Contract	Gov.	Contract	Gov.	Contrrct
1904	6,273,080	9,838,197	470,897	535,248	107.070	111,975
1905	5,950,778	8,912,583	511,573	572,880	119,650	124,500
1906	5,657,040	8,924,048	504,648	659,606	117,040	147,273
1907	5,480,104	8,941,222	538,418	750,405	129,524	173,846
1908	5,396,914	8,772,605	556,411	771,802	145,050	172,401

(B)

	Average daily Earning (*yen*)		Share given (*sen*)	
	Gov.	Contract	Gov.	Contract
1904	7.5	5.4	2.2	1.8
1905	8.6	6.5	2.5	2.1
1906	8.9	7.4	2.6	2.5
1907	9.8	8.4	3.0	2.9
1908	10.3	8.8	4.5	2.7

Average yearly earnings and receipts per one worker (*yen*) :—

1903	26.820	1906	20.853
1904	23.601	1907	28.651
1905	20.472	1908	26.621

12. Ratio of Prison-officers and Prison-inmates

	per 1 Warder	per 1 Turkey	per 1 Female keeper
1904	6.1	7.1	9.0
1905	6.3	6.2	8.0
1906	5.4	6.2	7.8
1907	5.5	6.3	7.5
1908	5.8	6.7	8.9

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13. Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*)

	Ordinary			
	Earnings from work	Other receipts	Extra-ordinary	Total
1905- 6	1,146,450	5,901	52,982	1,205,333
1906- 7	1,168,486	5,369	56,579	1.230,434
1907- 8	1,245,017	4,906	38,307	1,288,230
1908- 9	1,253,499	10,984	51,464	1,315,947
1909-10	1,285,990	5,727	60,665	1,252,382

14. Expenditure of Prison (in *yen*).

	Ordinary					
	Salaries	Wages and sundries	Expenses for Inmates	Others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1905- 6	301,372	1,993,780	2,415,694	299,254	149,033	5,159,133
1906- 7	301,790	2,003,780	2,475,147	294,855	365,744	5,440,936
1907- 8	304,854	2,275,201	2,653,896	313,468	216,088	5,753,737
1908- 9	304,708	2,345,391	2,551,566	—	388,179	5,894,396
1909-10	319,984	2,305,852	2,587,027	—	493,864	6,033,269

15. Prison Expense per 1 Inmate (in *yen*).

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1904-5...	84.379	3.860	88.239
1905-6...	92.615	2.755	95.370
1906-7...	94.111	6.874	100.985
1907-8...	102.307	3.992	106.299
1908-9...	102.691	5.999	108.290

III. Police

The Japanese Police has, on the whole, earned a deserved praise for its integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefit. With pittance of a salary, about *yen* 18 all allowances included, the lot of police-men is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a police-man, of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing *yen* 1500 a year. New police men are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offence

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under *yen* 20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding

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in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy, and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fine number 37, some of them being:—beggary and forced selling of anyshing, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling etc., practising hypnotism, tatooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences lilable to fine number 17, some of which are;—wantonly discharging fire-arms; refusing summons of competent offices; when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients; exposing bare shoulder, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road; maltreating animals; etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1900 cases liable to this judgement are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding *yen* 20. An attempt was made in the 1909-'10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted. During 1909 cases of summary jndgement at police offices were as follows:—

Acquitted with warning	34,021,603
Sentenced	502,237
Of which under 10 days	44,408
„ „ 11—15 „	8,686
„ „ over 16 „	6,552
„ „ fined under *yen* 10	442,475
„ „ „ over *yen* 10	116

Of those sentenced 707 appealed before ordinary courts of law which judged 231 cases not guilty.

1. Police Offices and Police Force

	No. of offices etc.	Police officers and men	No. of population per 1 officer
1903	15,425	35,128	1,326
1904	15,610	34,677	1,367
1905	15,780	36,101	1,324
1906	15,820	35,746	1,355
1907	16,072	37,110	1,322
1908	16,216		
1909	16,512		

2. Suicides and Acts Thereof

Act		'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
By Hanging ...	Male	3,899	3,593	3,337	3,296	3,427	3,861
	Female	1,718	1,591	1,516	1,573	1,517	1,637
„ Drowning ...	M.	1,179	1,148	984	921	1,087	1,183
	F.	1,776	1,685	1,510	1,536	1,574	1,698
„ Edged Tools..	M.	261	186	193	201	239	265
	F.	79	95	87	212	108	117
„ Fire Arms ...	M.	126	117	127	121	143	150
	F.	8	8	13	9	12	16

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By Poisons... ...	M.	155	124	137	170	171	223
	F.	59	58	68	103	112	107
Others...	M.	625	564	644	759	830	905
	F.	264	244	290	379	380	391
Total	M.	6,245	5,732	5,422	5,468	5,897	6,587
	F.	3,904	3,681	3,484	3,712	3,703	3,966
Grand total ...		10.149	9,413	8,906	9,180	9,600	10,553

3. Cases of Suicides of Over 200 Classified

		'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Mental derangement	Male	2,735	2,577	2,526	2,758	2,329
	Female	1,828	1,735	1,772	1,770	1,458
From long illness.	M.	960	877	937	918	1,291
	F.	716	637	703	705	818
Poverty or misery	M.	869	707	719	1,160	670
	F.	323	277	286	477	221
Love or jealousy	M.	132	156	170	180	225
	F.	208	217	258	236	286
Remorse	M.	191	223	173	209	179
	F.	83	48	53	64	51
Domestic discord	M.	98	104	121	97	66
	F.	150	174	213	173	161

4. Average Number of Suicides by Age (from 1905-9)

Under 16, M. 92, F. 89; 16-20, M. 262, F. 397; 20-30, M. 1,352, F. 1,000; 30-40, M. 875, F. 506; 40-50, M. 838, F. 392; over 50, M. 2,377, F. 1,315; unknown, M. 23, F. 8; grand total M. 5,821, F. 3,709.

5. Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

	Robbery and larceny per 10,000 houses	Robbery, larceny, peculation and fraud per 10,000 pop.
1908	2,056	102
1907	2,503	110
1906	2,666	127
1905	2,680	117
1904	2,037	128

The average numbers of houses, boats and persons that suffered from robbery with force and larceny during the five years ending 1909 were respectively, 228,561, and 3,323 and 24,097.

6. Arrests Police Offences Classified of Over 200 Cases

Act.	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Surveillance	6,045	5,355	3,450	2,970	2,854
Forgery of coins	468	647	567	347	249
Gambling	40,423	35,937	35,578	43,498	51,331
Homicide	1,524	1,571	1,511	1,625	1,717
Injuring	9,937	8,541	8,110	10,318	11,875

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Larceny (two following excepted)	57,933	62,904	57,115	59,473	55,825
Stealing field products etc. ...	6,831	7,059	6,014	6,667	5,512
Pick pocket	1,006	1,268	1,095	1,253	921
Robbery with force...	1,229	1,149	1,012	1,037	883
Fraud...	23,424	21,620	19,873	21,856	22,804
Incendiarism	1,050	996	1,024	861	918
Other criminal offences	41,547	36,143	53,569	37,901	41,771
Criminal or local police regulations	308,783	260,414	237,559	217,916	241,528
Disciplinary rules	321,510	289,320	256,298	313,326	332,557
Tax regulations	1,723	2,143	1,639	2,725	938
Other regulations	18,630	18,576	18,796	15,488	13,966
Total	842,063	752,790	685,569	737,261	785,650

7. The Ratio of Arrests Per 100 Offences

Act	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Larceny	22	23	23	24	24
Stealing fields products etc.	39	43	47	52	47
Robbery with force	74	72	75	84	83
Fraud	83	79	78	76	44
Incendiarism	83	89	87	100	164
Total average	60.2	61.2	62.0	67.2	66.4

8. Unnatural Deaths

	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Suicide	9,413	8,906	9,180	9,600	10,553
Murdered	1,196	1,236	1,360	1,531	2,066
Fallen ill on the road	1,402	1,378	1,244	1,071	1,178
Natural calamity, etc.	13,334	14,015	15,523	14,100	12,148
Total	25,345	25,535	27,307	26,320	25,945

The average cases of suicide and of unnatural deaths per 1,000,000 population during the five years ending 1908 are respectively 196 and 544.

9. Number of Foundlings

	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Boys	157	213	157	188	155
Girls	124	141	134	140	164
Total	281	354	291	328	319

10. Fires

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Total area *Tsubo*	Average per cases	
				House	Area
1905	14,909	31,880	636,754	2.14	42.71
1906	15,494	36,699	736,985	2.37	47.56
1907	16,317	42,914	915,919	2.63	56.13
1908	15,351	37,380	814,907	2.49	53.07
1909	17,850	45,098	888,973	2.57	49.80
Average	15,984	38,794	798,507	2.44	49.85

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11. Casualties Concerning Police Affairs

	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09
Killed	20	21	18	25	29
Wounded	1,249	1,074	1,308	1,271	1,698

Figures include ordinary people besides police officers and men.

12. Rewards with Regard to Police Administration

		'06	'07	'08	'09
No. of men receiving	Over 15 *yen*	19	49	7	7
	Below 15 *yen*	17,607	19,232	18,870	20,810
	Certificates of merit... ...	2,426	3,645	2,446	2,537
	Total...	20,052	22,926	21,323	23,354
Total sum of money	Over 15 *yen*	403	1,168	140	130
	Below 15 *yen*	17,756	20,951	18,041	20,031
	Grand total	15,159	22,119	18,181	20,161

13. Reform Houses for Refractory Children

Reform houses for taking care refractory minors are still non-existent as state institutions. This defect is about to be removed by establishing five such homes different parts of the country. At the end of 1908 the census of this particular class of children is as follows:—

Offenders under 20 years old, 50,663 (30,169 from 16 years old upward; 20,494 below 16) Convicts under age in Nov., '07, numbered as follows:—

Under 14	344	Under 20	42
„ 16	509		
„ 18	219	Total	1,114

Statistics of convicts under 20 are:—

1908	6,835	1906	9,802
1907	7,621	1905	8,576

Ratio of reform of convicts under age was; number released during five years from 1902 to 1906 was 1,635 of which 1,125 were reformed and 500 repeated offence. Existing reform schools in Nov., 1907, numbered 5 communal with 117 inmates and 12 private with 176 inmates. Tokyo Municipal Office has been sending for some years past refractory boys with no one to take care of to Bonin islands.

IV. Medicine and Sanitary Affairs

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease, (trachome), and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

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Hospitals, Doctors and Mid-Wives

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is gradually disappearing. Inadequete arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Mid-wives are generally practised by women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

At the End of year	Hospital	Doctors		Mid-wives
		Total	No. per 10,000 pop.	
1904	873	36,115	7.65	26,220
1905	841	36,508	7.63	25,998
1906	870	36,776	7.59	26,389
1907	901	37,149	7.57	26,677
1908	936	37,666	7.68	26,957

Patent Medicines and Receipts

The Patent Medicine and Receipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing license indiscrimately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of Toyama patent medicine manufactures but chiefly from excellent system of convassing. It consists in leaving with a house wife a bag of medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and of asking payment for whatever has been used on the occasion of round next year, leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

1904, 50,175; '5, 61,010; '6, 55,775; '7, 77,773; '8, 79,089;

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Total	6,626,250	3,618,924	3,577,049	19,291,886	3,127,043

Ratio of successful vaccination of persons tried for the first time and second time or over:—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
1st time	87.33	87.23	85.44	86.70	38.06
2nd or over... ...	34.44	33.22	33.41	31.88	30.44

Rate of Mortality.

In Japan the rate stands at about 20 persons per 1,000, at against 14 in England and 18 in Germany.

As to aggregate cases of illness in Japan proper, nothing accurate can yet be known, but according to the dictum of Dr. Pendenhoer of Germany that these are 34 patients to every case of death, Japan must have 34,000,000 patients every year, as the mortality roughly reaches 1,000,000.

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Deaths Classified

(Total No. and relative ratio per 1,000 deaths)

		1903	'04	'05	'06	'07
Phthisis	No. of cases	67,722	69,107	76,061	75,469	75,544
	Ratio	72.74	72.33	75.71	79.00	74.30
Other tuberculoses ...	"	17,410	18,153	19,969	20,600	21,040
	"	13.70	19.00	19.87	21.57	20.69
Meningitis	"	67,995	68,410	68,918	63,610	69,117
	"	73.03	71.60	68.60	66.59	67.97
Brain diseases	"	73,939	77,588	76,169	73,449	78,580
	"	79.42	81.21	75.82	76.89	77.28
Inflam'tion of lungs and Bronchitis ...	"	48,578	52,152	59,877	53,778	62,575
	"	52.18	54.59	59.60	56.30	61.54
Stomach diseases ...	"	64,400	66,047	69,140	63,611	64,788
	"	69.17	69.13	68.82	66.59	63.72
Diarrhœa and enteric fever	"	49,568	54,320	63,336	59,529	68,849
	"	53.24	56.86	63.04	62.32	67.71
Decrepitude	"	56,490	63,123	65,233	60,199	62,991
	"	60.68	66.07	64.93	63.02	61.95

Eight Epidemic Diseases and Mortality

		Enteric Fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Cholera	Pest	Others	Mortality per 100 Cases
1904 ...	Cases	19,635	22,772	12,649	1	1	1,325	24.40
	Deaths	4,627	5,166	3,720	1	1	1,226	
1905 ...	Cases	22,879	37,988	13,261	—	282	413	24.11
	Deaths	5,276	8,606	3,883	—	218	76	
1906 ...	Cases	25,178	22,277	14,188	—	498	755	25.05
	Deaths	5,897	5,144	4,188	—	383	146	
1908 ...	Cases	24,501	32,809	17,790	652	347	18,938	29.09
	Deaths	5,332	7,846	4,971	401	280	5,966	
1910 ...	Cases	35,270	31,960	19,088	2,849	49	2,444	24.14
	Deaths	7,571	7,053	5,065	1,957	41	481	

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CHAPTER XIV

CONSTRUCTIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS

RIVER CONTROL

During about 1,300 years from 566 A. D. down to 1866 as many as 426 floods are recorded, i.e., one floods every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of water-courses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without innundation somewhere, and so a great effort was brought to bear upon hydraulic engineering with the aid of efficient machines. In 1896 was promulgated the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to rivers under its rule, but in case this is impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or the estimated cost being too big to be borne by one local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then 21 main rivers, 27 tributaries and 13 others have been dealt with in accordance with the law, the average sum annually expended on rivers is 2,871,006 *yen* by the Central Government and 10,101,382 *yen* by prefectures, the total being 12,972,388 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different agencies is as follows:—

By	1903 *yen*	1904 *yen*	1905 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1907 *yen*
Central Govt.	2,884,009	1,613,579	1,407,455	1,994,135	3,007,571
Prefectures	7,584,196	5,078,439	4,793,656	5,965,374	8,977,395
Districts	302,872	177,517	137,010	308,701	529,473
Cities...	428,463	375,166	261,408	437,309	961,582
Towns and Villages	1,832,773	1,186,577	1,264,540	1,098,053	1,598,905
Irrigation Union ...	587,844	322,354	467,932	435,283	525,200
Local Councils ...	166,359	171,366	159,556	162,037	208,066
Individuals	41,017	19,553	25,711	1,552	1,201
Total	13,829,533	8,944,551	8,517,268	10,402,444	15,812,393

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads are divided into three classes, viz., (national roads), "kokudo," (provincial roads), "ken-do" and (village roads) "ri-do." The first are those leading from Tokyo to the open ports, the great shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval Stations and prefectural offices, and those connecting them with one another. The breadth for "kokudo" is over 3 "ken" (18 ft.) or over 7 "ken" including bank. The "kendo" are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or those connecting towns and busy local seaports. The breadth is 4 or 5 "ken." The "rido" are those connecting smaller section of a district or leading to local shrines, temples, etc.

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There is no limit in breadth. According to the present usage the expenses needed on "koku-do" and "ken-do" are borne by the prefectural treasury, and those of "ri-do" by the respective cities towns or villages, though, according to circumstance, particular roads are repaired or laid out at the expense of the national treasury. The mileage of these roads is: "koku-do" 2,149 ri: "ken-do" 9,033 ri; "ri-do" 94,704 ri. And there are on these roads 32,777 bridges, of which 119 are of iron, 61,836 stone, 131,841 wood and 108,981 earth bridges and pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years was 10,304,307 *yen* on roads and 3,297,846 *yen* on the bridges; 10 per cent. being spent on "koku-do," 30.4 per cent. on "ken-do," and 57.3 on "rido." The expenses are as follow:—

By	1903 *yen*	1904 *yen*	1905 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1907 *yen*
National Treasury ...	1,150,883	493,534	213,419	557,597	982,648
Prefectures	9,336,214	5,933,726	5,593,126	5,939,665	8,292,398
Districts	1,025,165	403,636	443,095	714,982	1,037,748
Cities...	1,872,433	1,325,744	1,566,163	2,954,596	9,337,362
Towns and Villages.	2,280,867	1,066,331	1,353,004	1,890,653	2,530,809
Irrigation Unions ...	19,865	2,365	13,646	26,273	23,737
Local Councils... ...	361,834	334,548	345,915	384,708	441,618
Individuals	50,274	19,209	7,511	11,731	15,998
Contributions	1,043,798	573,597	714,909	1,176,010	2,553,675
Total	17,110,333	10,151,690	10,250,788	13,656,215	25,216,003

PRINCIPAL HABOR-WORKS

There are over 1,000 harbors that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized. They remained in their natural state. It was about 1878-9 that improvements of these harbors were projected, and since then many of them have been improved by constructing harbor works or dredging. Among them leading ones are given below.

Name	Works	Date of beginning		Date of completion		Expenditure (1,000 *yen*)
Nagasaki ...	Dred.. rec'tion etc.	July	1897	Sept.	1904	3,100
Miike	Break-water, etc.	Nov.	1902	Nov.	1907	3,000
Nagoya ...	Pier, dred, etc.	Aug.	1896	Aug.	1907	2,283
Yokohama ...	Pier, traing wall, etc.	Sept.	1889	May	1896	2,346
Otaru	Break-water,	May	1897	May	1908	2,188
Kagoshima ...	Dred, break-water, etc.	April	1900	March	1909	843
Hakodate ...	Break-water, dredging, etc.	June	1896	April	1899	602
Takamatsu ...	do	July	1897	Sept.	1904	328

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Ujina	Dredging, emb'ment.	... Sept.	1884	April	1890	300
Nagasaki ...	Canal, river work, etc.	... Jan.	1882	March	1890	292
Sakai	Piers	... May	1878	Nev.	1882	228
Misumi ...	Rec'tion, Pier.	... May	1883	June	1882	107

Classified by their nature, there are 4 naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 35 open ports, and over 530 ports are regularly visited by coasting steamers.

In exceptional cases where the expenditure is defrayed out of the national treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, needed in the improvement or maintenance of these ports generally comes from the local public work fund, though at times it may come from private purses, as in the case of Miike constructed by the Mitsui family. Tsuruga, connecting port with Siberia, will be reconstructed by 1912 at an outlay of *yen* 800,000.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS

The 14 harbors which have been recommended for improvement by the Harbor Committee will cost about *yen* 100,000,000. The Government has chosen the five ports, of Yokkaichi, Shiogama, Funakawa, Aomori and Kagoshima at which to start the work of improvement. The cost at these five ports is estimated as follows:—

Yokkaichi, *yen* 7,500,000; Funakawa, *yen* 3,000,000; Shiogama, *yen* 4,000,000; Kagoshima, *yen* 2,500,000; Aomori, *yen* 3,000,000.

Of the total cost ef *yen* 20,000,000, one-third or one half of the amount is to be granted by the State Treasury, the subsidy totalling *yen* 8,000,000 or *yen* 10,000,000.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND OSAKA HARBOR WORKS

Yokohama

The first plan completed '05 having proved inadequate, the second programme has been started, to be completed in 1913. Cost is estimated at *yen* 10,520,000 of which Yokohama contributes *yen* 2,700,000. Dredging was at the same time started at an annual outlay of *yen* 170,000 to be finished in 1914. The dredging will be made 35 ft. below mean water level. By the first 1237 acres of safe moorage inside the newly made breakwaters and a foreshore reclamation of 39 acres were completed. A number of quay-walls aggregating 3,102 ft. and admitting 5 vessels with 23,500 tons were obtained. The second programme completed in Sept. 1910, proposed to construct by reclaiming about 56 acres additional quary-walls aggregating 3,702 ft. to admit along side 13 vessels of 54,500 tons.

Landing-stages measured 942 ft. in the first programme and 570 in second. The new programme proposes to construct or instal in the Custom House premises 12 iron sheds, cver, 381,200 sq. ft., 2 wooden sheds, 71,630 sq. ft. and 4 warehouses of 3 stories high, 110,250 sq. ft. several electric cranes, 30 tons capacity, basin will be made to maintain a depth of about 35 ft. below the low tide level.

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Kobe

Being naturally a comparatively good anchorage Kobe has thus far confined itself to minor affairs as construction of piers etc., the work spread over six years having been completed in 1903 at the expense of about 4,000,000 *yen*. The steady expanion of the trade made it necessary to carry out regular harbor-works, and in Sept. '07 the work was inaugurated, to be complesed in ten years, at the estimated outlay of 16,740,000 *yen* of which Kobe has to contribute 4,370,000 *yen*. The work comprises the reclamation of foreshore of total area of 66 acres with the height of 11 ft. above the mean low water. Quay-walls will aggregate in all 8,418 ft. to admit alongside 19 steamers of about 134,000 tons. A breakwater over 2,100 ft. long will be projected from the eastern extremity of the reclaimed ground, and its one side will be used as quay. Sheds be built on the quays will be 19 iron and 3 wooden structures covering in all 630,800 sq. ft, 59 cranes are to be installed, and over to 50 capstans will be in operation. Both in Yokohama Kobe railway connections with the sheds will be made complete.

Osaka

The work was started and completed in 1905, but in practice the work was only half complete owing to faulty plan, but when the railway connection to the piers is completed the harbor will become more useful than now. The work as concluded comprises 1,223 acres reclaimed, two breakwaters and an iron-pier.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES

Civil Engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbours, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water courses under the direct control of the Government or disastrous floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted. During these 20 years the national treasury has spent yearly several million *yen*, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1905 amounted to *yen* 35,152,086, of which 17 per cent. was disbured by the Government. Below shows the classification of these expenses for the last five years.

	1903 *yen*	1904 *yen*	1905 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1907 *yen*
Rivers	13,829,533	8,944,551	8,517,268	10,402,444	15,812,393
Roads and bridges...	17,110,333	10,151,690	10,250,788	13,656,215	25,216,003
Ports and harbours..	3,526,947	3,000,982	1,685,683	2,858,212	3,668,488
Sea coast...	659,477	402,665	321,288	396,845	448,708
Water supply and drainage	5,011,279	4,772,776	4,821,466	5,531,937	7,295,257
Others	2,121,346	1,834,235	1,746,496	2,105,656	2,497,518
Total	42,758,915	29,106,899	27,342,989	34,951,309	54,938,362

DAMAGE FROM FLOODS AND OTHER CALAMITIES

The damage caused by floods during the four years ending 1908 and the average of seven years ending same are shown below. During the 33 years

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ending 1907 the flood of 1896 devastated more than 785,500 *cho*, and caused damage estimated at *yen* 137,694,802. In 1897 damage reached *yen* 44,341,758; *yen* 58,590,465 in '98; *yen* 36,769,008 in 99; and the flood that devasted the vicinities of Tokyo and places further north in 1910 did not fall much below that of 1896, as described below. The loss of human life is also fearful, having totalled and injured, 23,564 during the 33 years in question, or an average of 693 a year. Tidal waves also inflict heavy disasters, the average during the last ten years being *yen* 520,769. The damage from typhoons is also serious. The average yearly damage from the three natural agencies of flood tidal waves and typhoons is shown in the following table.

	1905 *yen*	1906 *yen*	1907 *yen*	1908 *yen*	ave '02-8 *yen*
Rivers	4,885,118	4.729,217	14,808,821	2,058,766	6,163,251
Roads	910,617	722,923	2,897,728	587,176	1,241,047
Bridges	666,436	440,462	2,109,693	368,019	903,754
Ports etc... ...	37,544	7,543	58,924	5,905	36,939
Water supply and drainage	560,242	236,247	833,266	181,484	468,397
Total ...	7,059,957	6,136,392	20,708,432	3,202,350	8,813,388
Farms & crop.	18,294,590	13,353,724	33,698,316	1,877,063	14,502,739
Dwelling land, etc.	160,774	234,765	953,167	101,719	331,217
Buildings ...	344,112	460,739	3,538,549	169,957	973,422
Ships	21,503	6,054	10,902	328	19,938
Other	622,422	425,922	3,581,230	245,700	1,009,464
Total ...	14,413,402	14,511,204	41,782,164	2,414,767	16,836,780
Grand Total...	21,473,359	20,647,596	62,490,596	5,617,117	25,650,168
Total of three agencies...	21,857,241	20,955,693	63,944,406	5,802,027	28,838,872

THE FLOOD IN 1910

The year 1910 is memorable for innundations, the most disastrous experienced for many years. Between August and September three outbreaks occured and devastated 29 prefectures of Tokyo, Yamanashi, Saitama, Gumma and others adjoining to and north-east from Tokyo.

Damage on Life and Properties

The final report issued by the Home and Financial Departments as to damage on life and properties stood a follows:—Killed 1,349; Wounded 703; Missing 60; Houses destroyed 3,212; Houses partly destroyed 4,218; Houses washed away 4,856; Houses flooded 538,093; Farms run to waste 31,262 *cho*; Farms with crop destroyed 143,702 *cho*.

Repair Work

The cost of riparian work occasioned by the floods is estimated about *yen* 20,000,000 of which *yen* 7,000,000 is to come from the Treasury, *yen* 4,000,000 from the Calamity Fund, *yen* 7,000,000 from Local Loans to be supplied from the Deposit Account at easy terms and *yen* 2,000,000 from Local taxations.

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PERMANENT RIPARIAN WORK

Warned by the heavy damage occasioned repeatedly in recent years the Government has decided to adopt more thorough measure of riparian work and in a more expeditious way than was contemplated in original programme. The decision of the Special committee appointed for the purpose is to undertake permanent riparian work for 65 rivers, of which 20 are to be completed by 1928-9 year and the rest to be taken in hand as 2nd program afterward, The fund is to consist of 10,000,000 *yen* to be set apart every year over and above the 3,000,000 *yen* yearly devoted since 87. Another 10,000,000 *yen* on account of landship work spread over 20 years has been voted. A project of forestry law with special object of feeding and regulating head-waters is to be elaborated.

SANITARY WORKS

Water-Works

In places where drinking water was scarce, water-works, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance in Yedo, now Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days water was not filtered and was, therefore, far from being pure from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her water-works on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, English retired officer. This was the pioneer of water-works constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and Nagasaki soon followed. In 1903 Water-works Regulations were published. At present 18 cities and 3 villages are supplied water from water-works. Below are most remarkable ones.

Name of cities	Cost of construction 1,000 *yen*	Extension of Pipe ft.	Water supplied per day cubic ft.	No. of houses supplied No.	Quantity per day cubic ft.
Yokohama ...	10,186	457,973	752,767	78,136	1.85
Hakodate ...	458	167,755	261,318	20,463	3.04
Nagasaki ...	1,574	205,275	388,283	24,196	2.19
Osaka	14,304	1,640,639	2,303,528	278,776	1.91
Hiroshima ...	1,075	365,921	419,615	40,952	2.97
Kobe	3,164	580,332	856,490	96,539	2.21
Tokyo	9,310	2,481,324	5,371,263	542,090	3.31

The rate of charges is different. At Yokohama 6 *yen* and at Tokyo 5 *yen* per year, at Nagasaki 75 *sen* and at Kobe 55 *sen* per month, per house of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keep a horse or provides a bath, some extra charges are made.

Drainage and Sewer

The provision still remains neglected, and indeed it is in Nagoya and Hiroshima, both of which commenced their works in 1907, with the aid from National treasury, that a proper drainage system may be said to exist. It is absent in other cities.

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CHAPTER XV

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Of all the industries in Japan, primary and manufacturing agriculture is, from its very nature, remains relatively unaffected by the Western learning. Rice is still the staple crop *par excellence*, as in former days, and is cultivated practically according to the old method in which labor-saving devices play but an insignificant part. It is in subsidiary products and occupations, as fruit-culture, kitchen-gardening, dairy, etc, that a marked change has appeared during the last few decades. The recent progress in fruit-culture has been quite striking, it being now considered as business far more profitable than ordinary farming. It is also believed to be more refined than the ordinary laborious work of tillage, and farmers of middle and higher classes are now engaged in it. Fruits most widely raised are oranges, peaches, grapes, pears and persimmons, of which the first four are practically imported varieties, though indigenous pears are still cultivated to a large extent.

In the agriculture of Japan intensitive cultivation and relatively backward progress of stock-farming are perhaps the most prominent features as compared with farming carried on in Europe and America. Then too, must be mentioned in this connection the fact that the average area cultivated per family of farmers is extremely small and also that the gap separating large land-owners and small freeholders is not so striking as in Europe. Generally speaking, owing to the volcanic nature of land and the scarcity of alluvial plains, the soil is not so very rich. The low and richer places are all occupied by rice paddies which require irrigation. The use of manure has been completely changed during these two decades or so. Night soil was the principal manure, and with it a small proportion of animal and vegetable manures was used. The introduction of chemical fertilizers was a comparatively recent affair, and Japanese farmers used to call them "cash manures," to distinguish them from the ordinary manures which they used to get in exchange for farm produce. These "cash manures" have steadily gained ground and are now considered as indispensable even by conservative farmers.

I. RURAL ECONOMY.

Gross Area

Excluding Formosa and Saghalien the gross area of agricultural land in Japan proper is 30,018,511 *cho* (1 *cho*=2½ acres), distributed as follows:—

Private land	15,315,157.7
Crown land	2,246,677.2
State land	12,456,676.1
Total	30,018,511.0

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ARABLE LAND

Gross area of arable land is 5,504, 323.5 *cho*, corresponding to only 14.37 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows for 1908.

Paddy fields	2,873,562.1
Upland field	2,630,764.1
Total	5,504,323.5

The percentage of arable area shows steady increase, as 1903, 13.76; '4, 13.82; '5, 13.88; '6, 13.94; '7, 14.18; '8, 14.37.

MARGIN OF RECLAMATION

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that, supposing land which is inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized, there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Inclined at less than 15° (*cho*)	Area under tillage (*cho*)	Not yet reclaimed (*cho*)
Honshu	5,602,786	3,863,725	1,739,061
Shikoku	439,671	361,020	78,651
Kyûshû	1,102,666	934,015	168,651
Total	7,145,123	5,158,760	1,986,363
Hokkaido	2,383,889	346,137	2,037,752
Grand total	9,529,012	5,504,897	4,024,115

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question. It will be proper to exclude Hokkaido in computing the reclaimable area. Confining the calculation to the Old Japan, out of 7,000,000 *cho* approximately of land which is inclined less than 15 degrees, the area under tillage amounts so about 5,000,000 *cho*, i.e., 70 per cent. of the theoretically reclaimable land. There remain therefore even in the Old Japan about 2,000,000 *cho* open to reclamation. This area roughly corresponds to that of plains and moors found in Old Japan. The following table gives some idea of the progress of the work of reclamation.

FORESTS AND WILD LAND CONVERTED

Year	Arable land (*cho*)	others (*cho*)	Total (*cho*)	Reclamation in Hokkaido (*cho*)
1902	6,714.4	532.9	7,247.3	35,639.0
1903	7,491.8	1,080.1	8,571.9	28,946.2
1904	6,22..6	1,545.2	7,768.8	30,334.7
1905	9,476.4	2,321.6	11,798.0	27,318.3
1906	15,105.1	2,467.3	17,572.4	29,578.0
1908	—	—	23,215.0	29,578.0

FARMING POPULATION

According to the latest returns collected by the central authorities the farming population in 1903 and '09 number approximately as follows, excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

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	No. of families		Per cent. to total No.	
	1903	1909	1903	1909
Householders of all descriptions	8,270,781	9,088,257	—	—
Those pursuing farming only...	3,621,852	3,699,800	43.80	40.71
Farming with other occupations	1,628,634	1,706,928	19.70	18.78
Total farming population	5,250,486	5,406,728	63.50	59.59

Educated Farmers

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the efficacy equivalent to possessing agricultural knowledge by the whole family, then about 20 per cent, of Japanese farming population may be said to possess adequate knowledge in farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 249,967 in 1903 and 648,444 in '09 respectively.

Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers

Cultivated by owners:—

	cho			percentage		
	1903	1908	1909	1903	1908	1909
Paddy-fields...	1,435,905.3	1,436,992.3	1,438,665.6	50.63	50.01	45.62
Upland farms..	1,485,173.3	1,568,399.7	1,629,641.4	60.99	59.61	51.30
Cultivated by tenants:—						
Paddy-fields...	1,399,821.5	1,436,569.8	1,449,448.0	49.37	49.99	50.19
Upland farms..	950,098.4	1,062,521.7	1,104,330.4	39.01	40.39	40.39

TAXABLE LAND

Taxable land existing on 1st Jan. 1911 aggregated 15,538,527 *cho*, of which about one third consists of farms. The comparison of the last few years is shown in the following table in 1,000 *cho*..

	Rice Paddy	Other Farm	Building Lot (rural)	Building Lot (urban)	Forest	Plain	Total inc. others
1904	2,814	2,379	368	26	7,078	1,097	13,830
1907	2,843	2,411	364	26	7,247	1,136	14,202
1910	2,861	2,411	361	26	7,509	1,233	14,475
1911	5,253		386		8,898		

Relative Increase in Populatione and Taxable Area

The total taxable area in the two years 1897 and 1910, given in 1,000 cho, are respectively 13,811 and 14,475, an increase of some 700,000 cho, or about 4.7%. During the same period the population in Japan proper multiplied from 43 millions to 50 millions approximately, the latter figures being for 1909, the latest available. The rate of increase in this case amounts to 16·3%.

Official Value and Market-Value of Arable Land

The market value of farms is far in excess of the official value, the following showing the two values per *tan* in June 1910 are based on actual purchases made by the Government.

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	Paddy-fields		Upland Farms	
	O.V. *yen*	M.V. *yen*	O.V. *yen*	M.V. *yen*
Miyagi-ken	26.32	50.00	11.03	25.00
Tokyo-fu	44.34	160.00	15.92	121.50
Aichi-ken	58.05	174.15	19.59	12,50
Osaka-fu	55.38	203.50	32.30	90.00
Hyogo-ken	47.43	180.00	25.95	60.00
Nagasaki-ken	59.00	145,00	12.46	85.00

INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satifactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy field during the twenty years ending 1906 is shown below :—

	'87-'91	'92-'96	'97-'01	'02-'03	Average 20 years
Average per *tan* (*koku*). ...	1.423	1.421	1.475	1.504	1.460

RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE AREA

The rate of increase of tillage area in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku is about .5 per cent. as against .8 both in Germany and Italy. The rate is more than double for upland farms than for paddy fields, as shown below.

Increase of Tillage Area in Old Japan

	Paddy-fields (1,000 *cho*)	Upland farms (1,000 *cho*)	Total (1,000 *cho*)
Average of '84-'93.	2,668	2,108	4,776
Average of '94-'05.	2,757	2,276	5,033
Rate of increase (per cent)... ...	3.3	7.9	5.4
Ave. rate per annum (per cent)...	.33	.79	.54

AVERAGE AREA PER ONE FARMER'S FAMILY

According to the latest available returns in Japan proper (exclusive of Hokkaido, Taiwan and Karafuto) 53% of paddy fields consist of lots measuring less than 5 *se* (about 0.1225 of an acre), while 74% of upland farms consist of lots measuring about double that area. On the whole the average for rice paddies is 4.14 *se* and for the other about 5.12 *se*. The average area per one farmer's family in the Main Island is 1.04 *cho* farmland and 0.435 moors, total 1.47 *cho*. In other divisions the respective areas are as follows :—

	Farmland	Moors	Total
Shikoku	0.943	0.363	1.306
Kyûshû	1.029	0.398	1.427
Hokkaido	3.108	—	1.108

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THE CONDITION OF TENANT FARMERS

The tenant in general has to pay the rent of 57% of the total yield in regard to rice paddy, the rent always in rice. The rate for upland fields is 44%, generally in cash. The tax and all public burdens are paid by the owners, and as these amount to 30 to 33% of the rent the actual income enjoyed by land-owners is not large. Small proprietors whose holding is put at 3 *cho* (7.35 acres) on an average and seldom exeeeds 5 *cho* (12.25 acres) constitute about 52% of the total farming population of the country. The majority own between 1 and 2 *cho*. About 15-17% of the total yields go as taxes etc., and as other necessary disbursements, exclusive of labor which is supplied by farmers and their families takes another 22-25%, the net proceeds enjoyed by them amount to 58-63% of the total yields. Out of their share that amounts to 55 to 40% tenant farmers have to pay all expenses incidental to manuring and sundries. The yield from ranging between 2 to 3½ acres only is hardly sufficient to enable the farmers to maintain themselves, were it not for the subsidiary occupations which far to increase their income.

RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS

The official returns as to the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the recent years are as follows:—

	Cho		Per cent	
	'03	'09	'03	'09
One-crop fields	1,818,604.9	1,747,976.8	64.43	60.92
Two-crop fields, ordinary rotation for second crop	841,686.5	864,513.6	30.00	30.13
Two-crop paddy-filleds, green manure for second crop	159,834.4	256,811.3	5.57	8.95
Total...	2,819,725.6	2,869,301.7	100.00	100.00

ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE

The area of land tilled by cattle or horse labor are approximately as follows:—

	Cho		Percentage	
	'03	'09	'03	'09
Paddy-fields	1,485,373.2	1,659,464.7	65.72	57.46
Upland farms	774,776.3	916,306.1	34.28	33.52

FARMERS DEBTS

The latest investigations made by the Agricultural Association in various prefectures put the number of peasant-proprietors and middle-class and wealthy farmers throughout the country at 5,410.000 and 3,000.000 households respectively.

The amount of debts of the farming classes is represented at 541,000,000 *yen* owed by the peasant proprietors, or an average of about *yen* 100 a household, and of *yen* 150,000,000 of middle-class and wealthy farmers or an average of about *yen* 50 a household. The grand total is about *yen* 700,000,090.

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ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive areas in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 1,600,000 *cho*, about 57 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater parts of paddy and upland field exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 2 or 3 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, and in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15% so that normal average per *tan*, 1.51 *koku*, will become 1.735. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to 0.573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representatives, the People's Banks. But even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. Formerly consent of ⅔ of owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, put now consent of ½ is enough for the purpose. By the end of '09 the authorities trained 999 experts and granted aid totalling *yen* 1,700,000.

	Project sanctioned No. of place	Area adjusted *cho*		Project sanctioned No. of place	Area adjusted *cho*
1900	17	700	1905	216	10,820
1901	71	3,304	1906	529	33,383
1902	88	5,294	1907	399	29,277
1903	162	6,295	1908	449	26,925
1904	175	8,248	1909	797	54,730

The area adjusted totals 178,980 *cho* out of the approved projects covering about 1000,000 *cho*. The cost of adjustment, including estimate for the are remainning incomplete, is *yen* 26,460,000 till the end of 1909, average cost per *tan* adjusted being *yen* about 15.

MANURE

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till about a decade ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, and rice bran. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. The sale of this special kind of fertilizers is under a strict control of the Govern-

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ment, the object being to prevent adulteration. At first mixed fertilizers were very popular, as farmers were ignorant how to properly use different ingredients of fertilizers. Sufficient experience having been acquired, farmers now prefer to purchase the ingredients and to mix them for themselves, this being less costly than to buy mixed fertilizers. Manufactures of this kind of fertilizers are suffering much from falling off of demand. Phosphate fertilizers, at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands in South Pacific and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture is forbidden, from 1910. In general about *yen* 4 to 5 worth of manure is used per *tan* of farm.

The data for 1909 and 1908 are as follows:—

	No. of manufacturers	No. of importers
1909	18,516	448
1908	3,012	145

The volume of manufacture and sale of the different kinds of manures in 1909, stated in 1,000 *yen*, are:

Animal manures, 6,626; vegetable manures, 6,494; mineral manures, 6,864; composite, 9,618; sundries, 13; total 29,617.

Classified as to places of produce, Tokyo leads with a total of 7,972 thousand *yen*; followed by Osaka, 5,479: Hokkaido, 3,416, and Hyogo, 2,793. The principal items of manufactured fertilizers in 1909 are shown as below:

Herring guano, 7,570 kwamme and 2,550 *yen*; pressed sardine guano, 2,789 kwamme, 938 *yen*; dried sardine guano, 1,642 kwamme, 349 *yen*; other fish guano, 3,932 kwamme, 949 *yen*; bone powder, 142 kwamme, 1,579 *yen*.

The yearly consumption is estimated at *yen* 167 millions, i.e. night soil (*yen* 1 per capita) *yen* 50 millions, compost and litters 45, guano, mixed manure and phosphates each *yen* 10, bean cakes *yen* 20, sulphate *yen* 5½, rice bran *yen* 5, and bones from India and Australia, guano from U.S.A., etc., saltpetres etc. claiming the balance of *yen* 15.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For irrigation of paddy-fields the commonest facilities supplied are rivers which supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means the balance of 13.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at 79 places representing 4,400 *cho* that improved mechanical contrivances are at work, as returned in March '09. In a similar way the improved system of drainage was adopted on the same date for 47 places representing 7,500 *cho*.

II. STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice (in 1,000)

	Area	Production	Production per *tan*	Export		Import	
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	cho	*koku*		*koku*	*yen*	*koku*	*yen*
1904	2,880	51,430	1.785	308	4,724	5,892	59,791
1905	2,881	38,172	1.825	208	3,126	4,638	47,981
1906	2,898	46,302	1.597	224	3,387	2,440	24,172

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1907	2,906	49,052	1.688	201	3,664	2,708	30,931
1908	2,922	51,933	1.777	216	3,910	1,941	22,688
1909	2,938	52,437	1.785	402	5,867	1,325	13,585
1910	2,946	46,633	1.581	408	5,900	918	8,644
Normal Yield	2,894	49,038	1.694	—	—	—	—

Note:—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1910 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plant are cultivated in Japan and of these Shinriki, Aikoku, Omachi, Chikusei, and Sekitori covered over 1,070,000 *cho* in 1907.

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per *tan* at all the Government Experimental Farms testifies:—

Yield per *tan* of the early variety	2.124 *koku*
" " " " " middle variety	2.334 "
" " " " " late variety	2.223 "
Average	2.255 "

Then classified as to quality and of farms grown in, they are first the ordinary rice which constitutes about 90% of the total output, the glutinous rice which amounts to 8.3% and the upland rice which supplies only 1.6% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields. The glutinous variety, used for making rice dumplings, yields about 10% less than the ordinary rice.

Consumption and Price of Rice

Per capita consumption is 1 *koku*. The average price of per *koku* is shown below:—

	Clean Rice in Tokyo	Export	Import
87-96 (Ave.)	7.39	7.62	5.78
97-06 "	12.89	13.35	9.43
1907 "	16.42	14.35	10.88
1908 "	15.74	17.24	11.13
1909 "	13.22	13.87	9.76

(in 1000)

	Barley *koku*	Naked barley *koku*	Wheat *koku*	Total *koku*
1905...	8,539	6,594	3,601	18,735
1906...	9,446	6,957	3,962	20,365
1907...	10,133	7,541	4,453	22,128
1908...	9,443	7,578	4,412	21,434
1909...	9,273	7,758	4,486	21,518
1910...	9,291	6,718	4,783	20,792
Normal averge yield per *tan*	1,397	1,024	0,902	1,132

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Barley, naked barely and wheat constitute the staple crop in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crop after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as it is shown below, showing data for 1910

	Barley *cho*	Naked Barley *cho*	Wheat *cho*
Paddy-field	156,129.7	365,417.4	167,199.3
Upland farm	464,315.7	310,252.9	308,259.2

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ratio is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, and the malt continue to come from that country, whence barley seeds are also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary foodstuff, as for making maccaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. The amount of wheat is imported from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(in 1000)

	Proso millet *koku*	Buck-wheat *koku*	Foxtail millet *koku*	Barnyard millet *koku*	Maize *koku*
1905	364	1,119	1,829	705	592
1906	363	1,202	2,313	775	611
1907	388	1,238	2,353	834	640
1908	334	1,234	2,279	813	636
1909	390	1,274	2,227	815	605

The millets are raised in mountainous districts where rice paddies are scarce, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the planting season of rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese articles of diet, i.e., buckwheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

Beans, Sweet Potato and Potato

	Soy Bean *koku*	Red Bean *koku*	Horse Bean *koku*	Pea. *koku*	Sweet Potato *kwan*	Potato *kwan*
1905	3,261	804	396	238	651,678	117,969
1906	3,517	896	408	280	798,664	135,650
1907	3,667	925	422	290	926,195	147,397
1908	3,892	874	440	267	963,738	153,671
1909	3,766	902	470	372	907,487	159,637

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Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as Soy beans. They three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are, used for making confectionary, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to upland, rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Ground-nuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours, for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about twenty years ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers who began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for dearer rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia, Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in *Kwan*)

	Indigo	Tobacco	Cotton	Hemp	Rape Seed (*koku*)
1905	7,254	10,877	2,145	2,185	1,008
1906	7,100	11,732	1,602	2,671	1,118
1907	6,333	12,143	1,424	2,507	1,057
1908	5,617	11,052	1,116	2,284	1,027
1909	4,015	11,110	976	2,424	1,052

Of the above the leaf-tobacco caltivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off in output.

OTHER MINOR CROPS

	Area *cho*	Output *kwan*
Radish...	98,902.2	657,067,714
Carrot (Daucus-carota)	8,512.3	28,064,452
Burdock (Lappa major)	12,413.7	42,676,991
"Konnyaku" (edible root)	———	8,718,727
Ginger...	2,408.5	7,459,961
Chilies...	778.3	543,682
Lily (green) (for food)	707.7	742,961
„ (dried) („)		14,938

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China grass	1,115.8	157,947
Paper Mulberry (bark dried)	28,934.7	8,147,448
Rush for matting	3,623.5	9,210,761
Shitoi rush	2,237.5	4,175,503
Peppermint (dried)	1,797.2	1,305,345

III. RURAL INDUCTORY

Sericulture

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 28% of the total consumption in the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the two seasons of spring and autumn, though some even undertake the intermediary rearing, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it is as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has began to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 448 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the ratio of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate, the Japanese, being proverbially deft-handed, are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. Law silk produced in Japan is of coarse size, about 70 to 80% of the total output. This is because Japan's best customer, America, prefers coarse yarns, being contented to get the supply for finer silk fabrics from France and Italy and it is to the two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese coccons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk; the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing fine yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamanashi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities filature silk while Joshu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand-reeling. Joshu rereel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations silk of comparatively uniform quality. According to the arrangement in force at the three noted re-reeling corporations of Joshu, viz., Usui, Shimonita and Kanra 30 sericultural families are to form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes etc., and sent to Yokohama for sale.

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	Mulberry trees Area *cho*		Mulberry trees Area *cho*
1904	324,941	1908	412,444
1905	339,972	1909	432,966
1906	364,717	1910	442,542
1907	390,837		

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government has been appropriating Y.80,000 yearly during these two or three years. Of that sum a grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by the provincial authorities towards the same end is to be made.

Output of Cocoons (in 1000)

	Egg-card hatched No.	Cocoons *koku*	Double C *koku*	Pierced C *koku*	Waste C *koku*	Total C *koku*	Output per card *koku*
1906...	4,048	2,365	306	49	249	2,970	0.733
1907...	4,433	2,789	359	58	248	3,456	0.780
1908...	4,554	2,860	364	56	248	3,530	0.775
1909...	4,602	2,924	383	57	259	3,625	0.787
1910...	4,841	3,136	414	69	279	3,900	0.806

Cocoons by Season (1000 *koku*)

				Percentage		
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Total	Sp.	Sum.	Aut.
1905	1,771	367	583	2,723	65	14	21
1906	2,865	413	692	2,970	63	14	23
1907	2,241	469	746	3,456	65	14	21
1908	2,205	476	948	3,530	62	14	24
1909	2,296	464	863	3,525	63	13	24
1910	2,424	502	973	3,900	62	13	25

Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000)

					Eggs	
	Waste Silk and others *kwan*	Total *kwan*	Floss Silk *kwan*	Ord'ry Method Sheet	Cellular Method Moth.
1907	2,329	898	3,227	66	5,934	187,945
1908	2,542	970	3,512	69	4,876	225,592
1909	2,740	1,035	3,779	78	4,028	273,211
1910	2,994	1,113	1,107	77	4,578	367,803

Production in 1910

No. of Est'-ment		Raw silk	*Tama*	*noshi*	*Kibiso*	Waste	Total value *yen*
376,093	*kwan.*	2,994,573	179,902	115,561	534,523	283,251	——
	yen	...159,626,681	4,913,445	1,097,143	3,373,942	804,838	168,816,049

The output of filature, frame and of *tama* (doupion) silk in 1910 is as follows in until of 1,000.

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	Raw Silk		Noshi		Kibiso		Waste		Total
	kwan	*yen*	*kwan*	*yen*	*kwan*	*yen*	*kwan*	*yen*	*yen*
Filature	2,235	123,003	41	367	433	2,836	205	589	126,798
Frame	758	356,622	93	629	84	451	63	185	36,889
Tama...	179	4,913	20	99	16	85	13	29	5,128

Export in 1,000 *kin* by kind and highest quotation (in *yen*) of Shinshu Filature No. 1 per 100 *kin* at Yokohama.

	Filature fine	Filature coarse	Re-reel	*tama*	Others	Highest quotation
1908...	924	10,066	214	66	250	955
1909...	1,257	11,432	238	120	420	930

Leading District of Raw Silk Production

District	Families engaged	Value *yen*	
	1909	1908	1909
Miye	1,012	3,150,656	3,507,864
Gumma	42,969	8,450,556	10,448,362
Aichi	1,978	7,911,298	10,497.022
Yamanashi	12,218	9,773,820	8,486,841
Nagano	24,028	36,667,948	39,961,384
Fukushima	32,856	6,481,050	5,841,266
Saitama	22,585	7,517,900	8,346,138
Gifu	6,434	6,716,608	8,012,155
Yamagata	27,848	4,919,529	5,184,345

Import (from China)

	Ordinary Cocoons		Tussah sick	
	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value 1,000 *yen*	Quantity 1,000 *kin*	Value 1,000 *yen*
1905	627	531	468	1,223
1906	1,018	799	539	1,605
1907	1,031	1,090	479	1,638
1908	581	474	387	1,444
1909	1,112	859	474	1,456
1910	1,791	1,299	137	476

Silk Conditioning

There is only one establishment, the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, for the one started about the same time at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time. Applications average about 60,000 a year and of that number about 60 percent come from foreigners. The examinations are carried out under the four heads of gross weight, quality and softening allowance.

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Year	Conditioning. No	Conditioning. Weight *kin*	Conditioning. Average loss	Weighing. No	Weighing. Weight *kin*	Boil off No	Quality tests No	Total No	Total Weight *kin*
1904	41,998	1,874,354.	1.85	33	1,684.	6	28,544	70,581	1,876,039.
1905	32,524	1,407,168.	1.99	13	920.	76	27,909	60,525	1,408,089.
1905	45,196	2,110,951.	1.91	13	920.	59	35,503	80,758	2,110,951.
1907	37,807	1,719,326.	1.77	5	293.	4	36,824	74,640	1,719,619.
1908	43,036	2,077,803.	1.77	10	340.	11	54,666	97,723	2,078,143.
1909	41,124	2,030,685.45	1.59	411	18,416.29	6	67,923	109,454	2,049,104.74
1910	51,313	2,533,163.10	1.84	1,609	96,687.92	26	75,568	128,516	2,629,851.02

Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground. Till 1895 the Doshin Kaisha was the only direct exporting firm worked with Japanese capital and its business record had not been entirely satisfactory. In that year the Kiito Gomei Kaisha entered the field, following by the Mitsui Bussan two years later, and though the pioneer has disappeared the Hara Firm has began to handle silk and at present these three may practically be regarded as representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year	Total bale exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which Foreign firms	Percentage Jap.	Percentage Foreign
1904	93,154	29,926	63,228	32.13	67.87
1905	71,613	25,672	45,941	35.85	64.15
1906	102,363	45,035	57,328	43.99	56.01
1907	92,226	42,178	50,048	45.73	54.27
1908	113,137	54,723	58,409	48.37	51.63
1909	134,793	61,578	73,215	45.68	54.32
1910	146'592	67,430	79,162	44.00	54.00

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The foreign demand, principally in America, has remained unchanged, because the Japanese leaves have formidable rivals in Ceylon and Chinese teas which practically monopolize the European market, and because on account of special merits which the Japanese tea possesses as compared with its rivals, the American consumers are disinclined to change it with the others. The merits consist in the special flavor and preserving power of quality. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving applicances being used in less extent than in India. Japanese teas are therefore about 50% higher than the other beverages, in American market. Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama principal centres of green teas for export while Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye produce the leaves for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were recured at Yokoham and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves, and in consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now shipped at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is

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still doing recuring process, but in all probability the producers of Miye who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters will before long follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In that case teas now exported from Kobe will be shipped at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken. It may be noted that of export teas Shizuoka and Miye generally produce green teas while black teas are produced at Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kochi.

Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Manufactures

	Area *cho*	No. of Manufactures		Area *cho*	No. of Manufactures
1904	50,782.2	708,199	1907	50,808.5	889,773
1905	49,552.5	785,948	1908	49,661.8	908,925
1906	50,457.5	866,735	1909	49,221.8	922,144

Output of Various Kinds of Tea

	Green 1st kind *kwan*	Green 2nd kind *kwan*	Green 3rd kind *kwan*	Green 4th kind *kwan*	Black *kwan*	Oolong *kwan*	Total *kwan*
1905... ...	10,516	72,681	4,528,603	2,131,472	14,898	11,687	6,769,857
1906... ...	10,247	69,477	4,664,443	2,272,649	17,637	12,740	7,047,193
1907... ...	9,940	75,138	4,944,086	2,249,612	24,626	8,922	7,312,624
19 8... ...	8,412	69,923	4,918,592	2,387,784	17,865	5,198	7,407,774
1909... ...	10,401	77,253	5,355,359	2,370,146	24,385	3,480	7,990,425
1910... ...	183,587	74,032	5,632,146	2,420,848	10,652	3,126	8,324,391

Leading Districts of Tea Production

District	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*	District	Output *kwan*	Value *yen*
Shizuoka	2,700,981	5,344,425	Miye	622,301	1,134,481
Kyoto	452,545	878,140	Nara	322,516	502,714
Shiga	227,544	458,186	Kumamoto...	434,274	471,843

Export of Teas

With Ceylon and China teas to compete with in America and Canadian markets and with the grant of export subsidy discontinued in 1905, the Japanese teas find it no easy task to extend their foreign markets. The attention of the manufactures has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental ftations.

	Quantity in 1000 *kin*	Value in 1000 *yen*		Quantity in 1000 *kin*	Value in 1000 *yen*
1802... ...	32,759	10,484	1906... ...	30,021	10,767
1903... ...	36,179	13,935	1907... ...	30,684	12,618
1904... ...	35,612	12,833	1908... ...	26,662	11,153
1905... ...	29,155	10,584	1909... ...	23,055	13,763

The export of black tea during 1908 and '09 amounted to 587,933 *kin*, value *yen* 259,730, and 844,044 *kin*, value *yen* 410,550 respectively, and that of powder tea to 2,773,537 value *yen* 286,186 and 2,808,687 value *yen* 320,475. The black tea probably came from Formosa.

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Destination of Green Tea Exported (in 1,000 *yen*)

	U.S.A.	Canada	China	Others	Total
1904	11,243	1,383	86	120	12.833
1905	9,368	898	183	134	10,584
1906	9,142	909	411	304	10,767
1907	10,861	1,202	342	212	12,618
1908	9,237	1,072	10	223	10,543
1909	11,015	1,105	19	220	12,350

IV.] STOCK-FARMING

Horses

Horse-breeding is par excellence the question that has been demanding earnest attention for a long time past, both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War has convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest are the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Administration Bureau, specially placed under the direct control of the Cabinet and with a Privy Councillor and Ex-Minister of State as its chief. To attract public attention to this business horse racing was specially encouraged, and even betting, sternly repressed in general, was connived. The sudden prohibition of pari-mutual in 1908 created panic among the horse-race companies which had appeared near Tokyo and Osaka, and owners of race-horses have since been verging on bankruptcy. To compensate for the loss which the authorities inflicted on the owners, the Government has set apart for the 10-11 year a sum of about *yen* 430,000, consisting of about *yen* 150,000 for enabling the race-clubs to purchase the race courses and other equipments now belonging to the Horse Race Cos., this purchase to be effected in 20 years by granting a sum of about *yen* 150,000 every year. The Companies will be enabled by that arrangement to recover the greater part of the investment made in horse-racing in obedience to the encouragement of of the authorities. Another sum of about *yen* 260,000 is devoted by the Horse Administration Bureau to encourage horse breeding by means of warding a prize to horses and riders of horses that have won prizes in the race. In pursuance of the instruction of the authorities the 15 Horse Race Clubs that previously existed in various parts of Japan have been reduced to about one half by amalgamation.

The peculiar circumstances existing in Japan did not encourage the development of horse-breeding industry, these being comparative absence of wide plains, universal presence of rice-paddies which interfere with the free use of horses, lack of necessity, comparatively, on the part of farmers and general public to utilize horse-labor, absence of the custom of horse-riding among general public and so on. The policy of the Administration Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *yen* 30,000,000. The Army purchase every year between four and five thousand horses at an average price of *yen* 130 per head which, though considerably low as compared with the average price of chargers in Europe, i.e. between

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seven and eight hundred is higher than the average price of ordinary horses, only *yen* 70 or 80.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES, produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints besides possessing a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being ordinally brought from Nambu, are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build than the Nambu, possesses deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Persian Horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs. Being also mettlesome, they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture: in Iwate. Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud: in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, Fukushima, Miyagi, Shimane, Aichi, Ishikawa, Nagano, Kagoshima, Aomori, Oshamambe.
3. Pairing station: 286 in all.
4. Depot: in Iwate.

The work in these establishments has marked progress, and during the last five years as many as 33,076 colts of improved breed have been reared, as follows:—

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
4,085	5,514	6,552	8,100	8,825

In 1910 the Bureau imported 83 horses from England, France, and Hungary, and it is intended to import from the same places as many horses this year.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 made it imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan stood in marked contrast to those coming from other Powers, being generally inferior and of vivious temper. The law was enacted in 1904, but it is not yet put in force. At present the authorities confine themselves to encouraging castration by means of persuasion and a small grant of money, *yen* 3 per head at first, but later *yen* 4, while *yen* 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration. Castration records are as follows:—

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	No. of horses castrated	Disabled or died	Castration grant *yen*	Compensation *yen*
1905	17,927	78	53,861	2,014
1906	9,979	35	29,937	918
1907	9,992	40	39,977	1,894

Such being the case, the authorities may be impelled to adopt compulsory measures of castration.

Number of Horses in Japan

	Domestic	bross	Foreign	Total	Foaling	Perished
1905 ...	1,235,868	129,029	2,718	1,367,615	96,344	23,593
1906 ...	1,286,896	167,382	11,188	1,465,466	99,349	21,978
1907 ...	1,290,772	193,131	12,049	1,495,252	107,072	22,102
1908 ...	1,243,454	238,992	12,060	1,494,506	107,847	24,547
1909 ...	1,242,921	281,199	27,036	1,551,156	116,830	27,243

The stallions for service at the end of 1910 numbered as follows throughout the country :—

	Native	Cross	Total Foreign
Government	2	223	633
Communal etc.	97	3,628	4,767
Total...	99	3,845	5,400

Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to the neglect in breeding, somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by colour. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly; the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came, originally, from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. The appearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle is much more palatable than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior taste. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthron, Devon and Ayrshire, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable for Japan. The number of cattle imported, during 1909-10 totalled 53, (from U.S.A. and England). Various measures are adopted for improving cattle. Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly

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left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at a district cattle show. Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Nanatsukahara and Oita, (est. 10) and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. At Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo, poultry, swine and goats are kept. At the end of March 1910 there were 194 cattle at Nanatsukahara, 218 at Tsukisappo (besides 181 sheep), 71 swine and 12 goats at Shibuya.

Number of Cattle in Japan

	Native	Cross	Foreign	Total	Calving	Deaths
1904	972,330	207,237	20,568	1,200,135	147,049	15,867
1905	906,441	241,443	19,726	1,167,610	145,259	14,098
1906	900,325	296,972	20,076	1,190,373	151,400	11,490
1907	891,972	323,818	21.371	1,237,161	174,785	12,590
1908	894.334	379,197	24,443	1,297,974	195,487	14,779
1909	899,913	423,112	27,379	1,350,404	205,275	15,183

Sheep, Goats and Swine

	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1904	2,769	67,972	191,952
1905	3,590	72,121	228,204
1906	3,501	74,750	284,708
1907	3,949	80,901	317,640
1908	4,085	83,352	284,729
1909	3,411	87,338	287,107

Slaughtering Returns

	Slaughter houses	Cattle & calves	Horses	Sheep & Goats	Swine
1904	1,346	296,971	44,651	7,609	110,879
1905	1,340	208,615	46,879	7,218	132,034
1906	1,111	167,458	79,268	7,539	131,858
1907	938	160,414	65,655	6,552	177,351
1908	888	143,529	56,652	6,836	199,786
1909	692	178,575	45,521	6,891	161,035

Leading Stock Farms

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan.

Name	Place	Kind	Ownership
Niicup...	Hokkaido	Horse	Court.
Tsukisappo...	,,	Cattle, Sheep	Government.
Makomanai	,,	General	,,
Kikyono	,,	Horse and Cattle	Private.
Maeda Farm	,,	General & farming	,,
Fujino St. Farm ...	,,	,,	,,
Sekishinsha St. Farm.	,,	,,	,,
Iwane St. Farm... ...	,,	Horse	,,

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Shimosa Pasture ...	Chiba	General & farming	Court.
Koiwai St. Farm ...	Iwate	General	Private.
Jungi Farm	Fukushima	Cattle	„
Kozu St. Farm	Gumma	„	„
Nanatsugahara	Hiroshima	„	Government.
Sheep Farm	Shimabara	Sheep	Private.

Besides the above, there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as already shown in this chapter.

Shimosa Pasture.—Shimosa pasture that belongs to the Imperial Household is the largest breeding station in Japan. It is situated about 40 miles south east of Tokyo and covers about 8,880 acres. First started in '75 by the Home Office and transferred to the Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce, it was finally transferred in '85 to the Imperial Household. The assets of the pasture are represented '08 as follows:

> Horses, 691 (of which imported 308 and cross 383); Cattle, 178 (of which imported 177 and native 1); sheep 1,113. Under sundry crops, 725 *cho*; under grass, 628; wood, 1,022; leased, 46; dwelling lots and road, 196; grazing enclosures, 902.

The pasture is especially noted as possessing the largest number of sheep which have somehow failed in other places.

Koiwai Pasture.—This pasture which belongs to the Mitsubishi family is situated in Iwateken and at Shijiku, a village some 8 miles from the town of Morioka. It covers about 8,500 acres, has 270 milch cows, about 30 horses. The Koiwai butter is one of the best known home-made brands.

V. POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, and poultry-yards on any large scale are practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *yen* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in 01 the customs recorded *yen* 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry-yard in '06 at Shibuya, near Tokyo, where at end of Mar. 10, 345 imported fowls consisting of 18 breeds were kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Humburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

Number of Households keeping Poultry

	1907		1908	
No. of fowl and duck	No. 19,681,841	*Y.* 8,286,718	No. 20,786,064	*Y.* 8,498,660
Eggs	No. 773,709,145	*Y.*14,557,308	No. 811,868,141	*Y.*11,290,516

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Leading Poultry Districts (1910)

Name of Prefecture	No. of households	Number of (including chicken) Fowls (*yen*)	Eggs (*yen*)
Chiba	139,221	491,929	1,538,027
Ibaraki	140,116	377,626	893,798
Aichi	91,272	504,621	868,520
Nagano	95,234	279,460	481,468
Niigata	116,609	324,638	612,413

VI. DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairy is a new industry, and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and very little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 3 to 4 *sen* per *go* (1.091 peck) and the quality is inferior. Butter-making is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms command a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheesemaking is also insignificant. In meatpreserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Leading Dairy Districts in 1909

	No. of Dairy	No. of Milk Cow*	Milk *koku*	Milk *yen*
Tokyo	370	8,062	46,011	1,166,280
Kyoto	123	2,258	12,342	304,036
Osaka	132	3,116	24,367	530,525
Kanagawa	167	1,718	9,120	249,290
Hyogo	211	1,793	8,892	236,265
Aichi	192	2,200	11,441	333,494
Nagano	185	1,719	7,272	227,915
Miye	156	1,555	7,060	185,021
Hokkaido	312	2,735	10,853	247,339
Total (including other districts)	5,128	47,714	235,606	6,985,229
1907	4,339	42,120	201,608	5,777,870
1908	4,627	43,153	209,443	6,232,281

* Those under two years included.

VII. ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

	Horses				Cattle				
	Glanders & Farcy		Anthrax		Rinderpest			Anthrax	
	Affected	Died	A.	D.	A.	D.	Slaugh'ed	A.	D.
1903-4	143	11	73	66	—	32	174	311	293
1905-6	13	1	80	80	—	—	—	242	366
1907	8	—	122	120	—	6	322	310	305
1908	—	—	105	101	—	215	3,116	328	314
1909	—	—	114	144	—	—	—	384	375

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In 1910 when the rinderpest broke out 2,559 cases affected and 2,499 died or slaughtered were reported till the end of May. Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. Being imported from Korea, and rarely from China, the disease plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. The disease has broken out with terrible force in Tokyo and vicinities, and at Nagoya in 1910. The loss incurred by owners of cattle and by the authorities who have to give compensation for cattle suspected of the disease and slaughtered. The compensation for a cattle slaughtered is $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of its market value, but within the maximum not exceeding *yen* 200, even for a cow valued at more than *yen* 1,000. The amount disbursed on this account in 1908 reached *yen* 430,000 approximately and in 1910 when the disease again broke out the sum was about *yen* 350,000 from the beginning in March to May included. The loss sustained by the dairy farmers must have reached *yen* 1,500,000 by the same date. The spread of the rinderpest being due to insufficient supply of bloodserum for inoculation, those who are directly concerned are urging the authorities to start a blood-serum laboratory on an island in the Korean coast and to enforce the injection of the cattle imported to Japan. The initial expense of *yen* 100,000 and annual outlay of *yen* 30,000 are judged sufficient to effectively prevent the outbreak of the disastrous disease.

VIII. HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity, as briefly referred to at the beginning of the present chapter. Formerly, fruit-culture was comparatively poor, for as people abstained from beef and other animal meat, they felt no great need of fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Demand for them has grown apace, and fruit-culture has acquired a greater importance in the eyes of farmers. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears remains important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and places favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land that was once sold at *yen* 20 or 30 per $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres now fetches *yen* 1,600 in extreme cases, and never below *yen* 800. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba; grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata; oranges in Wakayama and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickel, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are therefore altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are cultivated in Yamagata.

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Fruits in 1907-9 (in 1,000)

Kinds	No. of trees			Yield (*kwan*)		
	1907	1908	1909	1907	1908	1909
Plum (*koku*)	4,361	4,412	4,744	516	483	469
Peaches...	4,773	5,089	5,762	7,071	9,515	9,848
Pears	5,322	5,347	5,897	14,349	14,759	17,287
Persimmons	8,770	9,275	9,363	51,694	54,084	43,590
Apples	2,151	2,484	2,279	6,703	5,187	6,308
Grapes	1,513	1,641	1,875	2,546	2,718	3,135
Oranges (" mikan ")	11,408	13,418	11,755	34,532	31,204	27,698
All other kinds of orange ...	4,838	5,222	6,438	19,010	17,704	17,602

The outputs in full *Kwamme* of principal fruit districts are shown below :—

Plums :—Kanagawa, 13,937 *koku* ; Niigata 18,393 *koku*.

Peaches :—Tokyo 466,648 ; Okayama 922,691 ; Kagoshima 463,095.

Pears :—Shizuoka 1,212,712 ; Nara 1,499,908 ; Kanagawa 1,240,716.

Persimmons :—Fukushima 5,623,643 ; Niigata 3,524,254 ; Chiba 1,272,959.

Apples :—Hokkaido 1,991,009 ; —Aomori 2,856,458.

Grapes :—Tochigi 383,411 ; Yamanashi 449,710.

Oranges (" mikan ") :—Wakayama 7,556,393 ; Shizuoka 4,804,983.

Exports of Fruits and Vegetables

	yen		*yen*
1903	1,282,116	1907	3,020,624
1904	1,113,090	1908	3,300,936
1905	1,406,935	1909	4,228,377
1906	2,769,563		

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CHAPTER XVI.

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Striking as has been the progress which the mining industry has recently attained, much still remains to be done in various ways. Thus the adoption of up-to-date plant is urgently needed in coal-fields and other mines where the use of old-ashioned machineries are causing considerable waste in labour and money. In many coal mines in Kyushu, for instance, Lancashire boilers are still used and are consuming 10 to 15% of the output. The working capacity per capital of Japanese mineworkers is far below than that in Europe and America, the labour-saving devices being not so perfectly developed in Japan aselsewhere. In regard to coal alone, the two extremes in 1905 were 297 tons per annum at Miike and 83 tons at Katsuno collieries, the average being only 145 tons. The corresponding figures in other countries were 490 tons in Amerisa, 459 in Australia, 302 in England, 269 in Germany, 218 in France, and 180 in Austria. Smelting work is still far from being satisfactory, though mines worked by wealthy capitalists as the copper mines at Kosaka, Ashio, and Ani boast smelting shops which are as good as any found elsewhere. For all that, the fact remains that Japan lacks smelting equipment to deal with zinc ores which are therefore exported to Germany, to come in again in refined shape. Mineral pollution question of copper mines continues to attract the attention of the Government and general public. The agitation that drew public attention concerning the pollution question of Ashio mine about seven or eight years ago has practically subsided owing to the preventive devices which its owners provided at an enormous cost. Similar agitation has lately appeared in connection with the Kosaka and Besshi mines. The method now in operation in granting concessions also demands some radical change, for as sanction is now issued merely by area and without regard to configuration, concession areas lying side by side present a highly complicated aspect;

ADMINISTRATION OF MINES

The whole country is subdivided into five districts for purpose of inspection and control, the controlling offices being located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka. A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal, and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases a concession must not exceed 600,000 *tsubo* (490 acres). The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may consti-

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tute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of use of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, totals, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks

Archæan...	3.78
Palæozoic	10.24
Mesozoic	7.95
Cainozoic	45.87
Total	67.84

Igneous Rocks

Old period	11.27
Young period	20.92
Total	32.19
Grand total	100.00

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it comes gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zince, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked.

NON-METALIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petrcleum are principal non-metalic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaide are.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS

Momme=2.411 *duts.* *Kin*=1.607 *lbs.* (*Troy*).
Kwan=10.047 *lbs.* (*Troy*). *Koku*=39.703 *gallons.*

	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quant.	Value	Quant.	Value	Quant.	Value	Quant.	Value
	momme	*yen* 1,000	*momme*	*yen* 1,000	*kin* 1,000	*yen* 1,000	*kin* 1,000	*yen* 1,000
1902...	793,518	3,967	15,371,045	1,936	48,390	13,742	2,740	189
1903...	853,847	4,179	15,627,245	1,969	55,312	17,202	2,875	204

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1904...	736,137	3,680	16,328,575	2,276	53,538	17,979	3,004	236
1905...	812,763	4,063	22,103,408	3,293	59,158	23,663	3,787	321
1906...	726,743	3,633	20,985,741	3,439	64,191	30,079	4,687	496
1907...	783,409	3,197	25,492,257	4,223	66,971	33,699	5,132	568
1908...	959,441	4,767	32,846,707	4,476	68,998	22,832	4,850	405
1909.....	1,078,141	5,300,705	35,215,084	4,660,716	75,826,428	24,325,118	5,360,658	447,615

The above do not include output in Formosa.

	Iron		Iron Pyrites		Antimony		Manganese	
	Quant. *kwan* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000	Quant. *kwan* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000	Quant. *kin* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000	Quant. *kin* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000
1902...	8,568	1,194	4,954	28	1,026	134	18,110	67
1903...	9,016	1,265	4,298	25	977	107	9,344	37
1904...	10,171	1,413	6,636	53	708	83	9,471	37
1905...	14,189	2,639	6,818	75	476	91	23,361	81
1906...	13,413	2,591	9,591	93	503	228	21,402	82
1907...	23,851	2,634	14,977	202	412	143	34,309	144
1908...	12,105	1,970	9,031	171	330	53	18,550	82
1909...	4,732,759	2,538,559	—	—	330	46	11,118	56

	Coal		Sulphur		Petroleum		Others	Total
	Quant. *Ton* 1,000	Value. *yen* 1,000	Quant. *kin* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000	Quant. *koku* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000
1902...	9,701	32,240	30,478	411	877	2,077	44	56,129
1903...	10,088	28,978	38,123	571	1,065	2,819	46	57,475
1904...	10,723	29,218	42,645	571	1,073	2,776	66	58,461
1905...	11,542	40,196	41,087	575	1,187	2,942	164	78,109
1906...	12,980	63,144	47,220	613	1,378	3,145	413	107,957
1907...	13,803	59,961	55,548	788	1,513	5,218	—	112,015
1908...	14,825	63,623	55,699	748	1,641	6,520	—	106,269
1909...	14,985,403	61,743,980	59,530,160	773,893	1,654,526	6,369,925	1,465,504	107,288,500

PRINCIPAL MINES

YAMAGANO GOLD MINE

The mine is situated only 5 miles to the west of Yokogawa station, Kagoshima line, and belongs to the House of Shimazu. Discovered in 1640 and opened the following year, at one time it yielded 498,900 *momme* of gold. Of late new methods of mining have been introduced and the mine is at present one of the most promising gold mines in our country. The district consists of sandstone and shale of the Tertiary period, pierced by augite-andesite. This andesite is traversed by numerous metalliferous veins, which may be divided into two groups. One series consist of very thin quartz veins varying from 1 inch to 5 inches in thickness, and crossing each other, the intersections being specially rich in ore. Another type is represented by a quartz vein varying in thickness from 20 to 30 feet with abundant cavities. Near the veins there generally occurs a white clayey substance, such as is produced by fumarole action. The general strike of the veins is east and west, dipping to the north at a high angle. The veinstone is mainly quartz, often mixed with iron pyrites and calcite. The ore is native gold associated with argentite and rarely with chalcopyrite. The average percentage of gold and silver is 0.005% and 0.001% respectively.

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	Gold *momme*	Silver *momme*
1907	71,124	63,854
1908	101,396	222,794
1909	113,295	292,973

Ushio and Oguchi Gold Mines

Ushio, Oguchi, and Fuke gold mines are located in close proximity to one another, the first two being the most important. Ushio and Oguchi were both opened by the local prince about the beginning of the 17th century, and after long history of varied fortunes were transferred to other miners soon after the advent of the present reign. The importance of Ushio mine at once sprang into fame about 1896 when for the first time in Japan the cyanide process was adopted by the owners of the mine. The district consist of augite-andesite and quartz-porphyry covered here and there with tuff. The veinstone is quartz traversing augite-andesite, and runs N.E. with the dip of 40 to 50° N.W. The principal vein has thickness of 4 to 13 ft., and parallel to it are several smaller veins. The surface veins having been almost exhausted, a plan is being made to work lower veins. The percentage of the ore is about 0.001 to 0.0016. The following shows the production in recent years. Both are worked by companies.

	Ushio		Oguchi	
	Gold *momme*	Silver *momme*	Gold *momme*	Silver *momme*
1907	75,932	32,654	49,454	19,934
1908	74,435	28,555	39,723	17,627
1909	57,699	21,435	40,391	16,727

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks, in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations, The most celebrated locality is Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *momme* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 *momme* was once picked up. The place has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

Sado (or Aikawa) Gold and Silver Mine

The mine is situated on the island of Sado, in the Japan Sea, and is the oldest gold mine in Japan, having been discovered in 1600. First worked by the local feudal barons and next by the Tokugawa Regency, after the Restoration of Meiji (1868) it was worked by the Imperial Government, then traneferred to the Imperial Household in 1889 and finally sold in 1895 to the Mitsubishi Company, the present owners. The metalliferous veins intersect tuffs and shales of the Tertiary period and augite-andesite. There are three principal veins which run almost parallel to one another coursing from east to west. The Aoban, the touthern-most of these three veins, is nearly 100 feet thrcugh in the thickest part and a little more than 1 foot in

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the thinnest. It dips 68° N. The Torigoe vein, the northern-most, has a thickness varying from 5 feet to 50 feet and dips 85° S.; the Otate, the middle one, has a thickness of 2 to 10 feet and dips 80° S. The length of the outcrop of the Aoban and Torigoe veins measures about 4,000 feet each and that of the Otate vein about 2,500 feet. The veinstone is mainly quartz with calcite, rarely with dolomite and gypsum. Though there are great variations in thickness of veins and qualities of ores, the Aoban vein is generaliy rich in gold and silver, and less variable in thickness; the ores of the Otate vein are of a good quality but it is rather variable in thickness; and those of Torigoe vein are most diverse in their quality. The ores are chiefly native gold and silver, and argentite associated with chalcopyrite, iron pyrites, zinc blende and galena, rarely stephanite, pyrargyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite. In general about *yen* 2.70 worth of gold is obtained from 1 ton of ores.

	Gold *momme*	Silver *momme*	Copper *kin*
1907...	109,344	963,753	6,780
1908...	114,500	947,099	6,252
1909...	132,287	1,145,154	—

Ikuno Silver Mine

The mine is situated near the town of Ikuno, Tajima Province, the name embracing several mines in that vicinity. The Ban-tan Railway passes through the town, connecting it with the San-yo Railway at Himeji. The Ikuno mines have been extensively worked and have long been famous in silver at the Sado mine in gold. The mines are said to have been discovered in 307, were worked by the Tokugawa Government, then passed into the possession of the Imperial Government, to be sold in 1896, together with Sado mine, to the Mitsubishi company. There are three principal mines, namely the Tasei, Kanagase and Kasei.

The country rocks consist of liparite, diorite, propylite and Tetiary tuffs. The veinstones are chiefly quartz and calcite, and the ores are argentite, native gold and silver, chalco pyrite, iron pyrite, zinc blende, etc. Numerous veins exist and there are lodes varying from 5,300 to 10,000 ft in length.

	Gold *momme*	Silver *momme*	Copper *kin*
1907	23,493	1,482,770	1,434,120
1908	32,342	1,765,546	1,950,997
1909	77,819	1,996,397	2,090,836

Kosaka Copper Mine

The mine is situated in Kosaka-mura, Kazuno-gōri, Rikuchū Province, in a hilly region about 580 feet above the sea-lezel ard 30 miles north of Hirosaki. It was discovered in 1862 by a peasant. After several changes of ownership, the Fujita Company bought it in 1886 and introduced further improvements. The rocks are Tertiary tuff, dipping 30°–40° E., with frequent intrusion of liparite and dacite. The ore deposit lies in the tuff and seems to have a close relation to the dacite. It seems to be an impregnation, forming a large stock. The strike is N.-S., nearly the same as that of the country rocks, steeply dipping toward the east. The thickness is from

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100 to 300 feet, thinning out to 20 feet. The length is 2,500 feet so far as has been ascertained by boring and excavation. The ore is the so-called *kuromono* or "black ore," characteristic of northern Japan. The "black ore" consists chiefly of chalcopyrite, iron pyrites, zinc blende, galena and barite, homogeneously combined. Oxidized varieties change to earthy ores consisting of cerussite, azurite, malachite, chalcanthite, native copper, silver and barite. The latter varieties of the ore naturally decrease downwards.

	Gold *momme*	Silver *momme*	Copper *kin*
1907	79,650	9,103,889	12,403,323
1808	87,423	9,255,893	12,007,117
1909	69,134	8,166,295	10,966,194

Ashio Copper Mine

The mine is situated some 10 miles inward from the town of Nikko, and is one of the oldest and most important copper mines in Japan, having been discovered in 1610 and worked under the direct control of the Tokugawa government. The yearly production between 1676 and 1688 was 2,320,300 *kin* which exceeded the home demand, so that the greater part of the output was exported to Holland. After the Restoration of Meiji (1868) the mine was transferred to the Nikkō prefectural government of that time, and in 1877 it came into the possession of Ichibei Furukawa, founder of the Furukawa firm, the present owner. At that time the yield was only 87,750 *kin* a year, and the prosperity which it has since attained was solely due to the improvement which the owner introduced at enormous cost. The rocks are intrusive liparite, with Palæozoic clayslate, sandstone and hornstone. Abundant metalliferous veins traverse the liparite, but they thin out in the Palæozoic rocks. There are seven principal veins. The general strike differs, some veins running N.E.–S.W. and others E.–W., all with a high dip. The length is variable, the longest lode being nearly a half *ri*. The breadth is also variable, but generally six or seven feet. The veinstone consists of quartz and calcite, and generally occurs in small quantities. The ore is chalcopyrite with iron pyrites, and associated with galena, zinc blende and arsenopyrite. The quality of the ore seems to be better in the upper parts of the lodes, where it is altered to bornite and tenorite by weathering. Generally speaking, the present prosperity of the mine is due to the regularity and great thickness of the lodes, and the good quality of the ore.

	Silver *momme*	Copper *kin*
1907	406,348	10,607,607
1908	625,687	11,807,312
1909	1,276,739	11,475,601

Beshi Copper Mine

The mine is located on the mountain range between Iyo and Tosa, and 3,600 feet above the sea level, and 7½ miles south of the town of Niihama. The mine is owned by the Sumitomo firm and was discovered by an ancestor of the Sumitome family in 1690 and was opened the following year. At that time there was an old mine called the Tachikawa Mine on the opposite side of the mountain. In 1695 the new mine was worked so far into the mountain

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as to meet the Tachikawa mine occidentally, and it was thus known that both mines were in the same bed of ore. The Tachikawa was afterwards amalgamated with the Besshi mine. The annual production of copper reached 2,500,000 *kin* in 1698. The rocks consist of graphite-schist and chlorite-schist interstratified with piedmontite-schist and quartz-schist. The ore bed is found in the alternating layers of graphiteschist and chlorite-schist, generally enveloped by a quartzschist known as *habu*. They dip 45° N.E. At present the worked length of the beds is 6,000 feet. The thickness of the bed varies from 4 to 30 feet, but is commonly from 10 to 20 feet Step-faults running almost parallel from east to west are frequently met with. The amount of the throw in the step-faults is generally from to 10 to 20 feet and never exceed 60 feet. The ore is chalcopyrite containing a large amount of iron pyrites and small quantities of arsenic, cobalt, manganese and lead. The ore contains 6% of copper.

	Copper *kin*
1907...	8,911,894
1908...	8,760,702
1909...	10,543,762

Iron and Iron Mines (See Chapter of Industry)

The production of this important mineral in Japan is still far from sufficiently supplying the amount required. How to meet this deficiency and how to make Japan self-department for iron wares has long demanded the serious attention of the Government and the general public. Perhaps a satisfactory solution may be reached in no distant future. Iron mines are curiously scarce in this country, these being only Kama-ishi, Sennin and Akaiwa, but of sand iron and iron pyrite Japan has ample supply. The project of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. in conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers of manufacturing steel from sand iron is an undertaking of far-reaching importance. The output of pig iron in Japan does not yet reach 150,000 tons of which about 60% is produced at the Government steel foundry in Wakamatsu, the magnetite ores extracted from the lease which the foundry possess at the famous Taiya iron mines in China supplying the bulk of the raw material. Japan imports about 600,000 tons of pig iron (including coverted tonnage of steel), while the total production of iron may be estimated at about 150,000 tons, so that the consumption of iron in Japan may be estimated at about 750,000 tons. The Muroran steel foundry of the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship referred to above successfully conducted the experiment with sand iron in the summer of 1909, and the work was to be started in fully activity from the fall of the year. The chief expert declared on the strength of his prolonged experiments that 60% of sand iron to the ores used can be satisfactorily melted and that the sand iron to be used by the foundry contains even less quantities of injurious ingredients than other ores, as below :—

Injurious Ingredients (per 100 ores.)

	Phosphorous	Sulphur	Copper
Kamaishi ores	0.074	1.000	0.400
Taiya ores	0.046	trace	0.011
Sand iron	0.005	0.020	trace

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Moreover the Hokkaido sand iron often contains a valuable ingredient of palladium. It should be noted that the Government Steel Foundry also uses the ores coming from the Korean iron mines at Chailyong, in Hwanghai district.

Kamaishi Mine

The mine is situated in the Kami-Hei-gōri, Rikuchû Province, about 12 miles west of the local harbor. The deposits are scattered on Mt. Kataba which is about 4,000 feet above the sea level. The mine was discovered about 1823 and the Government which bought it in 1874, introduced various improvements under the direction of six English engineers. But owing to the poor results, the government was obliged to stop the work. Afterward Ichibei Tanaka bought the mine and introduced many improvements, and to-day it is the most important iron mine in Japan. The rocks are granite and diorite penetrating the Palæozoic limestone, clayslate and hornstone. The ore deposits which consist of magnetite, occur in large scattered masses in the contact zone of the Palæozoic rocks with the garnite, and are enveloped by various contact minerals such as granet, pyroxene, epidote, etc. The principal deposit has a thickness of from 20 to 70 feet. Some of the ores contain iron pyrites but in small quantities. Besides these, there are many outcrops in other localties, as Hosogoe, Sotohisagosawa, and Otakisawa. The deposits at Hosogoe and Sotohisagosawa are inferior in quality and not so thick, while that at Otakisawa has a thickness of about 20 feet and is generally of good quality.

	Gold *momme*	Copper *kin*	Iron M. Ton
1907	—	43,341	38,733
4908	16,778	80,367	37,251
1909	14,814	160,104	46,509

Sennin Mine

The Sennin mine is situated at the foot of Sennin-yama in Waga-gōri, Rikuchû Province, about 25 miles west of Kurosawajiri railway station. The rocks are gneissic granite and limestone, which are covered by Tertiary strata. The deposit is found in the contact zone of limestone with gneissic granite, and the thickest part of the deposit is as much as 24 feet through, but more commonly it is about 10 feet. The ore is hematite, sometimes with iron pyrites.

1907, 3,115 m. tons; 1908, 2,933; 1909, 3,203.

Iron Sand

Iron sand as it exsits in Japan is chiefly found in the mountainous region of Central Japan, coming from the disintegration of granite, diorite and basic volcanic rocks. Those sands contained in diorite and volcanic rocks, are mixed with titaniferous iron and bisilicates, so that the quality is inferior to those from granite. The original sand generally contains one to six per cent. of iron. Iron sand also abounds in the districts bordering on the Volcanic Bay, Hokkaido.

OTHER METALLIC MINES

Other metallic mines of note are mentioned below, the figures being for 1909.

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	Gold (*momme*)	Silver (*momme*)	Copper (*kin*)	Worked by
Ani	—	380,514	2,165,544	Furukawa.
Arakawa	—	—	1,601,080	Mitsubishi.
Hisa-ichi	—	395,842	1,775,211	Mitsubishi.
Hitachi	61,281	1,694,048	6,501,041	F. Kuhara.
Kamioka*	1,748	1,415,163	54,991	Mitsui.
Osaruzawa	2,151	229,796	2,682,761	Mitsubishi.
Serigano	30,220	95,037	—	Shimazu.
Tsubaki	—	10,502,708	352,741	K. Takada.

* Besides Kamioka produced 3,539,473 *kin* lead and 5,772 metric tons zinc in '07 and 3,606,631 lead and 8,878 zinc in '08.

COAL.

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those of Kyûshû and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshû there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyûshû and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyûshû are those of Miike and of Chikuho *i.e.*, Chikuzen and Buzen, while in Hokkaido the coal-fields of the province of Ishikari are most important. Chikuho fields supply about 80%, Hokkaido 10%, and the other places 10%, of the total output. The coal fields worked or leased aggregate about 700 million *tsubo* in area, and supposing one *tsubo* contains on an average a seam of 3 ft. the available coal in Japan is estimated at about 2,000 million tons.

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below :—

Localities	Name of Coals	Water	Volatile Matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur	Caking Qualities	Sp. Gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho Coal-field	Shinnyu 3 ft. Seam.	3.41	42.76	48.46	5.37	0.22	Cakes pretty Compactly.	1.311	—
,,	Akaike 5 ft. Seam.	2.64	43.99	50.44	2.93	0.41	Cakes and swells.	1.275	75.90
,,	Namazuta Chirimen Coal.	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	,,	1.298	75.90
,,	Miike 8 ft. Seam.	0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	,,	1.278	—
Hizen Coal-field	Takashima Coal.	0.98	39.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	,,	1.270	80.30
Ishikari Coal-field	Yubari Coal	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.57	0.31	Cakes.	1.200	—
	Poronai Coal.	5.09	42.19	48.80	9.92	0.25	Cakes Compactly.	1.306	—
Hitachi-Iwaki Coal-field	Shiramizu Coal.	5.06	44.36	40.81	3.75	1.39	Does not Cake.	1.304	—

The chief coal-fields of Japan are described below, all of them yielding bituminous coal.

Hokkaido

Coal-bearing strata are found on both sides of the central mountain range of this northern island; especially on the western side we find a band of

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important coal-fields stretching from Hidaka to Teshio. According to the geological survey conducted by the former Colonial and the present Prefectural Government of Hokkaido, the coal available in the important coal-fields of Hokkaido amounts to 600,000,000 tons. Miocene plant fossils are found in the mines of Sorachi, Poronai and Ikushumbets, and the principal coal seams are considered as of the Tertiary age; but in the mines of Yûbari, Ikushumbets, and Poronai fossils of the upper Cretaceous age have been found. Thin coal seams exposed on the Apeshinai, a tributary of the Teshio-gawa, and those on the Mukawa in Iburi and on the upper course of the Utomabets in Hidaka, belong to the Mesozoic system. The largest coal-field is that of Ishikari. Of other coal-fields including those of Teshio, Kushiro, Shiribeshi, Kayanuma, Sōya, Makumbets, etc., only the Kushiro and Kayanuma have been worked in recent years.

	1909 M. Tons	1908 M. Tons
Yubari No. 1	509,605	614,555
Sorachi	312,330	251,351
Shin Yubari	130,373	168,046
Horonai	196,176	190,279
Yubari No. 2	139,710	118,592
Ikushunbetsu	77,062	78,081
Total	1,365,256	1,302,379

Honshu (Main Island.)

Iwaki-Hitachi Coal-field is the largest coal-field in Honsu and extends as far as over 50 miles along the eastern coast of the provinces of Iwaki and Hitachi. The coal-bearing Tertiary strata consist of an alternation of tufaceous shale and sandstone belonging to the Miocene period. The general strike is from north to south, and the inclination is gently eastward The seams are of brown coal, very inferior in quality, compared with the coals of Kyûshû and Hokkaido. The chief collieries are those of Onoda, Shiramizu, Iwaki, Iriyama, etc. Output for the last two years is,

	M. ton
1908...	993,476
1909...	1,284,792

Kyushu

Chikuho Coal-field comprises a wide area extending over Onga-gori, Kurate-gori, Munakata-gori, Kaho-gori, Kasuya-gori in Chikugo, and Tagawa-gori and Hikigori in Buzen. The quantity of available coal in the field is estimated at 87,000,000 tons. The coal-bearing Tertiary strata were deposited in basins that had been formed in the older rocks, cutting them about N.N.W.-S.S.E., and the coal-field is accordingly divided by intervening mountains into several troughs running in that general direction. The coal-bearing strata usually form synclinals which dip eastwards gently and westwards steeply. The coal seams number more than ten, of which the most generally workable are two seams of 3 feet and 5 feet. The coals are of a good bituminous quality and mostly make good coke. There occurs frequently a variety of coal locally known as *senseki*. It has the appearance of an anthracite or a coke, and it is a natural coke formed in places where the seams come in contact with andesite sheets.

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The essential portion of the Chikuho coal-field occupies the greater portion of the drainage are of the Onga-gawa and its tributaries, extending over Kurate-gori, Onga-gori, Kaho-gori and Tagawa-gori.

OTHER PRINCIPAL COAL MINES IN CHIKU-HO DISTRICT AND SAGA AND NAGASAKI (in 1.000 metric tons)

Name	Production 1909	Production 1908	Owned by
Takashima (Nagasaki)	182	187	Mitsubishi.
Yoshinotani (Saga)	250	255	Yoshinotani Co.
Onoura (Fukuoka)	653	783	Kaijima, Tasuke.
Sin-iri (do.)	399	433	Mitsubishi.
Namazuda (do.)	274	276	"
Meiji (do.)	894	426	Yasukawa, Keiichiro.
Kaneda (do.)	298	296	Prince Mori.
Mitsui's Tagawa (do,)	569	544	Mitsui.
Futase (do.)	386	360	Government.
Shiogashira (do.)...	—	379	Furukawa firm.

Miike Coal-Field

This field occupies an area of about 20 sq. *ri*, containing coal within 1,500 feet below the sea-level estimated approximately at 100,005,000 tons. There are eight seams in thick Tertiary sandstone, of which the most valuable are the first "8-foot" and the second "5-foot" seams. They gently dip 6°-8° to S.W. The eastern side of the Tertiary is thrust up and comes in direct contact with the underlaying granite. The "8-foot" seam yields the best coal, and often attains a thickness of 20 feet, while the "5-foot" seam which lies from 6 to 10 feet below the former is inferior in quality and is not worked at present. The "8-foot" coal, the Miike coal of the market, is not quite black but grayish in colour; it is a highly bituminous caking coal, with no small proportion of sulphur, and having a great calorific power. In the Asiatic markets it is highly esteemed as a gass and cokeproducing, and an excellent engine coal. The principal collieries are at Oura, Miyanoura, Nanaura, and Kachidate, and the deepest level has a length of 5,214 feet. In production the Miike stands at the head of Japanese coal mines. It is worked by the Mitsui family.

	M. ton
1908	1,537,684
1909	1,551,343

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially in the province of Echigo (Niigata-ken). Collection of petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a sudden activity and regular machine boring was adopted at several oil-fields. Eight oil-fields are found in that district, and of these Niitsu, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Kubiki, Amase, and Ojiya are most important, especially the first three. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan, Echigo supplies 95%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-oil in Japan amounted to 2,215,197 *koku* in 1908 and of the total 1,516,364 *koku* came from abroad, Echigo can not supply more than a third of the total consumption in the country. The crude oil

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obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much interior and contains less, as may be judged from following data:—

	Baume	Price per *koku* *yen*
Higashiyama	30.0	5.96
Nishiyama	36,4	5.25
Niitsu	19.1	2.72
Kubiki	43.6	7.58

In many places first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies. The output and other data relating to the principal oil-fields are given below:—

	1909 *koku*	1908 *koku*	% for total in Japan '09	'08
Niitsu	793,595	837,360	47.8	46.0
Higashiyama	249,087	332,416	15.0	18.3
Nishiyama	490,211	567,114	29.6	30.3

The production (in *koku*) from Echigo fields is classified as follows:—

	Volatile oil	Lamp oil	Solar oil	Heavy & lubricant
1908...	4,195	548,650	150,183	384,366
1909...	7,558	403,580	150,174	413,535

The relative percentage of the various productions to the total crude oil is:—

	Volatile	Lamp	Solar	Heavy & lubricant
1907...	2.1	31.1	15.3	38.5
1908...	0.2	30.0	8.3	21.3

Wells existing at the end of 1908 are:—

	Machine well	"Kazusabori"	Hand well
Higashiyama	411	—	178
Nishiyama	276	—	—
Niitsu	471	205	—

The total number of the oil-wells exploited in Echigo is 1,406 machine bored wells, 236 "Kazusabori" (simple method of artesian well digging), and 211 hand digged wells. The average monthly collection per well was 116 *koku* in 1906, 84 in '07 and 87 in '08. It is feared by some sections of petroleum miners that the most active stage may have been passed for Echigo, and that new fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita should be exploited to make up for the possible decline of Echigo production. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundred, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hoden Petroleum Co's. (with capital of *yen* 10,000,000 and 10,650,000 respectively) tower over all the others, The American Standard Oil Co. started with capital of *yen* 10,000,000, the International Oil Co. in '01, but disappointed in the orginal expectation, it has sole its leases and plant at *yen* 1,700,000 to the Nippon Petro. Co. On the other hand the Hoden has been amalgamated with the Nanboku Petro. Co. (cap. *yen* 3,000,000, one-quater paid in, aiming to exploit oil-fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita). It should be noted that the advance of import duty from 20 to 60 per cent. advalorem as war tax in '04 has given powerful Impetus to the development of this home

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industry. A foreign house in Yokohama is carrying on a large scale import of crude oil from Java and refining it at Yokohama and elsewhere.

Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output in them does not amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nanboku Petro. Co. lately fused with the Hoden.

Number of Mine-Workers at Principal Mines

(At the end of June)

	Metal-mines	Coal-mines	Non-Metal-mines	Total	Alluvial-diggers
1904	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858	5,829
1905	68,861	79,505	6,606	154,975	4,739
1906	73,751	106,589	7,582	187,922	5,235
1907	76,621	128,772	8,942	214,435	4,229
1908	69,433	126,999	6,157	202,589	3,168
1909	74,105	152,515	7,207	233,827	1,982

WORK AND WAGES OF MINE-WORKERS

According to the researches of the Mining Bureau, the condition of work and wages of mine-workers are tabulated as below.

	Metal mines		Collieries	
	No. of days work per month	Average hours per day	No. of days work per month	Average hours per day
Miners	24	8	21	9
Dressers	26	11	25	11
Smelters	27	11	0	0
Mechanics...	27	11	27	11
Wagon-hands	—	—	25	11

Wages (in yen) at Metal-mines

	Males		Females	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
Miners...	.657	.342	—	—
Timber-men	.580	.389	—	—
Dressers	.406	.292	.181	.110
Smelters	.534	.283	.357	.130
Wagon-hands	.546	.337	.388	.136
	.497	.278	.343	.120
Mechanics...	.474	.275	—	—
	.578	.333	.120	.120
Odd-hands	.444	.336	.301	.195
	.396	.309	.187	.746

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Wages at Collieries (yen)

	Males		Females	
	Max.	Min.	Max	Min
Miners...	1.116	.566	.551	.350
Timber-men	1.338	.461	.508	.240
Dressers	.382	.220	.278	.189
Wagon-hands	.707	.368	.500	.228
	.680	.371	.274	.255
Mechanics	.627	.419	—	—
	.626	.430	.476	.476
Odd-hands...	.494	.280	.319	.237
	.461	.275	.249	.161

ACCIDENTS IN THE MINES

	No. of accidents	Death	Severely wounded	Others	Total
1903	541	309	340	228	877
1904	985	267	323	629	1,219
1905	3,562	339	260	3,219	3,809
1906	6,620	763	426	6,093	7,282
1907	13,291	581	641	12,768	13,990
1908	14,722	315	519	14,223	15,057
1909	14,803	673	496	14,160	15,335

IMPORTS AND EXPORT MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Exports (in 1,000)			Imports (in 1,000	
	Copper *kin*	Coal ton	Sulphur *kin*	Iron & Steel Long ton	Petroleum Gal
1904	34,903	2,901	42,633	286	81,671
1905	34,099	2,527	48,991	493	58,703
1906	56,670	2,440	62,800	399	59,429
1907	53,450	2,969	52,309	499	90,165
1908	60,078	2,909	50,885	459	72,207
1909	60,883	2,844	69,018	295	72,170

The total volume of exports and imports (except metallic wares) amounted *yen* 78,818,040 in 1909, exports *yen* 40,785,809 and imports *yen* 38,032,231.

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CHAPTER XVII

FISHERY

Fishery in Japan is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand Japan can not boat any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing.

Japan is now suffering from a pernicious effect of reckless capture; growing scarcity of fish and shell-fish is complained of everywhere and some species are even threatened almost with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced several years ago, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is chiefly in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, of salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly treated. As to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in the near future to the importance of regular industry.

FISHERY POPULATION

In 1903 about 931,800 men were exculsively and 1,403,800 were partially engaged in fishery, and the corresponding figures in 1908 were 810,000 and 930,000. The scarcity of catch and the growing hardship of living, (annual average catch per boat of 5½ crew is only *yen* 65) probably caused the decrease.

FISHING-BOAT

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number a little above 40,000 in 1907. However nine out of ten open-boats do not exceed 30 ft.

	Total	Newly built	Worn out.	European boats
1905	422,976	38,276	32,779	316
1906	426,429	39,510	32,993	559
1907	431,575	44,143	37,059	443
1908	427,260	38,302	32,156	425
1909	419,175	37,434	32,625	418

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The aggregate cost for 25,634 newly built boats measuring under 18 ft. was estimated at *yen* 1,231,897 and that for 2,068 measuring over 30 ft. at *yen* 487,710 both in 1908. The average for a steamer was *yen* 53,000 and for a sailer *yen* 2.690.

ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN

	No. of Boats	Crew			
		Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Wrecked...	266	123	17	59	200
Drifted	45	22	2	3	27
Missing	35	12	2	101	115
Upset	306	237	38	117	392
Others	45	5	—	—	5
Total (1909) ...	697	400	59	280	739
1908...	571	241	35	494	770
1907...	983	432	55	582	1,069

THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS

	Catches *yen*	Marine products *yen*
1904	43,892,784	31,726,659
1905	50,261,626	35,500,016
1906	54,673,844	33,543,281
1907	62,857,212	39,267,195
1908	65,334,351	35,491,742
1909	68,971,309	35,230,546

Value of catch and commercial value of principal kinds of fish, shell-fish, etc. were these in 1909.

Kinds	1000 *kwan*	1000 *yen*
Sardine	32,802	6,176
Bonito	13,741	7,121
Cuttlefish and Squid	7,914	3,149
Prawns	3,610	1,508
Mackerel	6,956	2,363
Tunny	3,956	2,463
Yellow-tail	4,953	3,127
Tai (Pagrus)	3,987	4,680

Principal kinds of manufactured marine products were:—

	1000 *kwan*	1000 *yen*
Squid dried	2,161	3,125
Prawns dried	484	701
Bonito dried, etc.	1,941	6,089
Mackerel (salted)	1,189	581
Sardine dried, etc.	4,849	2,607
Sardine (for manure)	3,007	881
*Herring (for food)	28	9
Herring (for manure)	9,847	3,109
Dried Prophyra	173	782

*Besides, small quantity was produced at Akita.

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LEADING DISTRICTS OF CATCHES AND MARINE PRODUCTION. (1909)

	Catches *yen*	Marine Products *yen*
Tokyo	1,740,619	1,206,488
Chiba	4,421,970	1,477,084
Miye	3,217,169	1,403,968
Shizuoka	3,972,348	2,240,903
Niigata	1,730,830	851,591
Ibaraki	2,387,195	754,036
Aichi	2,014,504	535.547
Toyama	1,564,811	640,771
Ishikawa	2,109,768	563,499
Kanagawa	1,629,259	404,632
Hyogo	2,964,982	652,233
Yamaguchi	2,945,507	875,129
Hiroshima	2,108,597	720,059
Shimane	1,150,237	802,502
Nagasaki	3,206,638	2,172,257
Kagoshima	2,755,571	1,335,839
Kochi	3,306,956	1,500,138
Ehime	2,015,042	828,518
Hokkaido	1,878,362	8,621,400

AQUICULTURE

	Snapping-turtle *yen*	Oyster *yen*	Carp *yen*	Eel *yen*	Porphyra *yen*	Others *yen*	Total *yen*
1905.....	9,782	527,646	482,805	42,688	684,228	241,547	2,430,145
1906.....	9,705	153,018	343,857	135,992	1,176,618	442,872	2,805,590
1907.....	10,479	167,808	382,684	157,590	1,432,899	220,692	2,823,262
1908.....	13,254	169,070	429,757	189,492	1,364,668	340,463	2,872,047
1909.....	10,267	189,836	519,577	239,661	1,397,728	362,224	3,026,686

Among the miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process only one of this description existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, extend 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

PELAGIC FISHERY

State aid was first granted in 1898, the regulation having been revised in '05 and '10. The aid that was limited to *yen* 150,000 has been increased to *yen* 200,0000, and is granted on sailing whaler, drag-net. drift line, hand and bonito fishing. Sealing was recently excluded from the benefit of aid, having developed sufficiently, to stand on its legs

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For home-built vessels or home-equipment the maximum rate is:—

Per gross ton steel or iron *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.
Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15: for gears, *yen* 10 per ton.
Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 15.

For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag:—

Steamer *yen* 22 per gross ton, sailer, *yen* 18.

The rate for crew is as under:—

Captain, *yen* 72; mate, *yen* 36; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to protection must be not more than 200 tons for a steamer and 150 for a sailing vessel, though this limit may be increased to 400 tons for a sailing whaler, 250 for a sailing liner, and 350 transport. The number of men enjoying aid is one skipper for one vessel, 1 man for one under 50 tons, 2 for one under 100 tons, 3 for one under 200, and not more than 4 for one over 300. The bounty is granted for 15 years. Deep-sea fishery has made a marked development since the creation of the bounty arrangement, as may be seen from the fact whereat before the year preceding the State grant deep-sea vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons and *yen* 77,000 catch, the corresponding figures grew to 137 with 7,425 tons and *yen* 800,000 in 1907.

The development in recent years may be seen from the following, including aided vessels and those not aided.

	Junks	Sailer	Steamer	Crew	Tons	Value, *yen*
1906	3,334	52	4	29,823	3,302	3,262,300
1907	3,795	84	18	35,488	6,587	3,640,213
1908	3,556	152	43	36,850	15,713	5,214,545
1909	3,096	208	44	50,943	11,392	4,537,740

The situation of deep-sea fishery in Japan proper may be judged from the following returns for 1909.

	Junks	Sailers	Steamer	Crew	Value, *yen*
Sealing	4	34	—	1,035	496,374
Whaling	2	3	33	564	1,029,084
Shark lining... ...	240	44	—	2,312	89,364
Tunny „	261	8	—	2,235	253,842
„ drift	265	1	—	2,231	182,478
Cod fishery	25	6	—	276	55,640
Mackerel „	638	—	—	4,619	158,842
Bonito „	1,019	119	1	18,173	1,837,384
Yellow-tail	386	—	—	2,650	205,056
Purse seine	143	—	—	1,136	18,660
Trawl	—	—	10	146	143,691
Others	113	529	10	—	62,325
Total	3,096	208	44	36,409	4,537,740

It was in 1906 that oil engine was first used in deep-sea vessels, and in 1909 no less than 410 vessels were provided with the device.

The use of steam trawling in coast fishing began to be bountied since 1904 but having provoked loud protest from ordinary fishermen, the fishing by steam-trawlers was restricted in June, 1909, by the authorities only to the

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off-coast of Kii, Sagami, Izu, Rikuchu, Etchu, provinces and also Hokkaido, Formosa, Okinawa, and Karafuto (Saghalien). Steam-trawling in a prohibited zone is liable to a fine not exceeding *yen* 100 and the selling of fish caught by a steam-trawler in such zone to a fine not exceeding *yen* 50. The number of trawlers increased to 32 by the end of 1909, and the authorities declared in 1910 that the granting of bounty to a new trawler will be discontinued in future. Some explain that this step has been adopted owing to the trawler fishery being not yet suited to the traditions and customs of our fishermen.

The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the month of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea of Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the late war.

In order to protect the cetaceans the Department of Agriculture and Commerce issued in Oct., '09, an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous of engaging in whaling business and establishing a whaling station must obtain licence which will be effective for five years. Right to prohibit or restrict the hunting, the term of its season, the area ground, and the number of vessels is reserved with the authorities. The number is limited to 30, this being the number of whaling steamers or sailing vessels now engaged in the business. A fine not exceeding *yen* 100 besides confiscation of the apparatus etc. is imposed for any case of violation of the provisions.

SEALING

The sealing enterprise, which enjoyed state bounty before all others has made so much development that it has led the authorities to withdraw the protection. Foreign poachers formerly infested the Japanese coast up in the north. but of late they have been driven off by their Japanese rivals, and they are now extending their operation to the coast of Alaska and Kamchatka. About 30 sealing vessels are fitted out every year, their spoils during the last few years being.

	Vessel	Fur Seals	Others
1907	36	10,420	86
1908	31	13,355	65
1909	35	10,465	164
1910	36	83,309	154

JAPANESE FISHING ENTERPRISE IN SIBERIA

Japanese fishermen are allowed, by virtue of the Treaty of Peace, to carry on fishing along certain parts of the maritime provinces. About 150 stations are open to these fishermen who fit out every year between 250 and 300 vessels. In general about 400,000 *koku* of salmon and trout valued at about *yen* 5 millions are caught by the Japanese fishermen in the maritime provinces. This figure is 20 times as much as that in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in which the Japanese fishermen's catch is put at about *yen* 250,000. (For fishery in Karafuto and Korean coast see chapters of the two districts.)

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SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is from the first a state monopoly in the island, and it was also adopted for Japan proper in June, 1905, from necessity of war finance. The monopoly, together with the taxes on textiles and on transit as called "3 bad taxes," and has evoked loud complaint. (See also chapter of Finance).

	Salt fields (Area)	No. of Furnaces	Production	Value	Average price per *koku*
	cho		100 *kin*	*yen*	*yen*
1904	8,063	15,988	1,167,917	9,971,327	1.44
1905	8,083	16,295	804,449	10,214,200	1.44
1906	8,193	16,184	941,311	9,718,062	1.74
1907	8,090	15,808	989,065	10,268,772	1.75
1908	7,954	15,245	1,038,048	11,461,272	—
1909	7,862	15,007	995,058	—	—

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CHAPTER XVIII

FORESTRY

AREA

Forests occupy about 72 per cent. of the whole area of the country, although not a small portion of them are blank areas or areas planted with young trees. Evils of reckless denudation at the time of the Restoration are still felt; disastrous floods, from which the country has not infrequently suffered, being attributable to it.

Forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows as to proprietorship, (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

Area of Forests (1 *cho*=2½ *acres*)

(At the end of 1909)

Ownership	Protection forests *cho*	Utilization forests *cho*	Percentage forests *cho*	Total *cho*
State Forests	358,566.4	10,438,210.8	71,127.8	10,867,905.0
Crown Forests	83,731.7	2,007,013.0	—	2,090,745.7
Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forests	—	8,279,383.0	—	8,279,383.0
Total	442,298.1	20,724,606.8	71,127.8	21,238,032.7

Note.—Percentage forests mean those State forests which are left under control of villages or towns which in return for the service are allowed certain percentage of forest produce. (See article on Adjustment). Besides there are 1,940,906.2 *cho* of moors distributed as follows:—State 282,281.4 *cho*; Crown 150,862.2 *cho*; public and private 1,507,762.6 *cho*. The aggregate area of forests and plains reach the total of 24,012,972.3 *cho*.

It has been found as a result of contour surveying started in 1899 and almost completed in 1910 that the actual area of state forests in Japan proper (except Hokkaido) is only 4½ million *cho* against 7½ millions registered on the Land Book. The area under utilization is only 1,800,000 *cho*. This alarming shrinking of the area of state forests was due to the fact that as they lie in the mountainous and almost inaccessible districts forming the backbone of Japan proper the estimate formerly made was unavoidably inaccurate. Then the forests now utilized being generally situated in elevated and inconvenient position, the profit derivable from their exploitation cannot be so satisfactory as for forests in the plain.

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PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are:—Camphor tree (Cinnamonum camphora), several species of oaks (Quercus ilex, Q. silva Q. acuta, etc.), several species of pines (Pinus dens flora, P. Thunbergii), etc.

Principal trees in the temperative forests are:—*Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *Sugi* (Crytomeria japonica), *Hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata), *Momi* (Abias firma), *Tsuga* (Tsuga Siebodii), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Kelki), *Buna* (Fagus sylvatica), *Katsura* (Cercidiphyllum japonica), *Yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Poplar, Prunus etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are:—*Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis), *Yezomatsu* (Picea ajanensis), some species of birch, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS

North-eastern districts of Honshu and Hokkaido, to speak only of Japan proper, are known to abound in forests. Below in given a list of the prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* (or 1,250,000 acres).

Hokkaido...	881,570.1	Fukushima	792,199.5
Nagano	1,364,050.0	Niigata	640,596.2
Akita...	1,217,420.4	Yamagata...	607,429.7
Gifu	1,122,259.6	Gumma	569,924.6
Aomori	963,756.5	Hiroshima	520,146.6
Iwate...	848,505.0		

FOREST ECONOMY

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield was returned as follows for 1909-1910 year (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

	Timbers Quantity *Shakujime* (ab. 12 cubic ft.)	Value *yen*	Fagots Quantity *Tana* (ab. 3 × 6 × 6 ft.)	Value *yen*
Hinoki...	1,142,554	3,922,643	60,399	70,639
Hiba (Thujopsis)	126,257	201,290	1,112	1,597
Sugi (Cryptomeria)	6,718,674	17,338,255	160,698	185,652
Pines	7,657,943	13,697,139	4,513,430	7,842,800
Abies	1,511,321	2,017,084	24,180	39,476
Tsuga	1,044,960	1,297,649	9,409	15,041
Camphor	6,369	35,407	1,274	2,736
Quercus	177,062	656,247	723.766	1,631,732
Chestnut	538,607	964,284	205,010	325 566
Keyai (Zelkowa)	130,031	705,745	23,578	47,837
Kunugi (Q. serrata)	9,918	14,308	908,102	2,595,164
Others	2,187,022	1,856,305	12,176,273	17,269,912
Total	...21,276,087	42,740,155	18,811,645	30,230,829
Bamboos (bandles)	5,299,742	1,851,716	—	—

The grand total of 4½ million *yen* being divided by the total area on utilization forest land that aggregate approximately 21,570,000, the yield per *cho* is only *yen* 3½. The financial yield of forests of different classes as to ownership for 1909-10 was as follows:—

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	Timbers *yen*	Fagots *yen*	Total *yen*
State	2,326,373	919,261	3,245,534
Crown	1,111,295	134,062	1,245,357
Percentage	156,197	12,134	168,331
Public and private ...	39,069,102	29,153,210	58,222,303
Total	42,740,155	30,230,829	72,970,984

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labour spent and expense made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which account is necessarily kept with great strickness. The data for the last few years are these.

	Receipt *yen*	Expense *yen*	Total *yen*
1903-4	4,456,435	3,118,581	1,337,854
1904-5	5,378,695	2,956,552	2,422,141
1905-6	5,016,049	2,577,498	2,438,551
1906-7	9,169,272	3,796,862	5,372,400
1907-8	12,026,109	5,145,519	6,303,862
1908-9	13,227,013	6,522,446	5,983,540
1909-10	13,600,561	6,544,634	—

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relative heavy outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and imports trade are given below (in 1,000 *yen*).

	Timbers	Boards for Tea-chests	Match Sticks	Bamboos	Exports Total	Imports Total
1903	1,745	539	210	239	2,733	675
1904	2,472	549	196	282	3,499	508
1905	4,503	464	118	298	5,385	1,331
1906	8,449	632	132	360	9,575	2,325
1907	12,526	531	169	421	12,647	1,306
1908	7,854	693	174	395	9,116	1,384
1909	5,233	532	204	368	6,338	1,040

Japanese timbers etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak wood from Siam and various kinds of timbers from Canada, America and England. Teak figured *yen* 404,243 in 1908.

ADJUSTMENT AND WORKING PLAN OF STATE FORESTS

The adjustment of State forests aims for ascertaining the gross area, area to be preserved as State property, area to be more conveniently sold, regeneration, and so forth. The fund required is to be unneccessary area. Up to 1907 the area sold amounted to 366,057 *cho*, yielding *yen* 21,094,767

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against *yen* 12,485,292 spent. From that time till 1909 about 40,000 *cho* were similary treated, while the area to be disposed of in future amounts to about 500,000 *cho*. There is another cause that reduces the State area and that is the claims by interested parties for recovery of those forests or trees which were incorporated in State property in the early days of the Restoration when everything was in unsettled condition. Up to the end of 1909 no less than 21,000 cases approximately representing 2,070,000 *cho* and 25,400,000 timbers, and of these 1,300 cases representing 300,000 *cho* and about 30,000 trees delivered to claimants as a result of lawsuits at the Administrative Litigation Court.

The working plan was definitely decided upon up to the end of March 1909 for 269 divisions comprising 1,735.174 *cho*. The object of the plan, as based on the data so far ascertained, is this:—

High forest system...	80%	Barran area	10%
Coppice system	4 „		
Coppice-with-standard	6 „	Total	100%

The principal trees to be preserved or planted in these forests are, for conifers, *sugi*, *hinoki*, pines, *larix*, *hiba*, *abies*, *tsuga*, and *picea*, and, for broad-leaf trees, *quercus*, *fagus*, cinnamomum, *keyaki*, castanea, *fraxinus*, *acer*, and a few others. The rotation system adopted is as follows for principal tress:—

Sugi...	80-120 years	*Hiba*	130-150 years
Larix	60- 80 „	*Keyaki*	100-200 „
Juglans & castana.	80 „	*Hinoki*	80-120 „
Pines	40- 80 „	Cinnamomum ...	40-120 „
Quercus	80-120 „		

The planting effected from the beginning of the adjustment program in 1900 to end of 1908-9 fiscal years amounted to 1,837,037 *cho* at the expense of *yen* 3,081,768 and with trees reaching 656,151,670 besides some 74,000 *koku* of seeds sown.

It is in forest areas belonging to civic communities that working is especially left in neglected. The authorities, to encourage planting, began to grant more or less aid since 1907. At first this aid was given for encouraging formation of camphor tree forests and also in the shape of granting free sends of what were judged most principal trees, as camphor-tree, quercus, *keyaki*, juglans, etc. In 1910-11 it was decided to give further protection for planting, i.e., to grant roughly *yen* 10 per *cho* planted. This protection will, it is expected, be continued for ten years.

SAWING BUSINESS

Government Yards

The State has lately started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it used to dispose of trees growing in State torests as they stood. At present Government conversion work number 14, in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), Kochi (est. in 1909).

Total volume of Felling (Shakujime) and Conversion

	1907	1908	1909
Timbers	22,564,623	26,689,668	22,349,486
Fagots (*Tana*)	18,297,980	17,702,332	17,628,805

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Sided logs and Charcoals (Kwamme)

	1907	1908	1909
Timbers	377,973	799,985	1,222,600
Charcoals	2,651	3,000	348,000

There were besides some quantities of fagots.

Hewn Boards etc.

Timbers	44,723	132,160	290,000

PRIVATE SAWING YARDS

As returned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce private sawing yards throughout Japan proper number 698, capital invested being *yen* 7,727,360 and wood converted amounting to 8,584,393 *shakujime*. Steam, water-power, eleciricity, oil engine, etc., supply motive power which aggregates over 11,525 h.p. Of the total the districts under the jurisdiction of Akita and Osaka head the list, as follows:—

	No. of Yard	*yen* 1,000	1,000 *Shak'me*	H.P.
Akita	41	4,712	1,349	2,567
Osaka	202	1,685	2,545	2,840

KISO FORESTS

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Rik-u (Japan sea half of Northern extremity of North-eastern Japan) and Kiso. The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal source of income of the fief of Owari, and at present as one of the most important hereditary Crown properties. The district covers 382,500 acres of which the Crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the first time as late as 1905, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "Hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *Shakujime* (1 *sh'me*=ab. 12 c.f.) ar felled every year and the worth of *yen* 700,000 timbers approximately are floated down the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso office spends about *yen* 350,000 a year all told so that in forest yields net profit of about *yen* 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that *yen* 50 is needed in planting the area of 2½ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only 4 miles and two lines of forest-path, but this will be vastly improved when the West Section of the Government Central Railway is completed, as it is to traverse the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakujime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 350,000 *shakujime* as converted timbers to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about *yen* 2,000,000 will be required in rail track and so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be incrersed to *yen* 2,000,000 a year. As yearly expenditurs will not exceed *yen* 7000,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme and net yield to the Crown will then amount to *yen* 1,300,000 a year.

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CAMPHOR

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin*=1⅓ lb.) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper and by southern China.

Supply and Output of Camphor

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains to rival the Formosan camphor, and last of all the synthetic camphor appeared to further complicate the situation. The Formosan Government has to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuel and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui firm. It is true camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As a tree must be over 60 yrars old to yield a comparatively larger percentage of camphor, the supply of trees will be exhausted in a few decades.

Herein comes the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, as some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. The Government is earnestly encouraging the planting young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent by the Government for planting and over 3,000 acres have received planting there. The acreage in Japan proper is about 2,700 acres.

Experiments on Camphor Twigs

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose, though the result of analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural College, Imperial University, Tokyo, has been satisfactory.

GAME LAW

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curio-

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sity and amusement. At present 59 species of birds are placed under absolute protection while 16 others are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportmen was enormous, with necessary evil result as to reproduction of birds, but the number has markedly fallen off since the fees were raised as shown below :—

	License A.	Licence B.	Total
1904	14,557	116,234	130,791
1906	4,620	24,745	29,365
1908	4,975	38,863	43,838
1909	4,977	38,675	43,651
1910	4,949	41,343	46,292

Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire-arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 20 for 2nd, 5 for 3rd. Game preserves as they exist in the West are few and far below, though there are about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild ducks, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear bulbul, dusky cuzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 million a year.

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CHAPTER XIX

INDUSTRY

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SINCE 1868

Raw Silk. (1870) The first filature in Japan was established by the feudal prince of Mayebashi at Iwagami village, by engaging a Swiss expert; (1872) the Government established a filature at Tomioka, Jōshu, a French expert supervising the work, (this was sold to the Mitsui in '93); (1874) Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition brought home a large number of foreign samples of industry; (1876) the first export of raw silk without intervention of foreign merchant made to U.S.A.; (1877) the first Industrial Exhibition was held in Tokyo; (1878) throwing factory, 1st in Japan, was opened at Kanazawa, Kaga; (1889) Government issued Silk Egg Inspection Regulation; (1985) Silk Conditioning House opened at Yokohama.

Spinning. (1870) Spinning Machine was started by the prince of Satsuma at Sakai, Osaka-fu (this was the 2nd jenny installed since the opening, first was set up in 1863 at Kagoshima by the same prince); (1872) 1st private jenny of ring-frame was opened at Oji; (1877) Silk spinning factory, first in Japan, was established at Shimmachi, Gumma-ken, by Government, three German experts being specially invited for the purpose (this was sold in 1887 to the Mitsui); (1878) Government ordered from Manchester two machines of 2,000 spindles each (one started work in '81 at Ohira village, Mikawa; was sold in '86 to Shinoda Naokata, the other was set up at Kami-no-se village, Hiroshima-ken, in '81, to be sold to the local office the following year and then by the latter to the local-*shigoku*); (1879) Government purchased 20 jennies (1 from England and 10 constructed at the Public Works Dep't) and sold them between '80 and '81 and at 10 years' instalment without interest to businessmen in Osaka, Miye, Shizuoka, etc.; (1890) contract was entered into between Japanese spinners and Messrs. Tata & Co., Bombay, for direct supply of raw cotton; (1896) Import duty on raw cotton was abolished; (1896) Gassed yarn was first produced in Japan.

Weaving and Dyeing. (1871) Cotton flannel was first produced at Wakayama; (1872) jacquards and pattarn were first introduced to Kyoto which sent its weavers to Lyon in that year for investigation of foreign weaving; (1873) Isuke Date, a master weaver of Kyoto, was sent to the Vienna Exhibition to investigate fabrics and art of weaving; (1875) a weaving shop was started at Kyoto by the local government and students were taught western style of weaving; (1875) aniline dye stuff began to be introduced about this time, and its imperfect use at various weaving centre caused a degeneration of the art; a dyeing shop was established in Kyoto and western style of dyeing was taught for the first time; (1877) jacquards were first constructed in Japan; the Kyoto local government sents its students to Lyon to study dye-

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ing (somo others were also sent in 1880); (1879) the art of muslin printing was devised by Shinzaburō Horikawa of Osaka; (1884) *Habutaye* was first exported to America by weavers of Kiryu (followed by export of figured *habutaye* in '85); (1888) the Law relating to Patents, Designs and Trade-mark was promulgated for the first times; (1889) Five pieces of the Japanese gobelins sent to the Paris World Exhibition won gold medals; (1895) shirtings, sheetings etc. began about this time to be produced at home and exported abroad; (1896) the first muslin factory was established in Osaka.

Ceramics and Glass. (1870) Dr. Wagner, German expert, was engaged by the Saga fief; (1875) Chinjukan revived Satsuma ware; (1876) Government purchased the glass factory at Shinagawa and engaged an English expert to produce flint glass; (1877) European style furnace was first set up at the government laboratory; (1883) the Shimada glass (1st private) factory was established at Osaka; (1884) the Gov. factory was converted into a private concern; (1888) copper lithograph was successfully applied for practical purpose at Toki, Mino; (1908) the Japan Faience Co. was started in Kanazawa, Kaga.

Matches. (1875) Safety-matches were first produced by Mr. Shimizu in Tokyo (he was sent to France by Gov. in '73 to study civil engineering.); (1870) 1st match factory established by him under state aid; first export to China; 1st match factory established same year at Kobe-Hyogo (largest centre in Japan.); (1880) imports of foreign matches practically stopped.

Fancy-matting. (1878) M. Isozaki, mat-maker of Okayama-ken, first produced a brocade mat modelled on Ceylon matting; (1881) matting was first exported to England, Hamburg, '84; U.S.A. '85; (1886) figured matting was invented in Okayama.

Straw-braid. (1874) Straw-braids exported for the first time to U.S.A.; (1879) breaching process with sulphuric acid introduced; (1884) industry introduced into Takahashi, Bitchu, now principal centre of the goods; (1891) dyeing braids in various colors instead of blue alone as before was devised.

Printing-paper. (1874) First Western style paper mill was established in Tokyo by engaging an English expert; (1875) Government paper-mill was started at Oji; (1876) The Japan Paper Making Co. for making pulp with rags and straw began to turn out pulp (Co. was organized by Walsh and eleven other foreigners; it was dissolved as soon as tariff was enforced in U.S.A. and purchased by Walsh).

Shipbuilding. (1871) the first ship of the Naval Yard at Yokohama was completed (the Tokugawa Gov. started work in 1866); Nagasaki Yard was transferred to the Government (it was established in 1860 by the Tokugawa); Government purchased the Hyogo Yard (it was established by capitalists of Kanazawa); (1876) Ishikawajima Yard (est. by the Prince of Mito prior to the Restoration and transferred to the Government) was sold, being the first private yard modelled on foreign style; (1881) The Osaka Iron works was established by an English naval constructor who was in the service of the Japanese Navy; (1884) the Nagasaki Shipyard lented to the Mitsubishi and afterward sold to it; (1886) Shipbuilding Encouragement Law carried into effect; (1898) The Hitachi-maru, largest steamer (6,000 tons) thus far built at home, was completed at the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Government Encouragement and Protection

Many of the new industries dating from the advent of the new regime own their inception to encouragement and protection of the Government.

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Spinning industry, (cotton and silk) filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-work, brickmaking, power loom weaving, and some others are all traceable to the Government inception. Between 1880, when the regulations for selling Government property were enacted, and 1893, when the Tomioka filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial considerations, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are a printing office, steel foundry and also mint.

Feature and Domestic Industries

Broadly classified, the Japanese industry may be divided into factory industry and domestic industry, the former conducted according to the Western system and utilizing one or another kind of motors. The domestic system industry is indigenous while motor-using manufactures mostly date from the beginning of His Majesty's reign, and especially after the Japan-China and the later wars. The modern manufactures aim in producing goods the supply of which previously came from abroad. The Government attitude to these two branches of industry are quite different, supervision and control being the principal business toward factory manufactures while protection is the chief aim for family industry. The control of factories is chiefly in the shape of local administration rules concerning buildings. Factory law, though frequently proposed by the authorities, still remains unenacted. As measures for extending protection to domestic industry there are a direct pecuniary help from the central authorities, the loan of machines, etc., that of loaning improved power looms to weavers and dyers being the most conspicuous instance in the connection. Provincial authorities are similarly helpful to various industries carried on in their own jurisdiction. Encouragement in the shape of training schools, experimental laboratories, ambulant lectures and inspectors, also co-operative organizations may also be mentioned.

Peculiar Features of Japanese Industry

Skilled-Laborers.—Japan industry stands in strong contrast compared with Occidental industry. This contrast is especially conspicuous in the absence, as yet, of skilled laborer as the term is understood in Europe and America; in the prominent part which female operatives play in the general economy; and perhaps in the relatively insignificant position which iron occupies. When it is remembered that it is from the Japan-China War of 1894-5 that many of the leading factory industries date, and that not few of them are considerably later, it is not to be wondered at that Japan still lack skilled artisans. Even when they exist, as in Government arsenals and steel foundry or some ship building yards, they are by no means as efficient as their Occidental prototypes in *per capita* output and perhaps in the quality of the work. Though Japanese skilled laborers almost command equal wages as those of Europe, it may broadly be stated that as to *per capita* output, two to three Japanese skilled artisans correspond to one foreign.

Woman's Work in Japanese Industry.—On the other hand, when the comparison is made in handcraft, and especially between female operatives of

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the two opposing sides, the relative position is reversed. One Japanese female operative can easily turn out a work which requires in the West ⅓ or even ½ hands. This defty hand work by female operatives may indeed be regarded as materially contributing towards the success of many of the leading industries of Japan, the greater part of labor in all Japanese factories, counting only those employing not less than five workhands, are supplied by women-workers, according to the returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce covering 1909, the rate being 65% to only 35 of men-workers, the exact figures standing respectively 411,357 and 240,864, total 782,221

In inquiring into the relative share of women workers in some of the principal branches of our industry, it is found that in sericulture and silk-reeling they supply 90% of the total labor required, over 80 in weaving, embroidery, cigar and cigarette-making, net-work and cord-making; over 70 in spinning, drawn work, mat-making, wood-shaving, and straw-plait work; and over 60 in cotton-spinning, braid-work, basket-work, portiere, paper-making, preserved meats or fruits business, fans, and tailoring the two sexes are evenly balanced as to the share of the work contributed.

In one sense, therefore, Japanese industries, as they exist at present, may be considered as women's industries, as the Occidental may be regarded as men's or machine industries. But an industry depending on female labors has this pecuriality, viz., that is not compatible with factory system, and can thrive best on domestic plan. Cotton spinning is perhaps notable exception of female labor collected in any large number. Generally speaking, it is in industries which admit of being carried on independently at separate homes by housewives and mothers that skilled female labor is seen to the best advantage, as in the case of silk manufacturing, straw braid etc. As operatives of family industries, Japanese women show an efficiency rarely reached by their foresgn sisters. It should be noted in this connection that the traditional custom of attaching special importance to family system at the expense of individualism may militate against the freer development of factory industries in Japan.

Iron in Japanese Industry.—Lack of sufficient supply of iron and steel works qualified to turn out machines also lies in the way of this development. For a nation possessing some 60 million souls, as Japan does, the presence of only one steel foundry, and that run by the Government and at enormous loss, can hardly be regarded as a sign that factory industry has a bright future. This state of affairs may be materially improved when the steel enterprise just started in Hokkaido as an Anglo-Japanese joint undertaking is fully realized.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to investment three other divisions of enterprises, trade, manufacture and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade, and agriculture. Details may be seen in the chapter of Trade.

Year	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital (1,000 *yen*)	Reserves (1,000 *yen*)
1902	8,598	779,251	101,383
1903	9,247	887,606	165,066

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1904	8,913	931,292	199,228
1905	9,006	975,836	224,709
1906	9,330	1,089,956	257,946
1907	10,087	1,114,227	237,284
1908	10,720	1,215,386	326,853
1609	11,549	1,307,164	346,491

The steady progress that had been going on till about 1900 suffered a temporary check owing to the collapse of some unsound establishments which were created during the feverish days succeeding the Japan-China war.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorb capital of *yen* 500,000 paid up capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1908 and '09 :—

Kind	No. of Company		Paid up Capital (1,000 *yen*)	
	'08	'09	'08	'09
Cotton spinning	31	30	52,519	56,454
Mining and Metallurgical ...	61	68	49,890	130,414
Electric lamps...	114	126	51,716	62,949
Shipbuilding	17	15	13,062	16,141
Petroleum boring & Refining..	27	29	23,424	26,957
Paper mills	51	61	17,752	19,512
Gas	13	18	18,276	23,040
Coal mining	48	54	41,929	44,200
Spinning (not cotton)	7	7	15,069	16,472
Sugar refining	7	10	9,213	10,857
Raw silk	292	315	4,383	4,795
Sake brewing	272	295	5,707	6,885
Cement	23	19	11,001	10,595
Beer brewing	4	4	9,709	11,531
Cords and Nets	18	21	1,553	1,593
Chemical stuffs	18	18	5,958	4,296
Fertilizers	53	55	7,373	11,956
Tissues, woollen	8	10	5,582	4,748
Leathers	16	20	3,475	3,244
Soy, and "Miso"	154	182	7,044	8,449
Printing and Type Foundry ..	101	119	3,349	3,727
Tissues, Silk	64	71	3,935	4,179
Bricks and Tiles	54	62	2,854	4,114
Oils	28	30	2,699	2,590
Grain cleaning	129	131	3,007	1,934
Copper and Iron works... ...	42	39	12,529	12,257
Rolling stocks...	4	4	1,572	1,647
Braids and other threads ...	—	18	—	680
Salt	28	26	2,463	2,451
Knit works	16	17	436	595
Tissues, cotton...	119	135	3,506	4,314

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Ice	28	35	2,088	2,717
Tissues (other)...	73	90	1,163	1,261
Cokes...	8	8	256	248
Dyeing and bleaching	51	70	1,599	2,634
Milling	23	28	3,951	3,504
Matches and match-sticks ...	32	38	2,577	2,888
Porcelains and Earthern-wares	40	38	879	881

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various sorts except woolen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil making, ceramics, mining and quarry.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES

To mention leading districts containing companies with over *yen* 5,000,000 p.u. each we have for 1909.

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital (in *yen* 1,000)		No. of Cos.	Paid up capital (in *yen* 1,000)
Aichi	864	533,703	Nagano	585	19,707
Fukuoka... ...	163	26,288	Niigata	234	55,496
Gifu...	201	10,599	Okayama ...	189	14,185
Hiroshima ...	242	10,995	Osaka	511	160,851
Hokkaido ...	285	60,753	Shizuoka	347	27,732
Hyogo	531	69,573	Tochigi	192	13,163
Kanazawa ...	188	72,279	Tokyo	864	533,703
Kyoto	305	35,739	Toyama	966	15,083
Miye	115	18,369			

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

	No. of factories			No. of Operatives employed		
	Run by motive power	Run by manual power	Total	Males	Females	Total
1899	2,305	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900	2,388	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019
1901	2,764	4,485	7,349	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902	2,991	4,830	7,321	185,621	313,266	498,890
1903	3,741	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839
1904	4,000	5,234	9,234	207,951	318,264	526,215
1905	4,335	5,441	9,776	240,288	347,563	587,851
1906	4,656	5,705	10,361	242,944	369,233	612,177
1907	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356	285,936	643,292
1908	—	—	—	248,751	400,925	649,676
1909	6,723	8,703	15,426	240,864	451,357	692,221

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Note.—For 1909 kind of motive powers is as follows:—

	No. of Engines	No. of Horse power
Steam	5,815	**272,093
Gas	831	11,229
Petroleum	1,394	7,240
Water wheel: Turbines	107	58,249
Water wheel: Pelton's	81	21,025
Water wheel: Japanese	2,390	4,301
Dynamo	851	*134,913
Motor	2,699	†45,521

** Besides, there are 2090 Kilowatts and 1,177 pounds.
* Besides, there are 370 Amperes, 928 Volts, and 45,677 Kilowatts.
† Besides, there are 313 Amperes, 279,431 Kilowatts, 1,700 Volts, and 70 pounds.

KIND OF FACTORIES CLASSIFIED

Kind of Enterprises	Factories run by motors	Faciories not by motors	Employees (Daily average)
Textile Industry.			
Filature	2,508	1,212	191,561
Spinning	134	9	103,109
Weaving	1,182	7,254	155,246
Knitting and Braiding	67	277	5,963
Machinery.			
Machine making	514	164	13,688
Shipbuilding	67	182	21,243
Tools and Implements	181	414	11,903
Foundry, Metal and Metal-ware Making	412	588	63,821
Chemical.			
Ceramics	156	1,746	34,366
Paper-making	111	497	12,296
Dye-stuff, Paints, Pigments, etc.	20	34	715
Leather	14	37	796
Explosives	20	180	17,111
Artificial Manures	50	25	2,224
Medicines and Chemicals	48	90	3,576
Food and drinking.			
Brewing	455	2,437	36,566
Sugar-refining	16	23	1,171
Tobacco-manufacture	87	5	17,427
Tea-curing	37	1,323	12,422
Lemonade, Ice, Mineral waters	71	30	1,357
Cleaning of Grains and Flour	942	46	6,139
Confectionery	61	423	4,170
Canning, etc.	36	78	2,152
Miscellaneous.			
Printing	408	554	21,322
Paper Ware	17	—	296
Wood and Bamboo Ware	674	996	19,361

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Leather goods	6	106	1,729
Feather Ware	13	53	1,965
Reeds and Straw-plait Ware...	2	314	4,017
Stone Industry...	3	139	1,266
Lacquer Ware	2	127	1,045
Special Workshops.			
Electricity...	86	9	2,315
Metallurgy	23	21	1,196
Coal	81	5	7,901
Gas	9	—	401
Total	5,617	5,773	649,676

LEADING INDUSTRIES

SPINNING INDUSTRY

Spinning being the most important new industry of Japan deserves description at some length. The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima by Prince Seihin Shimadzu, but it was about 15 years later that, both the Government and people began to pay serious attentien to this industry. It was time that they should, as cotton goods and yarns that arrived in Japan had constituted about that period nearly one-third of the total volume of imports. Cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka, until in 1889 about 215,000 spindles were registered, while at the end of 1908 the total number of spindles in actural operation stood at nearly 1½ million, and judging from the present indications 2,000,000 will be operating in a near future. The production of yarns that was only 16,000 bales of 400 lbs. each in 1886 grew to 69,000 bales in 1889 and to 755,000 bales in 1899. The output in 1908 reached the unprecedented total of 983,000 bales. To give a general ideas as to the earnings and financial condition of the industry, it may be mentioned that the total profit during the period of six years ending December 1908 (i.e. 1902-'08), with an average total capital of *yen* 36,548,478, has been *yen* 65,265,427, equal to nearly 30% per annum. The total reserve and balance carried forward stood at the modest amount of *yen* 3,000,000 only six years ago, and now they amount to *yen* 26,000,000, showing a sound condition of the industry. Japanese yarns have in China a very promissing market, though with Indian yarns to compete the export to China has not recently made so striking a progress as might naturally be thought considering the various advantages which Japan possesses in the trade with China. The first export to China occurred in 1890, but it was mainly samples, the amount having only 31 bales. The figures rose in 1899 to 340,000 bales, the highest water mark thus far recorded, for subsequently the amount has fallen to about 250,000 bales on an average.

Existing Condition.—Raw cotton used comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Yarns produced are generally of coarser counts, those of Nos. 16 and 20 occupying about one-half of the total output, This predominance of coarser yarns is due to the relatively low standered of living in Japan and China, and because weaving in the two countries is still much depended on handlooms. Of the total output about 70% are consumed at home and 30 exported to China and Korea. On the other hand the import now figures as

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an insignificant item of about five or six thousand bales of gassed yarns, and even this may disappear when the gassed yarn business which is lately demanding the attention of our spinners attains a proper progress. Apart from the coarseness of Japan made yarns, one serious defect of the production is lack of uniformity in quality, yarns of same count differing much in size of filament, etc. according to mills. The defect is attributed to lack of skill of operators and also to overworking of machineries. It is in view of this defect that Japanese cotton mills are obliged to combine spinning and weaving at the same time. Of the mills now numbering about 30, those that stand at the top are the Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Miye, Settsu, Osaka Gôdô, Osaka Boseki, Nippon Boseki, Nippon Seifu, and Tokyo Calico. There are several others which though smaller in scope, appear to rest on better financial basis. The Nippon Boseki is conspicuous as being the only mill as yet which produces finer yarns only. The Tokyo Calico devotes itself to producing calico and finer cotton stuff, the Nippon Seifu has cotton flannels as its sole business, the Osaka Gôdô produces yarns only. Other mills are at once spinners and weavers.

Silk Spinning.—Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi and Fuji, though the aggregate spindels still remain at the modest figures of about 30,000. Waste cocoons used as material are produced annually about *yen* 10,000,000 worth, of which less than one half is utilized at home for spinning purpose, the rest going to France and other places. The silk spinned yarns produced at home do not yet exceed *yen* 8,000,000, but this output is likely to be increased several fold in a near future, as several mills are adding the number of silk spindles. Mr. Wada's (of Fuji Mill) invention, only lately patented, for simplifying the process of spinning by dispensing with the tedious drying of cocoons, is expected to go a long way for pushing this spinning business. Silk spinned yarns are now largely exported to India and are encroaching upon the field previously occupied by European production.

Statistics.—The development recently may be seen from the following returns.

	No. of Co.	Paid up (*yen* 1,000)	Reserves (*yen* 1,000)	Daily Working (1,000)	Spindles Output (1,000 bales)
1906	47	38,433	15,386	1,441	945
1907	42	57,531	20,966	1,500	983
1908	86	58,397	22,189	1,402	878
1909	37	64,501	23,784	1,569	1,025
1910	36	67,516	24,658	1,737	1,134

	Right 16 Count (1000 bales)	Left 20 Count (1000 bales)	Others	Bales imported	Bales exported
1906...	323	227	893	20,117	267,348
1907...	341	218	423	5,951	226,472
1908...	224	209	444	4,552	167,842
1909...	295	229	499	3,204	258,878
1910...	338	258	538	1,016	359,173

	Profit (*yen* 1,000)	Dividend	Looms Operation	Cloths (1,000 yds.)
1906	7,482	23.85	8,491	137,268
1907	8,170	20.66	9,225	135,362

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1908	3,315	11.15	9,496	147,443
1909	4,590	1.15	11,685	181,976
1910	1,606	8.65	14,915	226,313

Leadig Districts of Cotton Spinning (1909)

	No. of Mill	Capital invested (*yen* 1,000)	Daily average of working spindles	Operators (Daily avreage)	Production of Yarn *kwan*
Aichi	6	—	125,485	8,798	4,334,437
Hyogo	8	1,817	195,637	10,801	6,182,165
Miye	4	5,877	68,672	3,631	2,543,917
Okayama	9	669	116,569	6,405	4,644,286
Osaka	19	10,898	659,594	25,124	16,005,134
Shizuoka...	2	75	57,576	2,170	447,000
Tokyo	6	24,472	243,360	14,047	3,901,707

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery, attained at one time during the peaceful period of Tokugawa regime, suffered temporary check, first by the enforcement of Puritanic sumptuary rules by the same government, then by the national disturbance before and after the Restoration, and also the civil war of 1877. The arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe did aggravate the already hard condition of Japanese weavers. With the restoration of tranquility and as new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings and others for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the later wars.

According to the latest returns published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, there are over 507,000 weaving houses and establishments, 783,100 looms including 37,600 which are worked by machine, and 758,200 operators. The total production of fabrics is estimated at no less than *yen* 230,000,000 as described below.

The same statistics state that the total value of silk fabrics manufactured per annum amounts to over 34,500,000 *yen*. Of these *habutae* is the most important fabric in export trade, occupying one half of the whole textile exports, and deserves description at some length. *Kaiki*, *chirimen*, (crape), *kohaku*, etc. are also exported more or less. Until several years ago 2,000,000 worth of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but since then owing to deterioration, the amount fell off to only about one tenth. *Chirimen* retains a steady market abroad, being exported to the amount of some 300,000 *yen* per year; *kohaku*, especially a lighter kind commoly called tafetta, has a bright buture, and its export amounted to over 537,000 *yen* in 1908. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. The art has rather degraded, in comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained during recent years.

Silk Cotton Fabrics.—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to over 25,689,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for

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consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu, is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics.—The cotton goods business has, in contrast to silk industry, undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted that this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand machine were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of large factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history at Japan, this industry being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand for common cotton fabrics, and next to expot their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. Though a majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving, this dual business is specially marked in the Osaka Boseki and Miye Boseki etc. T-cloth, cotton flannel, shirtings, sheetings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton reach to about 74,000,000 yeards per annum. Foreign markets consume about *yen* 16,000,000, increase of 5 or 6 times compared with what was ten years ago. On the other hand for finer and lighter sorts of cotton fabrics, Japan is still depended on foreign supply, some 18,000,000 *yen* worth of goods having been imported in 1908. Since the Russo-Japanese War, most cotton mills have begun to pay greatar attention to producing finer yarns and finer cotton goods, as calico and so forth. It was with this object that in 1906 the Tokyo Calico Co. and the Nippon Seifu Co. expanded their scope. Cotton velvet is also being manufactured, though on a small scale, in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures. On the whole, the future of cotton is very promising.

Woolen Fabrics.—The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju factory, established about 1877 as an experimental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Then followed the Tokyo Woolen Co. started in 1887, the Nippon Woolen Co. in 1894, and the Goto Woolen and the Tokyo Woolen Fabric Co. in 1907. The investment totals 7,500,000 *yen* ; power and hand looms in operation number 363 and 160 stands respectively, capable of producing about 7,500,000 *yen* worth of stuff a year. In mousselines de laine, flannel and blankets, the progress made has been fairly satisfactory, and the Japanese weavers in this field can stand competition with their foreign rivals without the help of a protective tariff. The case is quite otherwise in regard to cloth and serges. The industry is still in a primitive condition, relatively speaking, owing to great technical difficulty in blending and mixing. It is in plain and figureless textiles alone that some progress has been made, but even here the stuffs produced are hardly good enough to compete with foreign fabrics in open market. Indeed, it is only as purveyors to the Army and Navy and the Railway Board for supplying stuffs used as uniforms, that our weavers barely justify their existence, they have not yet acquired sufficient skill to produce stuff for officers' khaki uniforms owing to imperfect dyeing. As to figured stuff, the progress made is hardly worth noticing, if at all. These seems no great hope in this particular line, for apart from the greater difficulty of their manufacture, the fact that Orientals are cotton-wearing people, and that figured stuffs, having their customers among the middle and higher circles, are extremely limited in demand, discourage any attempt at undertaking figured cloth manufacture. Now the plain cloth business having attained the condition of vested interests, as it were, prudence may counsel

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1908	3,315	11.15	9,496	147,443
1909	4,590	1.15	11,685	181,976
1910	1,606	8.65	14,915	226,313

Leadig Districts of Cotton Spinning (1909)

	No. of Mill	Capital invested (*yen* 1,000)	Daily average of working spindles	Operators (Daily avreage)	Production of Yarn *kwan*
Aichi	6	—	125,485	8,798	4,334,437
Hyogo	8	1,817	195,637	10,801	6,182,165
Miye	4	5,877	68,672	3,531	2,543,917
Okayama	9	669	116,569	6,405	4,644,286
Osaka	19	10,898	659,594	25,124	16,005,134
Shizuoka...	2	75	57,576	2,170	447,000
Tokyo	6	24,472	243,360	14,047	3,901,707

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery, attained at one time during the peaceful period of Tokugawa regime, suffered temporary check, first by the enforcement of Puritanic sumptuary rules by the same government, then by the national disturbance before and after the Restoration, and also the civil war of 1877. The arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe did aggravate the already hard condition of Japanese weavers. With the restoration of tranquility and as new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings and others for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the later wars.

According to the latest returns published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, there are over 507,000 weaving houses and establishments, 783,100 looms including 37,600 which are worked by machine, and 758,200 operators. The total production of fabrics is estimated at no less than *yen* 230,000,000 as described below.

The same statistics state that the total value of silk fabrics manufactured per annum amounts to over 34,500,000 *yen*. Of these *habutae* is the most important fabric in export trade, occupying one half of the whole textile exports, and deserves description at some length. *Kaiki*, *chirimen*, (crape), *kohaku*, etc. are also exported more or less. Until several years ago 2,000,000 worth of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but since then owing to deterioration, the amount fell off to only about one tenth. *Chirimen* retains a steady market abroad, being exported to the amount of some 300,000 *yen* per year; *kohaku*, especially a lighter kind commoly called tafetta, has a bright buture, and its export amounted to over 537,000 *yen* in 1908. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines as domestic work. The art has rather degraded, in comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, though in costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade produced at Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga and some others, a remarkable improvement has been attained during recent years.

Silk Cotton Fabrics.—Although they are of comparatively recent origin, demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to over 25,689,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended for

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consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu, is the most important.

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the advisability of taking some steps for fostering its growth. What the journal thinks hard to understand is that the authorities have indiscriminately raised the existing rate of 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. according to the conventional tariff. This, thinks the paper, indicates that in drawing up the statutory tariff the Authorities have been solely actuated by motives of revenue, and that they have not paid any particular attention as to what does not. If they did, they should have properly discriminated between plain and figured cloths as to rate of duty.

Monsseline-de-Laine.—The industry dates later than the above. There are few principal companies, viz. Osaka Mous'ne Co., Tokyo, Toyo and Jomo, running 2,200 looms and capable to produce 300,0000 pieces per month. There are some other Cos. which produce this fabric along with others, and also individual mousselaine weavers. Their looms total about 500. The annual consumption at home is estimated at about *yen* 16,000,000 worth, against which the output is valued at about ½ million less demand. Export is not much, and chiefly in bleached form, designed for other finer stuff. Import dwindled to only *yen* 400,000 in 1910, and it is expected to cease altogether as duty has been raised from 15 ad valorem to 30 specific.

Hemp Fabrics.—The first hemp spinning mill was established at Omi province in 1886, with the aid of the Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were opened in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc., but all these, after some years of varied fortune, have been amalgamated into the present imperial Hemp Industry Co., the sole establishment of the kind now in Japan. The company produces excellent coarse fabrics such as canvas, sackcloth, etc.; and also sheeting napkin, linen etc.; but in the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., the company still lacks the necessary art and experience. It should be added that in the production of fabrics known from olden time as *Jofu*, etc., the demand is declining.

"Habutaye."—The first export of *habutaye* took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu, but as the textile was not yet suited for foreign taste, the export was insignificant. At present it is produced principally at Fukui, Kawamata. Ishikawa, etc. Kawamata and Ishikawa are noted for lighter stuff and Fukui and others for heavier sort. The growth of export is something striking, for what was only about *yen* 800,000 in 1890 jumped up to ten fold in 1895, to twenty eight fold in 1900, and to less no than *yen* 37,500,000 in 1904. From various causes as deterioration of quality, and in consequence of increase of duty lately in U. S. A. and France, the export has subsequently declined. In order to maintain the quality of the goods a conditioning regulation with punitive provision was enforced in 1911. At present special types of power-looms are largely employed, and they have more than doubled the productive power, while lessening the expense by 20 per cent.

According to the latest investigation conducted by the Yokohama Export Silk Goods Union the total output of the stuff. During 1911 2,261,476 pieces value at *yen* 42,177,275, were produced. Export was 2,266,978 pieces valued at *yen* 28,985,237.

The number of factories in the various districts are as follow :—

	Power looms	Hand looms
Fukui	2,300	12,157
Ishikawa	3,238	11,892
Kawamata	1,876	4,965

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Fukushima	1,600	150
Uzen	1,271	22
Toyama	461	1,506
Others	483	91
Total	11,229	30,783

As compared with the statistics for the preceding year, this shows an increase of 5,102 in power looms and a decrease of 9,255 in hand looms.

Weaving Establishments' Operatives and Value of Products

	Weaving houses	Looms	Operators	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
1904	397,912	620,845	621,723	130,196
1905	448,611	734,809	769,491	154,587
1906	463,165	736,828	792,491	210,355
1907	489,925	783,695	758,505	228,240
1908	507,451	783,155	758,279	230,135
1909	486,936	770,936	786,138	249,116

Leading Weaving Districts (1)

Prefecture	Weaving houses	Looms		Operatives
		Machine	Hand	
Aichi	30,634	8,802	50,435	24
Ehime	47,318	658	57,339	11,868
Fukui	8,412	1,621	27,703	23,071
Fukuoka	19,157	21	27,878	2,980
Fukushima	9,760	1,833	11,289	12,258
Gifu	7,956	341	12,855	8,092
Gumma	34,752	1,183	40,744	20,940
Hyogo	4,514	4,304	8,005	8,742
Ishikawa	7,529	1,778	21,378	16,896
Kyoto	11,813	2,331	28,690	24,120
Miye	4,762	1,839	6,536	3,636
Niigata	26,564	525	38,501	24,888
Okayama	17,901	715	18,598	3,096
Saitama	32,169	836	45,760	28,723
Shiga	12,333	221	16,391	5,025
Shizuoka	4,443	3,251	7,482	6,617
Tocchigi	18,398	403	40,355	7,461
Tokyo	5,252	1,119	12,442	15,572
Toyama	3,885	585	6,225	3,658
Wakayama	8,699	2,300	17,058	15,776
Yamanashi	10,742	64	15,696	13,977

Leaving Weaving Districs (2)

Value (in *yen* 1,000)

	Silk fabrics	Silk & cotton mixed	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics	Woolen fabrics
Aichi	1,654	4,219	15,026	18	455
Ehime	35	11	6,771	—	—

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Fukui	21,299	317	297	246	413
Fukuoka	818	34	3,218	—	—
Fukushima	2,746	—	383	3	83
Gifu	2,867	795	826	6	—
Gumma	10,480	5,036	855	—	187
Hyogo	88	72	2,925	120	1,578
Ishikawa	9,606	240	185	158	—
Kyoto	18,716	6,260	4,268	14	53
Miye	99	27	5,474	10	11
Niigata...	6,777	437	2,080	174	—
Okayama	2	461	1,739	—	—
Osaka	94	11	9,800	126	3,903
Saitama	5,154	1,597	7,867	—	—
Shiga	1,531	126	373	1,333	—
Shizuoka	29	61	3,327	29	—
Tochigi	1,522	5,651	5,924	225	—
Toyama	1,456	185	1,316	410	—
Tokyo	6,251	531	2,824	—	9,023
Wakayama	—	24	10,675	—	—
Yamanashi	4,248	2	17	—	2

PRODUCTION (Value)

(in *yen* 1,000)

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton mixed	Cotton	Hempen	Woolen
1904	45,503	9,933	50,651	2,044	6,760
1905	60,384	15,371	72,844	3,528	10,047
1906	93,606	20,253	86,474	3,390	6,630
1907	94,564	24,101	103,590	3,242	19,851
1908	83,928	24,322	88,105	2,456	11,595
1909	76,571	20,518	100,835	3,179	15,730

MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION

The notable mechanical engineering enterprises started before the great Restoration 1868 were a shipbuilding yard started at Ishikawajima (Tokyo) by the Lord of Mito, an iron foundry at Nagasaki and a dockyard at Yokosuka, both by the Tokugawa Government. The Imperial Government has adopted a similar policy of establishing mechanical and industrial factories in order to furnish models and stimulate private enterprises, as briefly referred to in the introductory remark of the chapter. It was not long before people were able to conduct mechanical factories of their own, and to devise various ingenious inventions and implements. The enactment in 1885 of the regulations for protecting industrial property supplied an additional impetus to this tendency, and not a few inventions which any nation may be proud have been devised by Japanese people. It must be admitted at the same time that in machine construction Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz., insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and unequalled competition with machine constructions in Europe and America. Nevertheless machines produced at home now represent respectable value, though the volume of imports is incomparably greater.

Export.—The movement during the last few years shown below, value *yen* 1,000, the imports consisting of machines, nails, bar and rod irons, rails, other irons and steel, rolling-stock and steamships.

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	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Nails	2,686	3,122	3,548	2,620	2,609
Rails	1,542	5,071	3,823	2,216	942
Bars and Rods	3,838	6,425	8,119	5,729	7,197
Machines	20,301	34,271	37,699	18,705	20,923
Other Irons etc... ...	12,235	15,433	20,807	16,468	18,771
Rolling-stock	1,378	3,683	2,933	2,913	4,376
Steamships	270	2,347	3,024	1,742	7,660
Total	24,304	70,355	68,961	50,396	62,082

N. B.—The items do not tally with the respective totals owing to omission of figures in the last three units.

The export list is far poorer and chiefly consists of telephone apparatus, printing machies, pumps, cotton gins, etc. the progress is nevertheless creditable, when it is remembered that before 1900 the average export did not much surpass *yen* 100,000, and it was only in 1889 that machines first appeared on custom returns with the paltry sum of only *yen* 3,449. Absence of export of steamships to China in 1909 is responsible for the sudden decrease in the volume of export.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1906
Yen	1,804,632	6,831,002	7,060,748	3,839,871	3,184,293

Output and Demand of Machines. In view of absence of reliable statistics only approximate estimate can be made as to the demand of machines in Japan. The import of iron in various shapes is about *yen* 3,000,000 a year, while the home production of the same is about *yen* 10,000,000. It being roughly estimated by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that about *yen* 25,000,000 worth of iron is required in architectural and shipbuilding purposes, the remaining *yen* 15,000,000 worth may be considered as wanted for machine construction. In finished shape the value may be estimated at between *yen* 20,000,000 and 30,000,000. Adding to the figures the amount of imports, the yearly requirement of machines may be put at between sixty and seventy millions, including exports. Japan may be said to be still in inception stage as to the use and construction of machines, and the future of this industry, especially in conjunction with the possible demand in neighboring countries, may be said as being exceedingly hopeful.

Machine Construction as it exists. Another serious drawback clogging the progress of this industry in Japan is the multiplicity of orders and difficulty of specializing work on the part of factories. Comparative high tariff on raw materials and low rate on machines is another thing militating against the prosperity of the industry. With the removal of this inequality by the revision of Treaties effected in 1911, a better day may be expected for machines construction.

Apart from Government arsenals and shipbuilding yards, Government and private, machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out railway locos and carriages, bridges and steam-engines, lathers, electric motors and apparatus, weaving, printing, spinning and sewing machines etc.

The locomotive building is chiefly confined to Government railway works at Kobe and Omiya, and the first attempt was made in 1893. So far a little over 100 have been constructed, but the purchase of foreign locos being cheaper, the work has not made any particular progress. For carriages and parts there are the Nippon Rolling Stock Co. in Nagoya, Amano Iron

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Works in Tokyo, Osaka Carriage Co. and some others. Their annual output reaches about *yen* 3,000,000 but on the other hand they have to depend on foreign supply as regard sole bars, springs, buffers wheels, types and axles etc. In boilers and engines there are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Osaka and Niigata Iron Works, and several shipyards, boilers amounting to about *yen* 2,500,000 and engines about *yen* 8,000,000. They are mostly of smaller capacity of about 10 h.p. Lathes are made by the Ikegami Iron Works in Tokyo and the Temma Iron Works in Osaka, and their production stands comparison with American make. Oil and gas engines electric motors of smaller capacity are now made by the Shibaura Engineering Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, Nippon and Tokyo Electric Cos., and many other iron works, and have almost superseded foreign engines. Electric generators etc. are made to the extent of about *yen* 800,000, oil and gas engines about *yen* 600,000. For weaving machines the Kimoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing about *yen* 8,000,000. The machines are mostly of simpler type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above there are the Tokyo Kentetsu Iron Works for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, the Tokyo Machine Co. for agricultural tools and implements etc., the Tokyo Electric Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Japan Steel foundry founded on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Vicker & Armstrong. Then here is the Government Steel Foundry.

As for our mechanics, they are clever enough at work, but they seem to have a tendency to become soon tired of one kind of work, and wish in 3 or 4 ysars to turn to another special line.

This is a most regrettable fact and such habit must be entirely broken down before Japan can boast of the first-rate mechanics of experience and skill.

PAPER INDUSTRY

From olden time Japan has been manufacturing a peculiar paper from the fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *kozu*, etc., and, there were in 1908 about sixty thousand houses making paper of this kinds. These had 160,000 operators, producing an amount of *yen* 18,700,000 in value. This Japanese paper early attracted the attention of the Germans, who at once manufactured the imitations, and began to export them to this country. But the use of both the genuine Japanese paper and the German imitations being limited, the export of the former from, and import of the latter to, this country do not exceed *yen* 1,000,000 in value.

The manufacture of the European paper in the country dates from 1872, when the Oji Paper Mill was established at the promotion of Baron (then Mr.) Shibusawa, using rice-straw, rags, and waste paper for the material. Within 4 years factories were opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, but as the press and publication was yet in a primary condition, the demand for European paper was very small. The south-western War in 1877, the Japan-China and the later wars marked an epoch in the expansion of paper making industry. At the end of 1908 there were 26 factories (including the paper

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mill of the Printing Bureau) and their total capital was over 25,316,000 *yen*. Comparing these figures with those of 10 years before, the number of mills has increased by ten, and the capital has more than doubled. The amount and value of papers produced in 1908 were as follows:—

Kind of paper	Amount (in 1,000 pounds)	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
For Printing	127,113	8,193
Cardboard	66,534	1,796
For Cigarette	10,003	1,022
For Matches	5,235	324
Others	39,006	2,821
Total	247,891	14,166

In the supply of pulp Japanese mills have to look to Sweden and Norway, despite of rather heavy duties. Import of foreign papers amount to no small figures. The Mitsui have started a large pulp factory at Shira-oi, Hokkaido; the Fuji has also established its pulp factory in Hokkaido, while the Mitsubishi has just done so in Formosa, using bamboo for materials.

Statistic of Japanese Paper

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
1905	61,641	169,821	13,722
1906	61,262	174,368	15,480
1907	59,300	174,114	19,506
1908	58,515	162,988	18,797
1909	55,617	161,135	18,218

Leading Japanese Paper Districts (1909)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Ehime	5,434	15,691	2,416
Fukuoka	1,958	3,344	870
Gifu	4,187	15,663	1,535
Hyogo	1,101	3,793	729
Kochi	5,202	20,311	3,534
Shizuoka	2,421	5,525	858
Tokyo	1,227	4,117	812
Yamaguchi	3,209	9,765	499

European Paper

	No. of factories	Capital invested (in *yen* 1,000)	No. of Machines	Horse power	Employees	Output (in *yen* 1,000)
1905	12	9,483	109	22,967	4,894	11,059
1906	22	11,645	118	14,363	5,552	13,645
1907	21	16,583	125	15,419	5,579	12,477
1908	26	25,316	—	20,493	6,009	13,690
1909	27	22,061	282	21,727	6,487	14,159

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Leading European Paper Manufacturing Companies
(of above *yen* 600,000 in 1909)

	Capital (in yen 1,000)	No. of Machine	Average of Daily H.P.	Employees	Value of Output (in yen 1,000)
Printing Bureau... ...	1,099	14	1,252	898	1,966
Oji Seishi Co.	3,600	20	3,653	734	1,650
Fuji Seishi Co.	10,000	34	5,398	1,676	3,061
Yokkaichi Seishi Co...	937	4	2,000	299	642
Mitsubishi Seishi Co...	500	13	2,068	487	1,671
Tokyo Itagami Co. ...	1,500	7	1,113	250	801
Chuo Seishi Co.	500	8	850	193	506
Okayama Seishi Co. ...	500	3	282	97	229
Kyushu Seishi Co. ...	865	11	720	552	1,139

Production and Import of European Paper (in *yen* 1,000)

	Value of Product	Total value of Import
1904	10,434	3,057
1905	11,059	6,300
1906	13,645	6,787
1907	12,477	7,755
1908	13,690	5,713
1909	14,159	8,046

FANCY MATTING

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. It was after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Further improvements made were the weaving of designed figure mats, and the application of Jacquard looms for mat weaving. By means of this improved weaving, it was now possible to produce goods at far cheaper price than before. Naturally the foreign demand increased. Thus in 1891 the export amounted to *yen* 650,000 in value, and 4 years later the amount rose to *yen* 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, but the imposition of heavy tariff in 1897 nearly put an end to trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade could be kept up. The volume even increased, and in 1900 it amounted to about *yen* 3,000,000 reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of *yen* 5,000,000. After which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and the encroachment of Chinese mats. One grave draw-back in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp consisting of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers, who weave, by their own looms, the rushes produced from their own farm. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common. Then instead of dyeing by dipping the rush into the dye vats the

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printing of design began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

Nearly all the world is the customer of the fancy matting, includsng 35 countries. Of these, the U.S.A. stands at the head of the list, over 90 per cent. of the total export being destined to her; and Canada, Australia, England and Germany follow, though far behind. Fancy matting is now consumed in no small amount at home, owing to the increase of foreign style buildings in this country.

Conditioning.—The Government mats conditioning house exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement. Since the new strict system of conditioning was started in June 1910 the rate of rejection which stood at 16.1% in May fell to 14.3 in June and 6.9 in August.

Mats and Matting

	Families Engaged	Value of ordinary Mats for floor (*yen* 1,000)	Mats for Export (*yen* 1,000)
1904	111,309	2,847	4,135
1905	106,409	3,752	4,079
1906	110,002	5,630	4,548
1907	112,975	6,213	4,726
1908	117,087	6,137	4,933
1909	117,802	5,087	4,015

Leading Export Mat District

	Families engaged	Employees	Mats for Export (*yen* 1,000)
Fukuoka	9,344	12,707	349
Hiroshima	14,982	22,521	387
Okayama	10,630	39,155	2,972

STRAW AND CHIP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles made of straw and straw braid has been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but the hat-manufacturing with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo, in the early days of the Meiji epoch, at the suggestion of foreigners. The authorities encouraged the industry in other parts of the country by distributing printed matter and dispatching experts, and the result was that within a few years the industry spread in various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which soon became the principal centres of the industry, the two places now supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus after the discovery that the wood of

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the populus tremula is best suitable for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo, and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts, and Yamaguchi are principal centres. This industry is more widespread than straw braid, though the output from such leading centres as Kagawa, Yamaguchi and Saitama did not exceed *yen* 200,000 each in 1907. The export stood at its height in 1904 and 1905, but owing to over supply it has begun slowly to fall, until now in certain places it is almost extinct. Then in 1906 the manufacture was taken up largely in the neighbour-hood of Kobe, but whereas in the north good material was produced, that made in the west was of very poor quality. The number of people through whose hands the braid passes before export has also contributed to render the industry unprofitable. The market has lately improved, owing to increased demand from Germay and England.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw districts. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position.

Statistics on Straw and Chip Braids

	Workshops	Employees	Value (*yen* 1,000)	Of which Chip
1905	77,877	282,271	5,426	2,080
1906	80,542	275,376	4,730	1,568
1907	78,158	256,784	4,224	858
1908	70,953	254,719	3,373	834
1909	83,555	257,044	5,069	1,739

Leadtny Straw and Chip Braid Districts

	Workshops	Employees	Value (*yen* 1,000)
Kagawa	33,159	56,147	1,227
Okayama	33,405	104,086	2,112

CERAMICS

Porcelaens.—Originally imported from China and further improved under Korean tutelage, the ceramic art of Japan attained a high standard of excellence under the warm patronage of feudal lords. After a temporary relapse following the discontitnuation of feudalism. the first attempt towards reviving the industry by studying Western method was the arrival, in 1870 of the late Prof. Wagner, a German expert, to Arita at special invitation, and introduction of foreign style and pigments and next despatch to the Vienna Exhibition of '73 of a large number of experts. Wagner, professor at Tokyo Higher Technical School later on, himself originated a new style of porcelain. Potters of Kyoto, Mino, Aichi etc. began to emulate each other in the new movement and it was not long before Japanese procelains began to find their way to America, China etc. Mino and Aichi from the first supplied the bulk of commercial wares going abroad, and it is at their kilns that most of the cheap printed decoration porcelains are now produced. Of the total export U.S.A. takes more than one half, as shown below.

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Leading Markets for Japanese Porcelains

(Value *yen* 1,000)

	1908	1909
U.S.A.	2,655	2,897
China	397	302
Korea	452	368
England	276	314
Hongkong	191	240
Canada	183	149
Total (including others)	5,078	5,257

The Morimura firm, Tokyo, is the largest exporter of porcelains.

Improvement. Wood as fuel, while being technically disadvantageous as compared with coal, increases the cost of production, about 25% being consumed by it, owing to rise of price of wood recently. Forests in porcelain districts, as in Seto, are almost denuded of wood. The authorities are encouraging the use of coal kilns in place of the old fashioned wasteful kilns, and besides conducting experiment at the Government industrial laboratory have granted small pecuniary aid to the potters' guilds in Seto and Arita. It is also on account of wood fire that Japanese porcelains have been deficient in hardness. The Nippon Porcelain Company at Nagoya (cap. *yen* 200,000) is perhaps the pioneer factory, where coal-fire was adopted, and it has also adopted various devices for shaping the body. This improvement has been carried still further by the Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha (Japan Faience Co.) started 1908 in Kanazawa, Kaga, capital *yen* 200,000 paid up. The company aims to supply both domestic demand and also to export its wares abroad. At present it has 15 kilns, employs about 300 people, and turns out about 200,000 pieces per month. Machines are moved by waterwheels, 35 h.p., together with a small electric engine. On the whole the ceramic industry is now in the transition stage, and while factories as above mentioned are created, the old small family establishments are disappearing. Other large factories are the Koran-sha at Arita, Kyoto Porcelain Company, the Kinkozan Works at Tajima, Mino, etc.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware). The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne have wrought havoc on this special ceramic art industry of Japan. In Aichi prefecture, the centre of the industry, more than one-third of Shippo establishments have changed business, and only leading makers, as Ando, Hattori, and a few others, remain in the field. For this extraordinary depression Shippo makers and dealers have to blame themselves. Foreign customers, for whom this costly ware is chiefly intended, at first welcomed showy imitation cloisonne on account of cheapness, but this popularity was short lived, for the body of imitation ware is copper with a thin coating of silver and not solid silver as the real ware is. The reaction soon set in against the imitation, and in the meanwhile genuine Shippo makers, generally dealers at the same-time, who found the patronage transferred to the imitation goods, could not hold over their stock, and had to dispose of it at ruinous price. This occurred especially at the time of St. Louis exhibition. The false impression given to foreign customers is not easily to remove, while the economic depression in America and Europe lately made the matter worse. The situation, therefore, remains not much improved.

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Statistics

(in *yen* 1,000)

	Value of Production	Value of Export	Of which Shippo
1903	6,975	3,169	220
1904	6,733	3,873	300
1905	8,811	5,324	240
1906	13,385	7,942	146
1907	12,940	7,216	95
1908	10,733	5,078	95
1909	12,357	5,257	202

Leading Ceramic Districts (1909)

(Above *yen* 250,000)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Aichi	1,356	10,059	5,244
Ehime	24	376	192
Gifu	1,040	3,099	1,484
Kyoto	295	1,444	1,343
Nagasaki	143	1,015	337
Saga	214	1,946	870

LACQUER WARE

This industry has suffered decline both in output and export. The decreased export is chiefly sought in the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier countries as America and Europe. To make the position worse, card board imitations, make in Germay, has proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. The outlook is sufficiently pessimistic. But the use of Chinese lacquer being unavoidable owing to the insufficient supply of the made home juice, for no small number of lacquer trees which had been placed under special protection during the feudal period were recklessly cut down some time after. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tupped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. At any rate, something must be done for the interest of this peculiar industry of Japan, or it is threatened with disappearance in foreign markets.

Production and Export

(in Y. 1,000)

	Production	Export		Production	Export
1902	5,538	889	1906	9,809	1,721
1903	5,371	852	1907	7,561	1,653
1904	4,477	1,023	1903	7,665	957
1905	5,559	1,234	1909	7,520	925

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Leading Lacquer Ware Districts

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in Y. 1,000)
Fukushima	462	2,020	494
Ishikawa	657	1,309	1,006
Kanagawa	142	405	176
Kyoto	299	561	555
Shizuoka	617	1,875	539
Wakayama	536	682	861

SUGAR INDUSTRY

In Japan Proper.—The industy in Japan proper is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima and Sanuki. It dates from the beginning 1600 A. D. for Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Sanuki (Kagawa), till recently the principal centre of refining business. At present in Japan proper, the industry is prosperous only in Oshima and Okinawa, both of which are climatically suited for cane-growing. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become in a near future the most important supplier of sugar for the homeland. The Formosa authorities propose to make the island a second Java and the ambition is likely to be realized in a near future judging from the result thus far obtained.

The sugar refining with up-to-date equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895. The Yayeyama refining Co. was followed a few months after by the Nippon refining (present Dai Nippon refining), then by similar refining in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and few other places. These refineries generally used to get the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 *sen* per 100 *kin*, and as no small rebate was granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar, they were in a highly favorable position.

Formosan Sugar Industry.—Sugar industry in the island dates from about 1523 when the Dutch temporarily occupied the island. The industry did not attain any great progress under the Chinese rule. Sugar, camphor, tea and rice constituted four staple exports when the island was ceded to Japan in 1894. The industry was found in a highly neglected state. After various experiments it was at last decided that compulsory measures enforced in Java should be adopted, and in 1905 the industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government. According to this method each mill erected under the official permission is assigned a special district for getting the supply of the cane from the farmers living therein, the mails at the same time allowed to lease an area of land free of rent and to open cane-plantations, this land to be given gratis when it is cultivated, or to be surrendered on failure to do so. The erection of the now antiquated buffalo mill is forbidden, and it is expected that the mills of this old type which hamper the progress of the industry will disappear in a few years.

Consumption and Supply of Sugar.—The total volume of consumption in Japan, excluding Korea, is between 460 to 780 million catties consisting of about 270 crude sugar and 200 refined sugar. Of the 270 million catties of crude sugar consumed about one half has come from Java and the other half has been supplied by producers in Japan proper and Formosa. The progress of the industry in Formosa has of late been so rapid that at present its pro-

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duction alone is sufficient to supply the total volume of consumption, as shown in the following table, figures being in unit of 1,000 *kin*.

	Japan Proper			
	Main Island	Lucha, Oshima and Bonin	Formosa	Total
1904	13,414	58,770	91,939	164,124
1905	24,610	45,101	83,116	152,827
1906	19,377	63,349	127,388	212,115
1907	19,077	64,066	106,461	189,605
1908	15,205	74,744	109,201	199,151
1909	20,000	60,000	200,000	280,000

In 1909-10 the output in Formosa was estimated at 270 millions and that in Japan proper 100 millions, the total of 370 millions. The Formosan output is estimated to increase to about 300 millions in 1911 and to 600 in 1912. The import of Java sugar will be practically stopped after 1911 with the raising of import duty, but even then the excess will remain quite enormous.

Export of Sugar.—It is in view of this circumstance that Formosan sugar producers have began to perceive the necessity of finding outlet in China and other markets lying near. They expect that the export of 2,000 million piculs to China, 100 to Korea and 150 to Manchuria, in all 2,250 will not be difficult thing. At present the Formosan authorities impose 45 *sen* export duty per 100 *kin* brown sugar and 56 *sen* on refined sugar, but it is believed this obstacle will be removed at an early date.

Protection and Bounty.—The protection given to sugar producers in Japan proper is in the shape of drawback on sugars refined with imported crude sugars for which the duty is *yen* 2.24 on the Java production. The drawback on the refined sugar being *yen* 1.95 the duty dwindles to nominal of only 0.30 per 100 *kin*. The protection enjoyed by cane-producers and sugar refiners in Formosa is more liberal, this being *yen* 1.00 per 1,000 *kin* of cane and *yen* 1.95 per 1,000 *kin* of crude sugar, besides subsidizing cost of irrigation, drainage and manuring. All these grants in aid exceed about 3 million *yen*. The bounty on cane and sugar will be discontinued from the 1911-2 fiscal year when the new Tariff in which the import duty on sugar has been raised.

Sugars as Produced in Japan Proper and Formosa.—Sugar produced in Formosa consists of crude sugar alone as against refined and crude sugars produced in Japan proper. The Formosan producers, however, out of their solicitude to find means of disposing of their excess production has lately begun experimental manufacture of crystallized sugar. This has given alarm to the refiners in Japan proper who in competing with the Formosan producers are much handicapped. It is understood that a complaint has been lodged with the Formosan authorities by the refiners in Japan proper and that the Formosan producers will be dissuaded by the authorities from realizing their scheme for the present. Regular arrangement exists between Formosa and Japan proper as to supply of cruder sugars by the former to the latter. In 1908-9 the contrast was to supply 150,000 piculs at *yen* 9.70 per picul, 450,000 piculs at same rate in 1909-10 and 1,000,000 bales (piculs) at *yen* 6.65 in 1910-11.

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BREWING INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION

Output

Year	*Sake koku*	Beer *koku*	Soy *koku*
1905	3,792,561	133,411	1,765,973
1907	4,168,060	159,368	1,932,492
1907	4,369,174	201,144	2,074,475
1908	4,135,258	163,366	2,114,054
1909	4,196,477	150,832	2,197,708

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *Sake*, beer and soy, wine being still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and *soy* are as yet carried on according to the old primitive process, and not in strict accordance with the scientific method of chemical fermentation. Various new processes, several of them patented, have been tried, but as far they have failed.

Sake.—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of the *sake* industry is difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal season for brewing it. As disinfectant brewers have heretofore mixed salicylic acid, but the Government has ordered them to discontinue this practice from Sept. 1911. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Thus whereas, according to the old method, the liquor can be brewed during 4 cold months only, beginning with December, it can be done all the year round by the new process; that the artificially made hard water, as that in the wells of Nada, and also soft water are equally adopted for brewing; that the *moromi* (lees) can be produced with equal ease in 7 to 10 days instead of 2 to 3 weeks required in the old process, and so on. Students trained in the Laboratory totalled about 200 till the end of 1909. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was introduced more than 30 years ago. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and even barely used also came from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now supplied at home, raised in Hokkaido, with seeds imported every year from Germany. At present there are three breweries, the Japan, *Kirin* and *Kabuto*, the first with capital of *yen* 12,000,000 of which *yen* 7,200,000 paid up, the second *yen* 2,500,000 fully paid up, and the third *yen* 3,000,000 of which 1,750,000 paid up. The Japan Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries then existing.

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Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not admit so much labor-saving appliances. To obviate these advantages, several patented processes, notably that by Mr. Suzuki, have been tried, but they do not seem to have attained ideal perfection. It was on the strength of the Suzuki process that a company backed with *yen* 2,500,000 paid up was started, in 1907, and the "2-months" brewing, the chief merit of the invention, was started. It is to be regretted that this first machine-brewing has failed to produce the soy which can compare with the old process soy in taste and flavor, and that the company has been wound up.

FLOUR MILLING

It is only in recent years that this industry on a modern system acquired importance. The principal mills with their working capacity etc. are as below:—

	Paid-up capital	Working capacity per 24 hrs.	
		Barrel	Sack
Nippon	1,250,000	2,600	10,400
Masuda	(Private)	1,000	4,000
Nisshin	1,600,000	600	2,400
Toa	2,500,000	600	2,400
Dai Nippon	1,000,000	400	1,600
Kobe	—	300	1,200
Total		5,500	22,000

The yearly consumption of flour is roughly 15,000,000 sacks (50 lbs. each), and of these, about 10,000,000 sacks are made from Japanese wheat, and 700,000 sacks from imported wheat, the balance being flour imported from abroad. Now to manufacture 15,000,000 sacks of flour, about 3,750,000 *koku* of wheat is required, but the annual output of wheat in Japan is about *koku* 4,000,000, of which 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, are used for soy brewing, so that the quantity available for flour is only from 2 to 2½ million *koku*. Consequently, the equivalent of about half a million *koku* of wheat must be imported, either as raw material or as flour. This deficit comes from U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

The industry is suffering from the common cause which has occasioned the present industrial depression, namely economic difficulties consequent to the temporary *postbellum* boom and decreased demand. The difficulty has been accelerated by the economic depression in America, and the arrival of cheap flour from that country. The tariff on flour, was raised to *yen* 0.54 from *yen* 0.17 approximately per sack between '98 and 1906, but this is about one half compared with that tariff in Germany or France, and is regarded insufficient by our mill-owners to enable them to compete with foreign producers.

Milling districts in 1909 (by Machine)

	No. of Factories	Employees	Output 1,000 *kin*	Value 1,000 *yen*
Aichi	338	578	14,497	1,020
Gumma	4,624	5,723	27,547	1,916

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Hyogo	205	836	9,663	6,142
Kagawa	336	566	9,663	530
Kumamoto	1,081	2,042	7,635	563
Oita	2,454	3,619	8,067	591
Osaka	18	101	5,392	311
Saga...	730	1,453	11,543	700
Saitama	245	496	18,696	1,112
Tochigi	1,166	1,415	6,840	400
Total with other district	14,317	21,860	366,194	23,940

Import of Flour

	Sacks 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000		Sacks 1,000	Value *yen* 1,000
1902	1,948	3,278	1906	4,095	8,190
1903	5,652	10,324	1907	3,105	6,212
1904	5,173	9,625	1908	1,410	2,829
1905	4,977	9.951	1909	689	1,431

GLASSWARE

The output of this new industry totalled in 1908 about *yen* 3,500,000 of which about *yen* 1,500,000 worth is exported, chiefly to China, being lamps, mirrors, bottles etc. Osaka is the centre of the industry, and has the Temma Factory established in 07 for manufacturing ordinary glasswares and the Asahi Factory at Amagasaki for producing sheet glass, both concerns being run by the Mitsubishi Firm. The estimated output of sheet at Amagasaki is about 100,000 cases glass. Regular operation was started in 1910, but the quality of the product is not yet as high as the Belgian glass. About 250 operatives are on duty, under tutorage and supervision of seven or eight Belgian experts. The Daimotsu Bottle Factory at Amagasaki, is an interesting innovation, it being practically a foreign enterprise, and the only establishment which turns out bottles by machinery. It may be noted that the Oriental Glass Mfg. Co. organized a few years ago at Osaka by Japanese and foreign capitalists for manufacturing plate glass has been wound up.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, finger-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. Of the output estimated at *yen* 3,528,454 in 1908 *yen* 3,368,174 came from those places. Fxport amounted to a little over *yen* 1,000,000 in 1908 and '9, that to U.S.A. reaching *yen* 831,173 and to Canada *yen* 101,754 in 1909. Raw materials, with exception of some kinds of wood used as inferior sockets, came from abroad, haristles from China, Germany, Australia, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes foreign raw materials alone are used, and it is on the strength of cheaper wages that the Japanese production can compete with the German in foreign markets. There are four brush companies in Osaka, one being run by foreigners. Operatives employed in Osaka total in all about 2.500.

KNITTINGS

The total output is estimated at about *yen* 7,000,000 of which about one half goes abroad, chiefly to India which took *yen* 2,664,334 in 09, while

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China had *yen* 341,838 and the Strait Settlements, Dutch India and Philippines *yen* 374,632. The export to India has apparently secured a firm footing, it having during the last five years steadily advanced while that from Germany and Italy has gone on decreasing. The Chinese market has also been secured by the Japanese goods. India takes cheaper line while China prefers to busy somewhat superior goods. Osaka towers all other places as manufacturing centre, and produced *yen* 5,063,643 in 08.

LEATHERS AND FURS

The output of leathers that stood under *yen* 4,000,000 before the late war suddenly jumped up to about *yen* 19,000,000 in '04 and about *yen* 17,000,000 in '05. The output fell to about *yen* 9,000,000 and *yen* 7,000,000 in the succeeding two years. Of the total in 1908 cow and calf leathers amounted to over *yen* 6,500,000, and horse and other leathers the remaining *yen* 660,000. The principal centres are Osaka, over *yen* 3,500,000 in 08, and Tokyo and Hyogo, totalling about *yen* 3,000,000. Four companies exist, in Osaka and Tokyo. Leather wares in the shape of trunks, bags, boxes etc. are in larger part consumed at home. Furs, comprising seals, sea-otters, weasels etc. are more exported than consumed at home, the amount standing at about *yen* 1,000,000 worth both in 1908 and 9. England principally and Germany next are the best consumers of Japanese furs. Leather goods are exported about *yen* 300,000 worth a year, principally to England. "White" leathers produced at Himeji are much in demand as material for making suspenders, corsets, etc. Statistics are shown below:—

	Families engaged	Employees	Value *yen*
1905	1,533	5,800	16,725,844
1906	1,182	5,669	10.882,984
1907	1,162	5,494	8,968,946
1908	1,096	3,954	7,171,733
1909	965	3,780	6,947,268

LEADING LEATHER DISTRICTS IN 1909

(Places producing above *yen* 300,000)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (*yen* 1,000) Of cow and calves	of horses	Others	Total
Hyogo	181	790	274	50	—	325
Osaka...	62	992	3,556	219	115	3,891
Tokyo	36	473	1,890	16	4	1,911

ALKARINES

Though the manufacture of soda and potash was started about 1884, the industry still remains backward, there being at present only two companies engaged in this line, and they are by no means realizing a success. The cause is to be sought in the comparatively high cost of salt since it was converted into State Monopoly in 1905. The price is reduced for the grade used in alkarine manufacture and even then it stands at *yen* 70 per 100 *kin*. The output of alkarines at home, both in refined form and

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ashes, does not, therefore, reach *yen* 500,000 as against the import reaching about *yen* 2,000,000, practically from England. The experiment on alkarine manufacture at Port Arthur where the supply of cheap salt is abundant has been stated.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons is estimated at about 2,000,000 grosses, of which Osaka and Hyogo supply the bulk. Export amounted to *yen* 893,692 in 1909, consisting of *yen* 703,032 in shell buttons and the rest in metal and horn buttons. England, Germany and France are principal customers for the former, the respective figures being 207,207, 155,233 and 106,754. Other buttons are practically purchased by China which took *yen* 109,685 worth in 1909. The shells used as raw metarial at first came from southern Japan, but the supply having become scarce they are now imported from South Sea. Two small companies in Osaka are engaged in collecting the shells, but as the market has risen with increased demand for them, manufactures of buttons are experiencing great embarrassment.

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas maintain a steady demand abroad, they having stood at about *yen* 1,600,000 a year during the five years ending 1909. The bulk, cotton umbrellas, goes to China. The output is estimated at about *yen* 4,000,000, of which Osaka supplies about *yen* 2,500,000. The industry was started there as early as 1872, and at present there exist 157 workshops employing 771 females and 431 males. The only weaving shop for producing silk stuff for umbrellas is in Tokyo. Sticks and handles used for umbrellamaking find an outlet abroad by about *yen* 120,000 worth.

TOYS

Toys are produced to the extent of about *yen* 4,000,000 a year, of which Tokyo and Osaka supply the bulk, in almost equal proportion. Export stands at a little short of *yen* 1,000,000 of which U. S. takes about *yen* 300,000 and England a third of the amount. Goods exported to U. S. were formerly confined to those intended for Easter, but in 1909 those for Christmas were first tried, with good success.

MATCHES

	Production		Exports		
	Quantity 1,000 gross	Value *yen* 1,000	Quantity 1,000 gross	Value *yen* 1,000	Price per gross *yen*
1903	32,392	9,872	28,628	8,473	295.9
1904	35,301	11,745	33,290	9,763	293.2
1905	38,842	12,219	37,706	10,360	274.9
1906	54,802	15,516	38,618	10,915	282.6
1907	57,125	15,078	33,572	9,446	281.8
1908	39,397	10,741	33,873	9,468	279.2
1909	—	—	41,407	11,625	280.7

LEADING MATCH DISTRICTS (1908)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Aichi	29	1,292	663
Hyogo	71	9,460	5,778
Osaka	36	3,555	3,326

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Technically Japanese matches need improvement in many respects, the box and splints being weak and liable to break, while the friction surface is easily affected by dampness. It is chiefly on the strength of relative cheapness that Japanese matches can compete with foreign production, Japanese matches being quoted in Chinese and near Asiatic markets about 45% less than their rivals. The Chinese market is practically monopolized by Japanese matches, for though China has lately started this industry with splints imported from Japan the output is still insignificants. In India, Java and Strait Settlements, Japan has experienced a severe competition of the European, especially Swedish, productions, and what is noteworthy, is in danger of being perceptibly encroached upon by those rivals. At home match manufactures have been complaining for some years past of hard times, chiefly because the rise of cost of production due to rise of wages and of raw materials has not been accompanied by rise of market price. The reverse has been the case. How to remove this chronic trouble has lately drawn the attention of all parties interested.

GAS INDUSTRY

In May 1911 gas companies or works numbered 48 at present with paid-up capital of about *yen* 4,000,000, output of gas reaching 2,500,000 cubic feet a year. Coal gas is the principal production, followed by ascetylene gas. The price is generally *yen* 2 per 1000 feet. The invested sum capital is distributed as follows:—

Immovables 10%; plant 30%; pipes 25%; tubes, metres and apparatus, 25%, working fund, 10%.

Tools and appiratus produced at home are still insignificant, both in quantity and quality, most of them coming from England, U.S., and Germany. To supply the gap a Gas Machine and Apparatus Co. was established about June of 1910 backed with a capital of *yen* 1,000.000.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

Just as in other countries the development of electric enterprises constitutes one of the most notable features in the industrial activities of Japan. The volume of kilowatt in operation has increased threefold during the last six years, as below:—

	Motive force		Total
	Water	Steam	K. W.
1904	16,409	42,563	58,972
1905	18,547	55.827	74,374
1906	25,195	66,101	91,296
1907	38,622	78,359	116,601
1908	82,946	94,801	157,747
1909	76,652	115,262	191,914

The projects for which official sanction was not yet given represent 646,945 k. w. for the 3 years ending 1909 inclusive. Water power available in Japan for purpose of moter force is not yet accurately known, but it is estimated by the experts to be about 5,000,000 h. p. which requires about 600 million *yen* worth of coal, supposing the power is to be generated in that way. In order to carry out thorough investigations as to available water power, the Department of Communications created the Hydro-electric Investigation Office in April 1910, the work to be completed in five years. Electric

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industry classified as to object and motor force employed for generation, the following table is obtained for 1908 :—

Utilized for	K.W. in use	K.W. not yet in use	Total	Hydro	Steam	Others	Total
Supplying motor ...	93,847	169,579	263,426	200,850	57,763	4,813	263,426
Rlys etc ...	2,327	15,625	17,952	910	16,135	907	17,952
Above 2 combined...	26,678	22,810	49,788	5,465	43,600	723	49,788
Total ...	123,152	208,014	331,166	207,225	117,498	6,443	331,166
Own use ...	63,498	35,995	99,493	42,179	51,141	6,173	99,493
Gov. work ...	5,264	3,954	9,218	655	7,785	778	9,218
Grand Total ...	191,914	247,963	439,877	250,059	176,424	13,394	439,877

As to financial aspects of the industry we have 129 establishments with 79,185,890 paidup; capital consolidated *yen* 64,544,385; debentures *yen* 7,546,250; loans, *yen* 10,560,510; legal reserves, *yen* 4,072,818,521; special reserves *yen* 916,111. As existing at present the largest hydro-electric plant now working is that of the Tokyo Electric Lighting Co. which has the Katsuragawa station, Yamanashi (about 50 miles) with 15,000 H. P. Principal undertakings now in course of progress are the Ujigawa power with 48,600 H.P., the Oji Paper Mill in Hokkaido of 17,000 K.W., the Nagoya works of 10,000 K. W., etc. The contemplated Anglo-Japanese Kinugawa scheme having ended in failure, it has been decided to use Japanese capital alone by reducing the scope to one tenth of what was contemplated at first another scheme is to utilized Lake Inawashiro in Fukushima-ken and to develop about 65,000 H. P. capital *yen* 17½ mil. and the work to be completed by '12. The place is separated from Tokyo by about 150 miles.

CEMENT

The total output of this material is estimated at about *yen* 8,000,000 of which about 12 to 13% goes abroad, i.e. *yen* 950,000 in 1908 and *yen* 1,000,000 in 1909, both in round numbers. The Onoda and the Asano Factories supply the bulk of the export which chiefly goes to China, about *yen* 700,000, and Korea about *yen* 400,000. The two factories, the former in Yamaguchi-ken and the latter in Tokyo, are the largest establishments in Japan. The Onoda produced in '08 about *yen* 950,000, and the Asano about *yen* 600,000.

FISH-OIL AND WHALE-OIL

Fish-oil, chiefly exported to Germany, Belgium and England amounted to about *yen* 20,000,000 in 1909. Hokkaido and Kochi are the centre of this industry. Fish-oil (whale, herring and sardine) goes more to foreign market than consumed at home, where it is chiefly used for cooking. Refining art is still primitive in Japan, for whereas foreign refiners get 12 *sho* of superior oil out of 10 *kwan* of whale meat the Japanese cannot get more than one half of the quantity. Recently a fish-oil factory has been established in Tokyo.

CLOCKS

The output of clocks in 1908 was estimated at *yen* 1,180,000 practically suppliod by Tokyo and Nagoya. Exports of clocks, both hanging and stand-

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ing, amounted to *yen* 554,263 in 1909 showing an increase of *yen* 144,000 as against the preceeding year. China and Hongkong are principal customers, taking about *yen* 287,000 and *yen* 133,000 respectively and it is expected that with the development of facilities of communication and diffusion of education in China the demand for the instruments may easily grow several fold. The Seikosha, established in 1892, is an only clock manufactory in Tokyo, and produced in 1908 *yen* 844,761 as against *yen* 613,078 in '07. The goods turned out at Nagoya are of cheaper grades.

CELLULOID MANUFACTURE

Two celluloid companies were floated in 1908, one the Mitsu Bishi firm at Aboshi in Harima province, with a capital of 1,200,000 *yen*, and the other by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Sakai near Osaka, with a capital of 2,000,000 *yen*. On those two factories being brought into working order, they will be capable of turning out more than 5,000,000 *yen* worth of the article a year, which will be more than enough to supply all the domestic demand. Both ought to be in full working order according to the original program, but some hitches seem to have occurred in technical process, to make the economic production of the goods possible, and they have not appeared in the market.

RUBBER MANUFACTURE

Import of rubber, caoutchouc, zutta percha, crude or in finished goods, amounted to over 2 milion *yen* in 1909 and over 3,800,000 in 1910. To meet the home demand some eight factories have been established, in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. Of these the two in Kobe are the largest and are run by foreigners.

VALUE OF WAX AND REFINED-WAX

	Families engaged	Wax (in *yen* 1,000)	Refined wax (in *yen* 1,000)	Total (in *yen* 1,000)
1904	1,926	3,166	1,810	7,977
1905	2,030	4,635	2,728	7,363
1906	1,929	4,027	3,343	7,370
1907	1,852	3,151	1,357	4,509
1908	1,800	2,695	—	3,050
1909	1,733	2,575	1,697	4,272

LEADING WAX DISTRICTS (1909)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Ehime	308	698	795
Fukuoka	372	953	1,605
Hyogo	12	34	590
Saga	217	475	257

VEGETABLE OILS

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
1904	9,677	13,930	7,266
1905	10,808	18,933	8,899
1906	9,002	17,002	11,613

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1907	9,600	15,083	10,943
1908	10,585	15,495	10,359
1909	7,352	13,065	11,771

Leading Vegetable Oils Districts

(Places which p oduced above *yen* 500,000 in 1909)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Aichi	69	461	853
Fukuoka	522	736	781
Kagoshima	141	424	1,829
Miye	137	497	914
Osaka	135	894	2,426
Shiga	176	394	540

INDIGO (Japanese)

	Families engaged	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
1903	7,105	16,322	3,539
1904	9,125	15,382	2,179
*1906	12,426	17,073	2,285
*1907	12,972	17,263	2,609
*1908	11,228	15,243	2,055
1909	10,757	14,077	1,781
1910	11,476	14,460	1,535

* Year ending June.

The production in 1909-10 was mostly from Tokushima as follows:—

	Families engaged	Employees	Value *yen*
Tokushima-ken	1,017	2,245	1,067,686

PEPPERMINT

	Families engaged	Employees	Value of peppermint (in *yen* 1,000)		
			Crude	Menthol crystal	Oil
1904	2,794	3,242	1,324	545	439
1905	3,317	5,035	1,165	648	369
1906	4,053	4,383	1,071	766	467
1907	3,155	5,989	711	296	315
1908	1,336	2,675	230	216	187
1909	2,258	4,592	498	528	313

The production of Peppermint in 1909 was mostly from Kanagawa-ken as follows:—

	Factories	Employees	Menthol	Oil
Kanagawa	2	11	113,700	85,000
Hyogo	2	21	400,372	220,029

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BRICKS AND TILES IN 1909

A. BRICKS

	No. of Factories	Employees	Value (*yen* 1,000) Fire proof	Ordinary	Total
Aichi	36	636	36	277	313
Fukushima	31	359	201	55	257
Okayama	17	361	207	8	215
Osaka	26	1,341	415	1,414	1,866
Saitama	13	1,127	6	467	473
Tokyo	40	1,113	55	380	435
Total (1909)	163	4,612	920	2,601	3,559
1908	703	10,935	1,504	4,623	6,127
1907	687	11,816	1,937	4,908	6,846

B. TILES

	No. of Factories	Employees	Value (*yen* 1,000)
Aichi	730	2,207	962
Ehime	533	2,419	406
Fukuoka	641	2,252	708
Hyogo	915	3,142	830
Kyoto	300	770	281
Shizuoka	364	861	382
Total with other districts (1909)...	11,042	33,441	9,171
19 8	10,634	34,281	8,940
1907	9,979	32,492	8,093

CANNED ARTICLES

	No. of Factories	Employees	(in *yen* 1,000) Beef	Fish	Fruit	Others
Aichi	62	343	—	60	1	34
Hiroshima ...	28	499	793	135	35	142
Tokyo	29	178	1	10	8	156
Total (1909)...	792	5,289	1,004	1,981	332	881
1908	680	4,392	857	1,265	362	633
1907	599	4,277	534	1,088	421	701

LEADING SILK HANDKERCHIEF DISTRICTS (1909)

	No. of Workshops	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Fukui	22	336	116
Kanagawa	43	5,650	3,697

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES (1909)

	Workshops	Employees	Value (in *yen* 1,000)
Bamboo Wares	25,484	40,239	3,604
Fans and Round Fans ...	972	6,979	2,062
Cement	35	4,916	9,276

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Umbrella	30	343	299
Felt-hats...	44	978	833
Match-sticks*...	146	3,280	1,627
Paper Napkin	18	266	145
Shippo †	50	228	97

Chiefly produced (*) in Hokkaido and (†) in Aichi.

LEADING FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT (1909)

		Engine	Horse Power and Kilowatt		Coal Consumed
			H.P.	H.P.	*Metric Tons*
Printing Bureau	Printing	6	488	—	3,290
	Type Foundry...	2	140	—	1,014
	Paper Mill ...	17	1,326	—	15,234
Mint...		15	351	—	2,941
Tabacco Manufacture Works		33	826	—	
Tokyo Arsenal		184	19,649	6,622	75,643
Osaka Arsenal...		654	174,276	287	90,871
Senju Woolen Factory		26	1,391	54	18,397
Yokosuka Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	21	845	—	4,807
	Ship-Engine ...	103	4,126	1,749	15,251
	Arsenal	80	1,168	—	6,335
Kure Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	92	2,242	—	4,274
	Ship-Engine ...	86	2,008	—	4,672
	Arsenal	65	30,136	2,944	176,315
Sasebo Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	42	1,303	78	6,436
	Ship-Engine ...	28	3,059	500	5,670
	Arsenal	6	210	—	1,300
Maizuru Shipyard	Shibuilding ...	94	1,947	—	585
	Ship-Engine ...	112	3,376	1,433	6,584
	Arsenal	19	269	66	2,513
Naval Arsenal		11	269	93	2,166
Shimose Powder Works		8	132	46	1,472
Ominato Dockyard		3	100	20	639
Steel Works		643	59,991	2,390	520,879
Telegraph and Light-house Stores ...		9	98	16	399
Railway Works	Shimbashi Works...	30	401	363	8,582
	Kobe Works... ...	7	192	—	4,530
	Omiya Works ...	44	1,179	262	10,324
	Iwamizawa Works.	13	648	171	3,021

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION

Industrial Laboratory

The Central Laboratory in Tokyo is under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It has five section. (1) mineral, (2) technological, (3) ceramic and machine-making, (4) dyeing and (5) electric. The first section undertakes analysis of ores and raw materials used in manufacture, the second consists at present of experiments on lacquerwares, with the

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object of finding proper materials for bodies of lacquering, so as to prevent cracking of the wares in Europe and America where climate is far drier than in Japan; next coloured-lacquers, paper and match manufacture, and refining of fish oils and oils contained in the pupa of silkworms. The third is carrying on experiments with the object of encouraging the use of machines to Japanese ceramists who do not yet emerge from the stage of family industry, and, in regard to machine-construction, contrivance of machines adapted to the condition of Japan. In the fourth section experiments are being made on foreign artificial indigo which has recently begun to encroach upon native indigo, and on anizarine dyestuffs; also this equipment bleaching of wild cocoon fabrics and softening of *habutaye* tissues. The last section completed its equipments and preliminary arrangements only in 1910.

Students Dispatched Abroad for Practical Training

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been sending abroad every year since 1890 a number of young men as students to acquire practical knowledge and inquire into various manufacturing, technical and commercial affairs in China, Europe and America (both Northern and Southern). By the end of 1909 the students sent totalled 307 and at that date 110 students were staying abroad. In 1910 out of 107 applicants 22 were taken, of whom 8 were destined to U.S.A., 4 to China, 3 to Germany, two to England, and 1 each to Austria, Argentine, France, Russia and Switzerland. The yearly allowance is about *yen* 750 to students in Europe and America, being intended to supply part of the expenses.

THE ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

The Economic Investigation Commission was created in 1910 in compliance with the representation in the Diet, and has for its object the investigation of all matters of importance relative to promotion of industry and commerce. The Commission consists of 70 members including M.P.s., Government officials and professors and leading men in manufacture and trade. It is under control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

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CHAPTER XX

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS.

PATENTS

The Laws of Patents, Designs etc. were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the international convention for the Protection of Industrial Property procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries joining the Convention. The Patent Law grants a patent to any person whether a Japanese subject or an alien.

Not patentable.—The following are not patentable:—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mitted);
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3.—Articles which are prejudical to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new"—.

1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary expires with its original.

Patent Fee.—The fee is *yen* 20 payable once for the first three years, 10 per annum next three years, *yen* 15.20 and 25 yearly other three years. Fee for extention is:—

1.	1st year to 3rd year, at one time	Y.150
2.	From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ...	„ 70
3.	From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive annually...	„ 100

Use of other's patent.—When a patented invention cannot be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person a trial may be requested, in case the person refuses, without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

Patentees in Remote places.—In the case of persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-à-vis* the Patent Office.

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Duration of a Patent Right.—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

Inventors without Means.—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee, the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years or may be reduced or remitted.

Revocation.—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

Appeal.—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial, a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may request, within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of such judgment or decision, a trial on appeal. Further he may objects to a judgment in a trial on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, only in cases where the reason is that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

Punitive rules.—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person or imported articles which may infringe the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding the thousand *yen*.

DESIGNS

Any another of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it.

Subject Matters.—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secretary of Designs.—Design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for similar design expires with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of three *yen* at one time for first three years, two *yen* yearly from the fourth to the tenth year, in all *yen* 17. To register a similar design fee is one *yen*.

TRADE-MARK LAW

Object of Trade-mark.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

Not registerable.—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—Those identical with, or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest.

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2.—Those which are indentical with, or similar to, the national flag, etc.
3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public;
4.—Those identical with, or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor etc.
5.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods, to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before;
6.—Those containing a likeness, a personal name etc. of another person; title of a juridical person.
7.—The effect of a trade-mark right does not extend to persons who indicate by commonly used methods their personal or firm names, or the titles of their juridical persons or partnerships; or the common names, places of production, grades, qualities, merits, uses, methods of manufacture, dates, quantities, forms or prices of their goods. This provision is not applicable when after registration of a trade-mark it is used in bad faith in association with the same personal name etc.

When transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.—The fee is 20 *yen* for each trade-mark or for renewal, and 10 *yen* for associated trade-mark.

DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered designs is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

STATISTICS

The number of application filed at the Patent Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and utility models, number of patents granted and of registrated effected since 1902 are as follows:

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		Patents		Designs		Trade-marks		Utility Models	
		No. of Applications	No. of Patent granted	No. of Applications	No. of Registrations	No. of Applications	No. of Registrations	No. of Applications	No. of Registrations
1902	Japanese	2,781	668	929	251	3,399	1,941	—	—
	Foreigners	314	203	1	—	130	75	—	—
1903	"	2,923	720	1,173	359	3,427	2,069	—	—
	"	330	304	8	3	316	165	—	—
1904	"	2,274	881	1,377	561	2,783	1,619	—	—
	"	344	372	1	1	322	304	—	—
1905	"	2,340	1,115	1,562	764	3,519	2,193	2,010	984
	"	557	639	—	—	291	299	1	1
1906	"	3,384	1,107	1,404	614	4,859	2,668	7,014	3,155
	"	721	487	3	—	608	460	4	2
1907	"	3,979	1,341	1,489	750	5,168	2,908	8,739	3,572
	"	779	648	26	1	773	600	5	5
1908	"	4,570	1,343	1,573	641	4,953	2,339	10,500	3,581
	"	668	662	10	—	717	720	10	2
1909	"	5,276	1,425	1,662	518	6,098	3,663	13,917	4,478
	"	755	533	3	1	733	711	15	9
1910	"	5,107	1,078	2,179	635	7,528	4,401	12,901	3,332
	"	894	538	5	2	660	561	—	9

No. of Actions for Trials, in 1910-11

	No. of Actions	Actions Upheld	Rejected or Withdrawn	% of Approval
Patents...	611	158	409	25.9
Models...	952	184	461	19.3
Designs	362	2	28	5.5
Trade-marks	277	38	177	13.7

TRANSFER, HYPOTHECATION, EXPLOITATION, ETC.

	Patents	Models	Designs	Trade-marks	Total
1910-11	1,775	3,518	62	1,223	6,578

The bulk of the above figure consists of transfer or admission of other persons to joint ownership.

During 1908 patent rights hypothecated or transferred at not less than *yen* 1,000 numbered 31, and utility models similarly treated 8. The maximum amount of hypothecation or transfer in patents was that of a new method of casting alminium wares, *yen* 20,000. In utility models *yen* 16,000 for an incandescent oil lamp was the highest sum obtained by hypothecation.

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CHAPTER XXI

COMMUNICATIONS

POST

The origin of the postal service in this country is entirely wrapped up in obscurity and nothing can be clearly known, as there are no reliable data to shed light on this subject. Of course, as in the case of many Western countries, the Government very early maintained, even in a remote antiquity, a messenger service exclusively for its own official use, either in the despatch of administrative instructions or for the carrying of military messages. It was not till later period that the ancient carrier system came to assume a great importance as a neccessary factor in the social life, to be freely and beneficially utilized by the general public. With the advent of the new regime, the Government, taking into consideration divers defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation, (1868) on the model of Western countries; and in December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, so that Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekiteikyoku (the ci-devant Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of maileable articles were also greatly widened. But still the charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbiden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed all uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains her own post-offices at several treaty ports of China. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

As existing at the end of March 1909 the postal offices included 18 1st class offices established in principal centres, 147 2nd class at rural towns, and 6689 3rd class at villages and different sections in rural and urban towns. The last named are interesting as being run under contract system by local people of good standing and appointed by the Minister of Communications.

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RÉSUMÉ OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Domestic Postage Rates

According to the Postal Law the mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.—{Letter-cards:— 3 *sen*
{Post-cards: — single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

3rd class.—Newspapers and Periodicals (published at least once in a month.) (When registered at the post office concerned as the third class mail matter.):—For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

4th class.—Books, Printed matters, Photographs, Commercial papers, Pictures, Specimens, Written Documents, Maps, Samples or Specimens of Natural History:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class.—Seeds of Agricultural products:—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value) a special fee 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said rudius, 15 *sen* is further charged of every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person living on water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the addressee or from the sender, as the case may be.
2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.
3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.
4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters), fee is 7 *sen* per article.
6. Insurance (all mail matters) containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc., must be "Insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared" charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.
7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.
8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

"Mail matters under contract."—This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all the mail matters

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sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. Thus this system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc. Special arrangement is required with the 1st class post office concerned for availing of this system. At the same time, a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper-values, is to be deposited with the post office.

After the conclusion of the agreement, the senders, before mailing, have to impress, with a regulation stamp their mail matter.

"Advertisement post."—This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed, by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are; within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractions, outside of such locality 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisment" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *momme* a piece.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter.—The number of delivery is 12 times per day in Tokye, 10 in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 8 times. The corresponding figures are 6 for 2nd class offices and 3 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per mintue.

Parcel Post

Weight.—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan proper may weight up to 1,600 *momme* while that exchanged between a place in Japan proper, and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, the weight is reduced 1,500 *momme*.

Dimensions.—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed 5 *sen*, the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage,—

(1) Domestic parcel post charges :—

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office :—

Registered parcel, 8 *sen*. Ordinary parcel, 4 *sen*.

To a locality under the control of a different post office :—

Up to	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel
200 *momme*	8 *sen*	12 *sen*
400 „	12 „	18 „
600 „	16 „	24 „
800 „	20 „	30 „

Up to	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel
1,000 *momme*	24 *sen*	30 *sen*
1,200 „	28 „	42 „
1,500 „	32 „	43 „
1,600 „	36 „	54 „

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(2) Charges for postal parcels* exchanged between Japan proper Formosa and Saghalien, and China and Korea.

Up to	Ordinary parcel	Registered parcel
200 *momme*	20 *sen*	30 *sen*
400 „	30 „	40 „
600 „	35 „	45 „
800 „	40 „	50 „
1,000 „	45 „	55 „
1,200 „	50 „	60 „
1,400 „	55 „	65 „
1,600 „	60 „	70 „

* All postal parcels (except those marked "Declared Value") exchanged between those places are treated as registered.

The latest improvement in this service is distribution of parcels as often as ordinary mails are delivered in one day and at the charge of only 4 *sen*. The innovation has been adopted only for Tokyo for the present.

Money Orders

Postal Money Orders:—Maximum, 5 *yen*; Fee, 3 *sen*.
Ordinary Money Orders:—Maximum, 100 *yen*.
Fees:—6 *sen* for a sum not exceeding 10 *yen*;
For every additional 10 *yen* or fraction thereof above the first 10 *yen* 5 *sen* is added. With approval of the 1st class post office previously obtained, the maximum sum of single remittance may be increased. (A fractional sum less than 1 *rin* cannot be added).
Telegraphic Money Orders:—Maximum, 100 *yen*.
Fees:—30 *sen* for a sum not exceeding 10 *yen*;
For every additional 10 *yen* or fraction thereof above the first 10 *yen* 5 *sen* is to be added. (A fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added).

FOREIGN MAILS

Postage Rates and Fees

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes of fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Postcards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial Papers; for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*, Samples of Merchandaise for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee); for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions

Printed Matters and Commercial Papers:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a

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roll may, however, be 75 centimeters in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise:—Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimtcres in length and 15 centimentres in diameter.

FOREIGN PARCELS

In the following list, only the cheapest-rate routes are given.

GERMANY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat	up to 1 kil. 0.90 up to 5 kil. 1.30

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	up to 1 kil. 1.30 up to 5 kil. 1.50

FRANCE

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat... ...	up to 1 kil. 0.90 up to 5 kil. 1.30

BRITISH INDIA (Including Aden)

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat... ...	up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.20

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, French boat, Saigon French boat	up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.20

SIAM

Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat	up to 3 lbs. 0.94 up to 7 lbs. 1.78 up to 11 lbs. 2.62

SWITZERLAND

Via France.—Japan, French boat, France	up to 1 kil. 1.10 up to 5 kil. 1.50

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Direct Exchange.—(Canadian line)	up to 3 lbs. 0.90 up to 7 lbs. 1.50 up to 11 lbs. 2.10

BELGIUM

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ...	up to 1 kil. 1.10 up to 5 kil. 1.50

DENMARK

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	up to 1 kil. 1.10 up to 5 kil. 1.50

SPAIN

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ...	up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.60

HOLLAND

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	up to 1 kil. 1.10 up to 5 kil. 1.50

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ITALY

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat ... ... { up to 1 kil. 1.00 / up to 5 kil. 1.40

CANADA

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ...0.40 per every 1 lb.

HONGKONG

Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat ... ... { up to 3 lbs. 0.50 / up to 7 lbs. 0.90 / up to 11 lbs. 1.30

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Direct Exchange :—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.) For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 40 *sen*—525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.) being the maximum weight.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE

Via Siberia... ... ... { up to 1 kil. 1.50 / up to 5 kil. 1.50

Direct Exchange ... ... { up to 1 kil. 1.00 / up to 5 kil. 1.00

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

Asia.	Maximum	Ordinary money order fee	Fee for express delivery	Fee for Notice for payment
Kiaochow* / Wilsien*	800 marks.	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	not adm.	5 *sen*
Hongkong* / Wei-hai-wei*	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Siam*	400 *yen*	10 *sen* for each 10 *yen* or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
British India* / Ceylon, Birma	400 Mex. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	not adm.	not adm.
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
French Ind. China	1,000 fr.	10 *sen* per 50 fr.	——	——
Oceania.				
Hawaii / Philippines	100 Amer. dollars	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Dutch East Indies*	480 Florins	10 *sen* for each Florins or fraction	do.	5 *sen*

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Europe.				
Great Britain*	£ 40	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	do.	5 *sen*
Germany	800 marks	10 *sen* for each 40 m. or fraction	12 *sen*	do.
France	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	not adm.	do.
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Austria	1,000 kronen	10 *sen* for each 50 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Hungary	1,000 corona	10 *sen* for each 50 cor. or fraction	do.	do.
Denmark	720 kroner	10 *sen* for each 36 kron. or fraction	do.	do.
Netherlands	430 florins	10 *sen* for each 25 flor. or fraction	12 *sen*	5 *sen*
Russia*	£ 30	10 *sen* per £ or fraction	not adm.	do.
America.				
U.S.A.*	$ 100	10 *sen* for each $10 or fraction	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	10 *sen* for each $5 or fraction	do.	do.
Brazil*	1,000 francs	10 *sen* for each 50 frcs. or fraction	do.	5 *sen.*
Argentina*	do.	do.	12 *sen*	do.
Africa.				
Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.

The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with an asterisk *.

STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS

Number of Post and Telegraph Offices

At end Mar.	Total number	Post stamp Agency (1,000)	Aver. area per 1 office sq. *ri*	Aver. area per 1 office sq. *ri*	Total No. of Pillars
1906	6,443	50	3.86	7,705	51,961
1907	6,700	52	3.71	7,550	53,321
1908	6,868	53	3.61	7,357	55,093
1909	6,935	53	3.59	7,512	55,814
1910	6,943	54	—	7,219	26,581

The Total number of offices include sh'p post offices and Japanese Post Offices in abroad, 10 and 19 respectively in 1909.

Ordinary Domestic Mail Matters

	Sealed letters	Cards	Despatched and Delivered Total (includ. others)	Despatched per capita
1906	308,925	663,331	1,253,823	—
1907	289,018	677,189	1,231,131	—

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1908	316,167	785,226	1,377,635	—
1909	334,276	837,684	1,466,489	—
1910	330,693	886,630	1,489,452	29.25

Ordinary Foreign Mail Matters Dealt with

	Transmitted	Arrived
1906	15,246,015	12,454,093
1907	24,985,394	21,984,738
1908	26,792,383	24,552,407
1909	29,304,008	26,393,333
1910	27,578,973	23,234,731

Domestic Parcel Post

At end Mar.	Domestic Delivered	Delivered
1906	13,901,570	14,547,337
1907	15,118,431	17,005,450
1908	17,944,327	18,652,450
1909	19,737,662	—
1910	20,882,119	—

Foreign Parcel Post

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Despatched Parcel Post	142	312	493	569	618
Arrived „ „	23	98	120	141	156

Postal Savings Deposits at Home

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors after the outbreak of the late War should be noted.

At end of fiscal year	No. of Depositors	Amount *yen*	Per 1 Depositor	Depositors per 100 pop.
1904	4,929,189	41,801,386	8.48	10.4
1905	5,848,493	54,248,775	9.28	12.2
1906	7,282,497	77,589,718	10.65	15.0
1907	7,886,279	92,934,620	11.78	16.0
1908	8,661,207	106,460,403	12.29	45.9
Feb. '11	10,999,925	159,450,927	14.48	—

TELEGRAPH

Domestic Rates

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Japanese *Kana*—20 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city (*shi*) ward, (*ku*) street (*cho*) or village (*son*), the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively). In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged regulary.

(2) *Roman-Letter telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Roman letter:—for first 5 word or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same *shi*, *ku*, *cho*, or *son*, the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

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In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in the letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) as assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams of same rank, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express" fee for a distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

Cables to Korean and Formosa

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Hizen was purchased by Japan in 1891 for *yen* 85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '01 for *yen* 160,000. About the sametime the work of laying an additional cable between Japan proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

Rate to Formosa, Korea etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefu (China) the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper are as follows:—

(1) *Kana telegrams.*
For each 15 *Kana* or fraction ... ... 30 *sen*
For each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction ... ... 50 *sen*

(2) *Roman-letter telegram.* (Between Japan proper and Formosa)
For each 5 words... ... ... 40 *sen*
For each additional word ... ... 5 *sen*

International Rates

The rates for telegrams to places abroad are as follows (subject to frequent alteration):—

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Asia	Via Shanghai: Telegrams Ordinary *yen*	Via Shanghai: Press Telegrams *yen*
Annam, Tonking (via C. St. Jemes)...	2.100	.670
Canton, Macao	1.040	.430
Ceylon	2.066	.798
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin	.960	.360
Hongkong	.940	.380
India, Penang	2.020	.780
Shanghai	.480	.180
Siam	2.040	.730
Siberia (Russia in Asia)	.720	(Vladivostock.)

Europe	Via Vladivostock	Via Shanghai
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia)	2.420	2.420
Press Telegrams :—*yen* 0.792, via Shanghai only.		
Russia in Europe	1.400	2.420

North America	Via Bonin or Manila: Ordinary *yen*	Via Bonin or Manila: Press *yen*
Boston, Min'polis, New York, Philadelphia, Washington (city)	2.600	.912
California (ex't Cisco), Seattle, Portland. Tacoma...	2.500	.832
Canada, Montreal	2.700	.952
Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul	2.600	.882
Mexico, (city)	2.900	—
San Francisco	2.420	.792
Vancouver	2.580	.872

Oceania	Via Shanghai: Ordinary	Via Shanghai: Press
Brisbane, New S. W., Queenland, Victoria ...	2.070	.806
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.920	.940
Java	2.180	.820
Manila	1.560	.580
New Zealand	2.230	.886

South America	Via Bonin or Manila
Argentine, Chili, Lima, R. d. Janciro	4.500

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rates of ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

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Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS

Extension of Telegraph

At end March	Length of Aerial Naked	Length per 100 sq., *ri*	Length of subterranean Cable	Length of submarine Cable
1906	35,383	28	343	3,005
1907	35,706	28	403	4,539
1908	37,287	29	511	4,613
1909	37,883	30	605	4,455
1910	38,494	30	706	4,547

Number of Telegrams Transacted

	Domestic (despatched) (1000)	Foreign Despatched (1000)	Foreign Arrived (1000)	Total
1906	22,098	491	569	23,159
1907	23,030	633	750	24,413
1008	26,197	698	866	27,761
1909	26,282	672	815	27,770
1910	26,593	715	364	28,173

N.B. The above exclude wireless which totalled 7,817 in 1910 and 4,480 in '09, domestic and foreign included.

Wireless Telegraph

Japan despatched delegates to the 1st International Wireless Conferences held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and after the conclusion of the Convention, became a member of the International Wireless Union. The Convention was ratified, and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908.

International Wireless Telegrams

For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up, on the principle of the International radio-telegraph convention of Berlin, and put into operation on the 23rd June, 1908, under the title "Foreign Wireless Telegraph Regulations" put into effect from July, 1909.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS

(in *yen* 1,000)

Fiscal year	Ordinary mail	Parcels	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegrams	Telephone	Total
1902	11,606	1,684	816	3	5,678	2,263	22,055
1903	12,127	1,774	883	4	6,732	2,671	24,193
1904	13,997	1,995	1,030	22	8,431	2,913	28,391
1905	16,285	2,430	1,216	31	8,783	3,111	31,859
1906	15,156	2,556	1,321	116	8,486	3,347	30,985

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1907	17,127	2,808	1,352	198	8,883	4,233	34,605
1908	18,359	3,108	1,219	124	8,153	5,262	36,223
1909	19,064	3,197	1,101	193	8,246	8,651	40,456

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses

(in *yen* 1,000)

Fiscal year	Ordinary mail	Percels	Money orders	Savings deposits	Telegrams	Telephone	Total
1902	7,840	1,690	837	549	5,848	1,278	18,045
1903	8,001	1,853	883	561	5,816	1,882	18,999
1904	7,738	1,801	862	635	6,205	1,477	18,721
1905	7,767	2,090	673	849	5,985	1,179	18,545
1906	7,962	2,402	672	959	5,801	1,319	19,118
1907	8,586	2,139	691	1,178	5,956	1,583	20,135
1908	9,052	2,691	634	1,092	5,830	1,835	21,137
1909	9,793	2,392	700	1,303	6,279	2,136	22,605

TELEPHONE

The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of instalation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March 1910, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 42,931. With each application *yen* 15 must be deposited, so that the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches about *yen* 650,000. The Government's project is to instal 58,000 by 12-13, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 20,000,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. At one time the transfer of the privilege of instalation commanded the price of as high as *yen* 800 or more. In 1909 the authorities undertook the instalation of 5,800 connections for those who offered the cost of *yen* 150-185 according to places and this had the effect of pushing down the "market price" of the transfer to about *yen* 200, though this rose very much soon after. In 1910-11 the authorities intend to similarly instal 4,400. They yearly charge for telephone connec tion varies between the maximum of *yen* 60 and the minimum of *yen* 40, according to places.

Number of Telephone Subscribers

At the end of March		At the end of March	
1902	24,887	1907	43,266
1903	29,941	1908	58,626
1904	35,013	1909	78,517
1905	35,528	4910	102,626
1906	35,694		

Number of Telephone Apparatus

	Exchange apparatus	Others: Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone	Others: Automatic apparatus
1906	374	37,160	160
1907	466	44,533	188
1908	754	61,726	239
1909	828	73,056	427
1910	1,454	96,003	502

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CHAPTER XXII

MERCANTILE MARINE

The appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 followed by that of Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884 respectively, marks important events in the history of Japan's carrying business. After desperate competition, the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha were amalgamated in 1885 and formed the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) the largest shipping company in Japan possessing a fleet which is fifth in regard to tonnage in the list of the world's merchantile marine. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896, when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law to encourage ship-building of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED

At the end of		20-500 tons	500-1,000 tons	1,000-2,000 tons	2,000-5,000 tons	5,000-10,000 tons	Above 10,000 tons	Total number	Gross tonnage
1906	Steamers ...	1,037	134	131	163	27	—	1,492	1,041,569
	Sailers ...	4,042	1	1	—	—	—	4,041	354,356
1907	„ ...	1,095	140	131	181	27	—	1,574	1,116,945
	„ ...	4,208	1	1	—	—	—	4,210	366,950
1908	„ ...	1,141	140	129	176	30	2	1,618	1,160,440
	„ ...	4,513	1	1	—	—	—	4,515	384,481
1909	„ ...	1,174	140	127	175	35	2	1,653	1,198,194
	„ ...	4,827	1	1	—	—	—	4,829	404,089
1910	„ ...	1,225	140	121	176	39	2	1,703	1,233,885
	„ ...	4,956	1	1	—	—	—	4,958	412,859

REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE (End, Dec. '10)

	Steel or Steel and Iron		Iron		Wood		Total inc'ding others	Gross Tonnage
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
Under 5 years...	142	210,140	—	—	226	18,913	368	229,053
5-10 „ ...	105	122,357	—	—	307	34,445	416	157,968
10-15 „ ...	83	194,387	1	169	226	20,419	310	214,975
15-20 „ ...	51	116,464	6	2,816	156	16,713	214	136,030
20-25 „ ...	76	163,707	19	14,730	65	9,388	161	187,938
25-30 „ ...	19	39,971	51	94,369	36	3,818	108	138,276
Over 30 „ ...	—	—	45	74,312	15	2,628	66	79,652
Unknown... ...	30	62,812	11	14,981	18	1,408	60	80,199
Total	506	909,838	133	201,377	1,0407	107,732	1,703	1,224,091

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REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS (Dec, 1910)

		Steel	Iron	Steel & Iron	Wood	Total
1,000—3,000	No.	139	79	1	2	221
	Tonnage	271,957	154,578	1,946	3,532	432,013
3,000—5,000	No.	70	6	—	—	76
	Tonnage	259,679	21,263	—	—	280,942
5,000—7,000	No.	31	—	—	—	31
	Tonnage	187,730	—	—	—	187,730
Over 7,000	No.	10	—	—	—	10
	Tonnage	94,708	—	—	—	94,708
Total No. (with others)		250	85	1	2	338
Gross tonnage (with others)		814,074	175,841	1,946	3,532	995,393

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED (Dec. '10)

Speed	No.	Tonnage	Speed	No.	Tonnage
Up to 10 knots	1,172	229,914	15-16 knots	15	75,114
10-11 „	208	235,712	16-17 „	8	55,289
11-12 „	136	222,186	17-18 „	4	24,213
12-13 „	57	110,851	Above 18 „	6	36,392
13-14 „	19	50,191	Unknow „	46	33,913
14-15 „	32	150,313	Total...	1,703	1,224,091

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES

The Navigation and Shipbuilding Encouragement Laws were amended will the consent of the 1908-9 session of the Diet, the new laws came in force from January 1910. In the old syetem there were two kinds of subsidies, that is a fixed bounty granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers in conformity with the provisions of the law. In the new system the fixed bounty was abolished and the subsidy it made open to all. However the subsidized open-sea navigation routes are limited to four, namely (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steams of over 3,000 tons (gross), not less than 15 years old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour.

The subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton (gross) of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of one nautical mile per hour, according to the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, disappearing when the 15th year is reached.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half of the subsidy is to be granted.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by competent authorities an extra twenty-five per cent. of the shipping subsidy to be granted.

The ocean-going steamers that are receiving the subsidy under the abolished may continue to do so up to Sept., 1914.

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Estimate of Subsidy Under the New Law

	Europe *yen*	N. America *yen*	S. America *yen*	Australia *yen*
1910-1	3,218,193	3,442,977	601,978	425,782

State aids to services China and near East, to coasting services etc. amounted to *yen* 2,128,024.

The services run under the law are as folis:—

Steamers used on the lines.

European...	11, of	6000 to 9000 tons,	14–16 knots, 26 times a year.
Seattle	3, of	6000 to 6500 tons,	13–14 knots, 13 times a year.
Trcom	6, of	6000 to 6500 tons,	13–14 knots, 25 times a year.
San Francisco... ...	3, of	13000 to 14000 tons,	18–20 knots, 15 times a year
South America ...	3, of	5000 to 9300 tons,	12–17 knots, 6 times a year.
Australia...	3, of	3500 to 6000 tons,	15–17 knots, 13 times a year.

Tramp-Boats in the Carrying Trade

There are, exclsive of ships below 1,000 tons, tramp-boats of over 500,000 tons plying between ports in the Far East. Eight are engaged the service to Shanghai, 11 to nrthen China, 12 to Southern China and Singapore. The notable innovation lately adopted by the owners of tramp-boats is that 12 steamers of over 43,000 tons are plying to Portland, Australia, Manila and other South Sea ports.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding gave a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. The same yard has built, besides many others, two steamship, *Tenyo Maru*, and *Chiyo Maru*, of over 13,000 tons, for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Shipbuilding Subsidy

The law was simultaneously amended with the sister law mentioned above. The new arrangement, came in force from January, 1910, grades ships, for purpose of differentiating the grant, first into two classes, A. and B., and further subdivides each into four grades. Class A. comprises vessels possessing not less than fifty berths of 1st or 2nd classes, or one cabin or 2nd class berth for every 100 gross tons or fraction thereof. Class B. comprises all other types of vessels. 1st grade covers ocean going vessels, 2nd near sea vessels, 3rd coasting vessels, and 4th smooth water vessels. The rate of subsidy is differentiated thus:—

	Class A	Class B		Class A	Class B
1st grade	*yen* 22	*yen* 19	3rd grade	*yen* 19	*yen* 16
2nd „	„ 21	„ 18	4th „	„ 14	„ 11

The number of merchant vessels built up to 1908 at the Shipyards in totalled 137 with 246,764 tons. The share of the four leading yards is showr below.

Mitsubishi Works ...	146,643 tons	Osaka Iron Works...	29,758 tons
Kawasaki Dockyards..	53,345 „	Ishikawajima Co. ...	3,392 „

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Principal Docks and Yards.

Docks and slips at present existing number over 214 including those of minor scope. Of that number the leading ones are as follows:—

The Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading ship-building works in the world.

The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles, and cover nearly 115 acres. There are three dry docks, lengths 350 and 510 and 714 feet respectively; a patent slip, 750 feet long on the rail; and also seven building berths, ranging from 185 to 700 feet. Most of the machine and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,200 k.,w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides a 150-tons electric hammer crane was now lately erected. It employs about 8,500 men at present, and has turned out in the last ten years two 13,500 tons Transpacific liners, a intermediate steamers of 8,700 tons each, 7 steamers of above 6,000 tons, 2 steamers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, 5 steamers of 2,500 to 3,000 tons, 17 vessels of 1,000 to 2,000 tons, and a large number of smaller vessels, besides a despatch vessel and 8 torpedo craft for the Japanese Navy. The firm holds the licence for building Parsons turbines. They have already built one set of marine turbines of about 9,000 i.h.p. for the Japanese Volunteer Fleet, and are now building two more sets of about 9,000 and 17,000 h.p. respectively.

The Mitsubishi Company possesses a new shipyard at Kobe with two floating docks of 7,000 and 120,000 tons lifting capacity respectively, the latter having been launched in 1908. At present the work is almost confined to docking and repairing business and only a few launches and yachts have been built.

The Kawasaki Dockyards.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo craft, but now the works can build ships of any size up to about 10,000 tons gross. They have four building berths ranging in length from 400 to 600 feet, and smaller berths for torpedo-boats and other work of minor dimensions. Since the incorporation of the present company about 90 steels, varying from 100 to 8,600 gross tons, have been constructed, amongst them 10 river gunboats of 650 tons diplacement for the Chinese Government and 12 torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers for the Japanese and foreign Governments. They launched in 1908 two 8,600 tons intermediate steamers for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and a 6,000 tons cargo steamer for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The works are equipped with a large electric-driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. The graving dock is 377 feet long on the keel blocks, and is built on permeable sand with a concrete bed 12 feet thick, supported by 8,400 piles underneath. They have also two slip docks 600 and 394 feet long on the rail respectively, giving facilities for the repairing of ships up to about 4,000 tons gross. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started about three years ago. It is provided with a 20 tons Siemens furnace, and can turn out very fine steel castings.

The Osaka Iron Works.—The works were started by Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, and having made successive extensions to meet the steadily increasing business, the works now consist of engine department, shipyard and

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repairing works kept apart. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet and have four building berths ranging in length from 200 to 300 feet. The river at the spot where the shipyard lies is about 14 feet deep at the lowest tides, thus restricting the size of ships which can be built. Consequently the attention of the firm has been directed more to the building of smaller types, and a specially has been made of the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, and also lately of trawlers and steam whalers. They have built a large number of bucket and stand-pump dredgers, capacity varying from 100 to 400 tons per hour, and a few shallow draught steamers 12 to 20 inches in draught, The total number of vessels built since 1891 is about 300 of which about 150 were of steel, and the largest ship built in this works is the *Bujun Maru* of 1,800 tons gross, for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. They have three dry docks, 275,250, and 180 feet long on base respectively, with a larger dock now in the course of construction.

SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE

The number of licensed captains and mates during the last four years ending Mar. 1910 was as follows, showing the rate of increase since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War.

Class of License	1906	1907	1908	1909
1st Class Captains	650 f. 176	733 f. 178	816 f. 179	874 f. 179
1st Class Chief mates ...	344 f. 34	402 f. 33	426 f. 32	458 f. 32
„ Second mates ...	402 f. 12	499 f. 11	618 f. 11	705 f. 11
2nd Class Captains	450	491	548	581
„ Chief mates ...	833 f. 1	943 f. 2	1,004 f. 2	1,095 f. 2
„ Second mates ...	2,402 f. 2	2,546 f. 1	2,677 f. 1	2,760 f. 1
3rd Class Captains	76	80	85	83
„ Mates	9,853 f. 1	9,987 f. 1	10,105 f. 1	10,228 f. 1
Chief Engineers...	581 f. 81	680 f. 81	758 f. 80	808 f. 80
1st Class „	1,015 f. 43	1,113 f. 43	1,247 f. 43	1,359 f. 43
2nd „ „	798 f. 2	922 f. 2	1,016 f. 2	1,085 f. 2
3rd „ „	2,154	2,352	2,505	2,664

Remarks.—(f.) denotes foreigners. Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland water.

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SHIPWRECKS

	Steamers		Sailingships & Junks		Total			
	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Total
1909 ...	13	414	187	334	200	748	—	948
1908 ...	19	425	160	222	179	647	—	826
1907 ...	23	522	173	204	196	726	—	922
1906 ...	31	490	185	196	216	686	—	902
1905 ...	60	465	267	324	327	789	—	1,116

No. of Lives Lost and Injured

	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Total	No. of Lives Rescued
1909	170	32	253	455	—
1908	82	19	260	361	796
1907	277	30	154	461	—
1906	78	14	105	197	600
1905	437	28	1,109	1,574	1,929

NO. OF PILOTS

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Japanese	20	22	20	22	22
Foreigners	16	15	14	12	10
Total...	36	37	34	34	32

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practice pilotage.

THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather startling, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with it decades ago and her officers and seamen attained the efficiency comparable with the best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till about 10 years ago. This comparative backwardness of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation properly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of foreign captains and engineers and after decades of practical experience, efficiency sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha which practically owns nineteenths of the ocean-going steamers flying Japanese flag, has never been slow to turn the opportunity to its advantage, and lately began to give the post to thoroughly qualified Japanese captains whenever the foreign captains have retired on account of age or any other cause. This noteworthy innovation was first made in June 1897, when a Japanese captain was placed in charge of one of the Bombay

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liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906, a European liners was also placed in Charge of a Japanese captain. Only the Australian liners are still absolutely run under foreign captains. At present eight ocean steamers are navigated by Japanese captains.

LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1904. The company's service during the Japan-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In 1895 the company put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, and also started the South Sea service in Sept. 11 its scope of business now included five ocean routes.

For these regular lines, the company is granted subsidy and bounty by the Government. The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia and South America is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtsze. The total length of the company's regular services is 44,148 miles.

Its service on the Yangtszchiang was fused in the newly organized Japan-China S.S. Co. Besides its own steamers the company has charge of steamers belonging to the Imperial Navy and of the Imp. Steel Works. At present the company has the fleet of 77 vessels with 313,2333 tons.

Business Return for the Last Three Years (in yen 1,000)

	1908	1909		1910		1911
	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I
Paid up Capital	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Reserve Funds	19,450	20,260	21,417	22,447	23,460	25,587
Debentures	300	300	—	—	—	—
No. of Trips	1,001	933	992	912	863	—
Navigation mileage (1000)	1,678	1,551	1,768	1,612	1,661	1,045
Steamers' Value	24,220	29,998	30,831	29,607	28,561	27,898
Coasting service (regis. tons)	41,772	—	50,932	—	56,748	178,731
Ocean „ „ ...	141,392	—	139,661	—	132,426	
Freight and Passenger Receipts	9,504	8,544	9,507	9,487	9,599	10,359
Net Profit	1,280	1,177	1,441	1,702	2,348	1,717
Gross Expenditure ...	10,084	11,264	12,782	12,035	11,400	11,113
Dividend (%)	12	10	10	10	10	10
Debts	—	964	974	—	—	—
Government Subsidy ...	2,349	1,121	2,410	2,373	2,473	2,445
„ bountry ...	376	713	1,272	816	468	477

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pres.—Baron R. Kondo. *Vice-Pres.*—M. Kato. *Managing-Dirs.* S. Iwanaga. S. Ogawa. *Head Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (*The Osaka Merchant S.S. Co.*)—The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan and Korean and Chinese ports and also Vladivostock.

Regular fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, was opened in 1910, six steamers of 6,000 tons displacement each, being employed.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in yen 1,000)

	1908	1909		1910		1911
	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.
Paid up Capital	16,500	15,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Reserve Funds	1,654	1,730	1,732	1,932	1,997	2,209
Debenture	3,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
No. of Steamers...	106	107	109	107	108	107
Steamer's Tonnage	100,000	115,000	122.000	134,000	169,414	138,000
Steamer's Value	13,275	14,043	14,819	16,614	16,678	17,085
Cargo and Pas. R'pts. ...	4,671	4,826	4,819	5,487	5,551	6,405
Gross Expenditure	5,307	4,536	4.625	5,161	5,316	5,791
Net Profit	553	572	563	674	566	1,037
Dividend (%)	6	6	6	6	6	7

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pres.—Tokugoro Nakabashi. *Vice Pres.* K. Hori, *Head-Office.*—Tomishima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S.S. Co.*).—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus and is building for this service two steamers of 13,500 ton each. It started tentatively in Dec. '05 service to South America, and this has been lately subsidized.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pres.—S. Asano. *Managing-Dirs.*—S. Ito. *Head Office.*—Maruno-uchi Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in *yen* 1,000)

	1909		1910		1911
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.
Paid up Capital...	8,125	8,125	8,125	9,100	9,100
Reserve Funds	212	212	212	212	212
Debentures etc.	9,227	8,226	8,732	8,851	6,699
No. of Steamers...	8	8	9	9	9

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Steamers' Tonnage	60,000	60,000	70,025	70,000	70,000
Steamers' Value...	14,235	14,223	15,690	15,570	15,013
Cargo, Pass. and Receipts... ...	1,655	1,495	1,782	1,797	2,030
Net Profit or Loss (*)	*1,065	*1,065	*808	13	329
Gross Expenditure	2,690	2,951	2,754	2,681	2,685
Dividend	—	—	—	—	N. 5% O. 12%

The Company is receiving the State bounty of 1,375,282. *yen*.

The Japan-China Steamship Company:—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co., the Daito S.S. Co., (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtsz), and the same service of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The share which the four companies took in the common enterprise is as follows:—

	Share (*yen*)
Hunan, 3 steamers totalling 3,370 tons	750,000
Osaka, 6 steamers and accommodations	4,000,000
Yusen, 2 „ „ „	3,290,000
Daito, 15 tug-boats, etc.	100,000
Total	8,140,000

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in *yen* 1,000)

	1908		1909		1910	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Paid up Capital	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Reserve Funds	41	63	71	102	146	169
Deb'tures & other Debts.	210	115	70	—	—	—
No. of Ships	14	13	13	13	12	12
No. of Steam-launches...	21	21	21	22	22	22
Steamers' Tonnage ...	34,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Steamers' Value	4,039	3,919	3,825	3,740	3,630	3,539
Freight & Pass. Rec'pt...	871	824	969	917	850	1,095
Net Profit	102	100	267	223	311	252
Gross Expenditure ...	1,252	1,115	1,191	1,065	1,035	1,226
Dividend	2.5%	2.5%	5%	5.%	6%	6%

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CHAPTER XXIII

RAILWAYS

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service in Japan. The work of extention steadily advanced, and ten years later the total mileage of state railways reached 114. In 1883 a first private railway company was established, and soon others appeared in quick succession. In 1905 the private lines extended longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere. This relation was soon reversed in the following year when several important private lines were converted into state lines in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Programme to be described later on.

GENERAL STATISTICS

At end of March	Mileage open to traffic			Rolling stocks		
	State m.	Private m.	Total m.	Locomotives	Pass'ger Cars	Wagons
1907	3,116	1,691	4,807	1,926	3,405	20,240
1908	4,452	445	4,898	2,031	4,989	22,242
1909	4,542	477	5,019	—	5,268	32,568
1910	4,623	506	5,130	2,174	5,433	33,665
1911	4,869	484	5,354	2,231	5,664	—

	State Railways	Private Railway Cos.		
	Cost of Cons'tion (*yen* 1,000)	Cost of Cons'tion (*yen* 1,000)	Paid up capital (*yen* 1,000)	Reserve fund (*yen* 1,000)
1906	159,918	251,640	223,336	8,057
1907	168,286	147,140	125,948	3,651
1908	361,897	27,382	24,345	448
1909	506,773	31,580	27,690	534
1910	543,543	34,331	28,801	621
1911	—	—	30,542	709

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Traffic and Receipt of State and Private Railways

Passengers service (in 1,000)

	Number			Mileage			Fares		
	State	Private	Total	State	Private	Total	State	Private	Total
1907	47,566	78,228	125,795	1,224,736	1,321,424	2,546,161	18,955	19,411	38,367
1908	101,115	39,890	141,006	2,353,270	455,280	2,808,551	35,026	7,074	42,101
1909	123,227	23,746	146,973	2,743,203	178,811	2,922,014	29,087	2,763	41,851
1910	128,306	24,781	153,088	2,812,329	188,424	3,000,753	89,370	2,869	42,239

Goods Service (in 1000)

	Volume			Mileage			Freights		
	State	Private	Total	State	Private	Total	State	Private	Total
1907	7,620	17,124	24,745	713,514	868,213	1,581,728	12,552	16,231	28,783
1908	18,312	5,203	23,515	1,441,125	136,510	1,577,635	25,085	2,919	28,005
1909	23,524	1,931	25,455	1,829,429	26,731	1,856,150	30,422	651	31,073
1910	23,655	2,155	25,811	1,911,197	30,856	1,942,053	31,523	793	32,317

Revenue and Expenditure (in *yen* 1000)

	Earnings			Expenses			Net-Earnings		
	State	Private	Total	State	Private	Total	State	Private	Total
1907	25,478	43,192	78,670	18,247	22,025	40,273	17,230	21,166	38,397
1908	69,775	11,819	81,594	35,751	6,186	41,938	34,023	5,633	39,656
1909	82,076	3,866	85,943	45,114	2,007	47,121	36,961	1,859	38,821
1910	84,829	4,180	89,009	44,653	2,142	46,796	40,175	2,037	42,213

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Earnings and Expenses Etc. Per Day Per Mile (1910-11)

	Earnings	Expenses	Net-Earnings	Expenses per yen 100 of Earnings
	yen	*yen*	*yen*	*yen*
State lines	51.33	24.85	26.48	48.41
Private lines...	24.68	12.76	11.92	48.30

Average Per Train-Mile

	Earnings *yen*	Expenses *yen*	Net-Earnings *yen*
State	2.00	.97	1.03
Private	1.32	.64	.68

STATE RAILWAYS IN NOV. 1911

Name of Principal line	Open Mileage *M.C.*	Name of Principal line	Open Mileage *M.C.*
Tokaido line	495.	Hankaku line	65.
Sanyo „	481.	Shikoku „	50.
Sobu „	118.	Kagoshima „	270.
Kwansai „	309.	Nagasaki „	142.
Shin-Yetsu line... ...	223.	Hoshu... „	112.
Hokuroku „	219.	Chiku-ho „	71.
O-u „	306.	Hakodate „	289.
North-eastern „	644.	Kushiro „	192.
San-in „	127.	Muroran „	117.
Joban line	216.	Abashiri „	87.
Gan-yetsu line	56.	Rumoye „	31.
Central line...	296.	Teshio „	70.
Yamate „	17.	Total	5,016.

In 1911-12 year the sections opened to traffic were 156 miles, and in 1912-13 those to be opened, according to the prescribed program, are 216 miles, besides the reconstruction scheme ty be realized in a near future.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is in 40 in ordinary cases with the minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with the minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives used on this section at present are to be shortly replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The work is now under progress.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, thete are 25 tunnels of over 2000 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, it measuring 15,260 ft., required about six years, and was opened to traffic in February, 1893.

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Bridge work.—The longest structures are those over the river Tenryu (3,967 ft.) the second over the Oi (3,332 ft.), and the third over the Banyu (2,126 ft.), all in the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick well with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Rails.—used are in most cases 60 lb. per yard steel rail but they are to be replaced with 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavy trains. The rails formerly used came from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of the sleepers is 8″×5½″×6′0,″ and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, *tamo*, cercidiphylum, *sen*, beech, are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION.

The Railway Nationalization Programme was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it, with some modification. The seventeen private railways were purchased in 1906 and '07, the purchase made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,822 m. 54 ch. open and *yen* 198,763,000 paid up in round numbers. The price paid was *yen* 481,981,000 in round figures. This railway unification is expected to economice expense by over *yen* 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shores that existed at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction did not came up to the purchasing price determined in that way, the cost was made as purchasing price, and this arrangement was used for those railways which had not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made, and the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 at *yen* 20,084,537.

The Redemption Plan

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The programme as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways, but fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company was also separated and left out as unpurchasable. The redemption programme originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance, but in view of absence of the revised programme, while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of *yen* 1,000:—

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Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan

(in *yen* 1,000.)

Year	Cost of Construction	Profit against Cost of Construction (%)	Profit: Against cost of Construction	Profit: Expense saved through unification	Profit: Total	Interest on the Loan	Balance of Profit	Balance of Profit distributed: Redeeming Loan	Balance of Profit distributed: For improvement	Amount of Loan
1st	208,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148	23,549	-40	—	—	470,986
10th	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378	23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,431
15th	298,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804	22,535	6,269	1,880	4,288	446,318
20th	380,643	11.07	80,741	1,274	32,016	21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
25th	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454	17,799	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
30th	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759	15,064	27,695	8,308	19,306	281,896
35th	381,553	13.00	48,144	1,274	49,417	9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,306
40th	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825	1,283	56,542	16,962	39,579 (bal. pro)	13,916

THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY

The railway of Japan may practically be said to belong to the State, for as a result of the nationalization described before, over 90% of the total mileages open to traffic are now State property. The organization of the Imperial Railways has been entirely recast to make it better adapted to the new order of affairs. Prior to the nationalization there were two Bureaux connected with railways, and both in the jurisdiction of the Department of Communications. One of them had to attend to supervision of both Government and private railways and the other had to undertake traffic and construction of Government railways. The two Bureaux were amalgamated soon after the commencement of the nationalization, and the Imperial Railway Board was newly created and transferred to the control of the Cabinet, The Board was also made to supervise the South Manchuria railway, but the jurisdiction was transfered to the Colonization Board in Aug. '11. The jurisdiction to over the Korean railways has also been detached from the Imperial Railway and restored to the control of Kerean Gov. General. For convenience of administration the Imperial railways are subdivided into five districts, and one temporary office as below:—

District Office	Where situated	Open mileage Nov. 30	District Office	Where situated	Open mileage Nov. 30
Eastern;	Uyeno, Tokyo ...	1,348	Hokkaido;	Sapporo	786
Central;	Shimbashi, Tokyo...	1,076	Kyushu;	Moji	595
Western;	Kobe	1,084	Yonago; (tem. Office),	Yonago	127
			Total...		5,016

The Board proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the president assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates. It is worthy of note that the incumbent of the Presidency is now the Minister of Home Affairs, K. Hara who combines it as additional duty.

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Independent Finance

The Imperial railways were set apart as independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic. In case a sufficient sum is not forthcoming then a loan may be raised on the railways' account or may be obtained from other Government accounts. The following table shows the settled account of revenue and expenses for the 1910-11 year.

Profit and Loss Account for 1910-11

Total revenue	96,872,809
Total expenses	78,956,065
Net profit	12,826,744

With the discontinuation of issue of new loans the Railways are compelled to have recourse to loans from postal deposit account and to appropriation of part of the profit accruing from minting subsidiary pieces, over and above the net profit of the Railways.

The Construction and Improvement works are shown below:

The Construction and Improvement Fund

Supposing the gauge reconstruction scheme, described later on, is to be carried out, the total outlay required in 1912-13 in railway work will amount to *yen* 227,896,000 for reconstruction, *yen* 222,136,709 for new construction, improvement and new work incidental to the reconstruction, in all *yen* 450,032,709.

The Gauge

The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 in., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, now in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or in course of completion.

Reconstruction of the Gauge

Far more ambitious project is the proposed program announced by the Government in Nov. '10 of reconstructing with the consent of the Diet, the trunk lines from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, 800 miles, on the broad gauge plan, at the estimated outlay of *yen* 220,029,100 spread over 12 years. The improvement which the existing narrow gauge line requires for keeping the service in touch with the progress of the country is estimated to total *yen* 269,644,190, or a little over *yen* 20,000,000. The expense is to be met with temporary appropriation from the Treasury and postal Deposits, and by means of Special railway notes. The reconstruction plan, however, was indefinitely postponed from financial consideration by the second Saionji Ministry.

Railway Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured

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from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 3 million *yen* a year.

Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the five years 1906-7 to 11-12 the materials ordered from abroad are estimated to have been as follows, in *yen* 1000 :—

	Foreign order	Domestic order judged as foreign supply	Total	Construction and improvement expenses	% of foreign supply
1906- 7	1,838	·681	2,520	21,382	11.78
1907- 8	7,439	2,341	7,780	29,593	33.05
1908- 9	1,940	1,188	3,129	36,274	8.62
1909-10	1,996	1,702	3,699	31,846	11.61
1910-11	6,321	1,853	8,174	45,848	17.82
Total	19,536	7,763	27,304	164,945	16.55

Leading Foreign Approved Makers

Leading approved makers for locomotive engine are as follows for Government railway :—

A. Boursig, Tegel bei Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.
Beyer Peacok & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.,
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.G. fuer Duesseldorf Lokomotivban.
Humdoldt Engineering Work & Co.
J. A. Maffei, München.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.
Loco.-worke der K.K. priv. Oesten U. Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges'it Vienna.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TARIFF ON THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RAILWAYS

Passenger Tariff Rate per Mile

Name of Railway		3rd class	2nd class	1st class
Government	up to 50 m.	1.65	50% additional to 3rd class	150% additional to 3rd class
	„ „ 100 „	1.40		
	„ „ 200 „	1.10		
	„ „ 300 „	0.90		
	Above 300 „	0.89		

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Goods Tariff Rate per Mile per Ton

Name of Railway		*rin*	*rin*	*rin*	*rin*	*rin*
Government	Ord. consignment	3	4.0	5.4	7.0	15.0
	Car load „ (per ton)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
Former Kwanai ...	„ „	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
	„ „	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	2.0
Former Kyushu ...	„ „	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
	„ „	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	7.5

Goods under 1st kind comprise ores and similar raw materials, those under 2nd kind goods somewhat refined, and those under 3rd kind goods still further refined.

Luggage and Parcels

	Free limit for 1st class	Free limit for 2nd class	Free limit for 3rd class
Government, Former Nippon. etc.	100 *kin.*	60 *kin.*	30 *kin.*

Delivery of Luggage. 5 *sen* per package within radius of about 4 miles from station.

	Up to	50 m.	150 m.	500 m.	700 m. & over.
		sen	*sen*	*sen*	*sen*
Government, Parcel rate	1 *kin.*	7	7	7	8
	10 „	13	22	42	53
	20 „	23	41	81	1.03
	Every add. 5 *kin.*	4	7	15	20

Special Car-Load Rates on Government Lines

(per Ton per Mile)

	Above 50 m. *sen*	Above 100 m. *sen*	Above 200 m. *sen*	Above 300 m. *sen*
Grains and Manure, (one kind) Oils	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sugar and Flour	—	1.7	1.3	1.0
Beer	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Oranges	—	2.0	1.0	1.2
Charcoal	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Sweet potatoes...	—	1.5	—	—

	Ordinary Consignment (per 100 *kin* per m.)	Car-load rate (per ton per m.)
Raw cocoon	48	3.0
Dried „	—	2.5

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country, and in some places the tramways are running side by side with regular railways as Tokyo-Yokohama and Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways for some sections, as is the case in a section of the Kobu line. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramways projects during these few years. In March 1911 Japan had

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35 tramway companies, with an aggregate capital of over *yen* 116,175,000, and 347.63 m. open to traffic, and 251.01 m. not yet open.

The companies that are not yet opened to traffic number 28 with aggregate capital of *yen* 33,430,000 and the contemplated mileage of 367.70 miles. The Osaka city electric railway was the municipal undertaking in Mar. 11, and the municipalization of Tokyo electric railways was formally sanctioned, all the rest being private.

Light Railways

The Law relating to Light Railways was issued in April 1910 and put into force in August of the year. The construction of light railways was formerly subject to various inconveniences, as it was practically regulated according to the ordinary railway or the tramway regulations. It was to obviate this difficulty, and to enable local people to avail themselves of cheap facilities of transportation that the special measure was adopted at the instance of Baron Goto, in the day of the President, Railway Roard. This legislative measure, aims at guaranteeing the profit of private light railways within the limit of 5 per cent. of the construction expense. Estimating the average profit of the lines to come under the law at 2½ per cent., the Government contemplates the disbursement on this account for five years beginning from the 1911-12 fiscal year a quarter of a million *yen* the first year, half a million the second, and so on, the outlay in the last year amounting to a million and a quarter *yen*. It is expected that by means of this encouragement, light lines representing a cost of construction of 10,000,000 *yen* will be laid every year. The light railway projects sanctioned up to end of Aug. 11 inclusive numbered 66 representing 876 m. and *yen* 42,935,125 out of the total 136 with 1,952 m. and *yen* 100,094,000 applied, but as most of them are estimated to yield profits of not less than 5 per cent., they of course will not come under the guarantee. The benefits of the law will, therefore, practically go to those projected to be built in the future.

Financial Situation of the Imperial Railways

Debt Account.—The debt account of the State railways as existing at the end of 1910-11 year stood as follows:—

	Yen
Bonds	591,269,750
Loans	52,171,355
Debentures transferred by purchased lines ...	13,968,209
Total	6,574,409,305

The rate interest varies between the maximum of 7% and the minimum of 4%. As part of the foregoing debts was converted in '10 to 4% bonds while the debentures bearing high interest were partially redeemed, the gross amonnt payable on account of interest in 1910-11 is judged not to exceed *yen* 31,000,000.

Revenue Account.—Profit and loss account during the last few years, including the estimate of 1910-11 year is given as follows in *yen* 1,000:—

	Gross earnings	Gross expenses	Net profit
1906-7	78,681	40,274	38,407
1907-8	81,594	41,938	39.656

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1908-9	79,272	44,159	35,113
1909-10	84,309	46,846	37,463
1910-11	87,820	46,831	40,939

Subtracting the total interest of roughly *yen* 31 millions from the net profit the balance of about 9 millions appears in the estimate of 1910-11 years. If loans are to be raised on the strength of the available net surplus it is possible to procure *yen* 225 millions in case the interest is to stand at 4%. It is urged in some quarters, therefore, that the no-debt policy should be waived in the case of railway undertakings, instead of restricting them to the net profit, temporary loans from the currency adjustment fund and the Deposit Account.

INTERNATIONAL THROUGH PASSENGER TRAFFIC UNION

The Imperial Government Railway of Japan, the South Manchuria Railway and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha were accepted as members of the Trans-Siberian International Through Passenger Traffic Union at its Conference held at Brussels last summer. It is expected the through service will be put in operation from April 1911. The conditions reserved by each of the new members vary and are substantially as follows:

Imperial Government Railways of Japan

A. Loss or damage caused to passengers' baggage to be indemnified for to the extent not exceeding G. 100 *yen* per baggage receipt.

B. Passengers breaking journey to pay anew for supplementary charges such as express extra and sleeping berth fees.

C. The management released from responsibility for delay in the delivery of parcel.

D. Passengers not allowed to carry in a passenger car living animals, birds, &c.

E. Unless specified otherwise in the International Passenger Traffic Regulation of the Union, the transportation of passengers and their baggage to be conducted according to the Regulations in force on the Government Railways of Japan.

F. The following mentioned as the stations whereat international through passenger traffice is to be handled:

Shimbashi (Tokyo), Hiranuma (Yokohama), Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki and Moji.

The South Manchuria Railway

A. The following, to be the maximum extent of responsibility for loss or damage to passengers' baggage.

	per kilogram *yen*
For 1st class passenger	7.00
„ 2nd „ „	3.50
„ 3rd „ „	2.00

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B. Neither express extra nor sleeping berth fees to be refunded to passengers breaking journey.

C. No baggage to be covered by insurance.

D. No living animals, birds or such like allowed to be carried in a passenger car.

E. All accounts to be settled through the medium of the Chinese Eastern Railways, the same exchange rates to be adopted as those stipulated for the Russia-Manchuria-Japan Through Passenger Traffic. The Chinese Eastern Railway has given express consent to the above arrangements.

F. The through passenger rates via Dairen to each of the Japanese stations handling International Through Passenger Traffic to be established.

G. The following named as Through Passenger Stations:

Changchun, Mukden, Dairen and Port Arthur.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha

A. To pay *yen* 20 on each piece of baggage lost. Passengers may, however, cover their baggage by insurance on payment of the fixed rates.

The shipping company has reserved the right to join in the through passenger traffic arrangements possible to be established in future between any of South Manchurian ports and any Japanese ports having through passenger traffic connection with Vladivostok.

Through Tickets and Fares

Connection tickets are issued to passengers by express and by ordinary trains. The holders of the express tickets may travel on any passenger train mentioned in the railway schedule. The express tickets are issued for first and second classes only, but on the South Manchurian and Harbin-Changchun lines they are issued for first class only for the time being.

Passengers are not required to pay extra charges for sleeping car berths. The connection tickets are good for sixty days from the date of issue.

Fare is not charged for children under five years of age unless separate seats are desired for them. Children between five and ten and children under five years of age requiring separate seats will be charged half fare. No reduction is made for children over ten years of age.

The fares from Shimbashi are as follows:—

Via Vladivostok—

		Express	Ordinary
Irkutsuk	1st	196.20	85.70
	2nd	136.40	47. 1
St. Petersburg:			
Via Moskow	1st	330.50	134.55
	2nd	231.65	79.65
Via Vyatka	1st	322.30	130.75
	2nd	215.25	77.15
Moskow	1st	317.00	128.90
	2nd	211.95	75.85
Odessa	1st	340.05	141.50
	2nd	226.55	84.25

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Via Dairen—			
Irkutsuk	1st	200.15	87.35
	2nd	149.40	53.00
St. Petersburg:			
Via Moskow	1st	334.45	136.15
	2nd	234.65	85.55
Via Vyatka	1st	226.25	132.42
	2nd	228.25	83.05
Moscow	1st	320.95	130.50
	2nd	224.95	81.75
Warsaw	1st	346.05	141.85
	2nd	242.50	89.35
Odessa	1st	344.00	143.10
	2nd	249.60	90.15

The steamers engaged in the connection service are the liners of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

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CHAPTER XXIV

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

GENELAL STATEMENTS

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872, were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds, amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Government notes, and not with specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of notional banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and further provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege, this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into privated banks, so that by February, 1899, the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

BANKS (At end of the first half year of 1910.)

	No. of Banks.		Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital
Special Banks	6	*yen*	126,500,000	96,248,950
"People's" Bank	46	„	33,170,000	30,619,030
Savings Banks	476 *176	„	82,640,100	52,255,015
Ordinary Banks	1,605	„	435,863,835	316,684,991
Total	2,309		678,172,935	495,807,936

Note :—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank. The number marked with an asterisk represents savings departments of ordinary banks.

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GENERAL STATISTICS (*yen* 1,000)

	Deposits balance	Loans & Bills discounted (balance)	Net profit	Dividend	Rate of Dividend
1905	1,422,748	1,225,402	59,721	29,822	8.5
1906	1,797,167	1,550,461	69,722	31,343	9.6
1907	1.794,039	1,627,394	72,835	34,893	9.5
1908	1,524,707	1,560,375	78,375	36,629	9.7
1909	1,679,420	1,559,958	87,514	45,669	9.7
1910	2,020,512	1,625,285	51,681	—	—

SPECIAL BANKS

The Bank of Japan.—The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since become sixfold, i.e, 60,000,000 *yen*, 37,500,000 *yen* paid up. The Bank enjoys the privileges to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The Bank has to pay the tax of 1.2½% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

The Bank conducts the following lines of business:

1. "To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion, 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Tresury bills or other bills and shares guaranteed by the Government."

STATISTICS (*yen* 1,000)

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Paid-up Capital	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	37,500
Reserve Fund	20,100	21,150	23,500	25,500	26,560
Deposits {Total Amount ...	8,673,061	8,861,654	5,682,400	6,184,633	8,282,585
Deposits {Balance	401,499	471,652	220,286	187,704	280,823
Loans {Total Amount ...	378,543	338,119	316,982	208,256	232,834
Loans {Balance	31,573	33,339	30,416	32,849	40,288
Bills discounted {Total Amount..	806,759	883,357	866,547	443,523	393,666
Bills discounted {Balance	106,001	124,609	77,097	38,700	102,628
Net Profits	4,689	5,999	6,204	12,208	5,911
Dividends per annum ...	12	12	12	12	12

Board of Directors

Governor.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi. *ViceGov.*—Kesaroku Mizumachi.
Directors.—Muneyoshi Yamaguchi, Rio Sudo, Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii.

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Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Branches.—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Hakodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of *yen* 3,000,000 for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital has subsequently been increased to *yen* 24,000,000 which has fully been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding *yen* 20,000,000 a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of value; 5. discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public moneys for international account."

STATISTICS (*yen* 1,000)

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Paid-up Capital	21,000	21,000	21,000	24,000	24,000
Reserve Fund	13,904	19,591	15,490	16,483	17,064
Deposits {Total	2,929,453	3,190,982	2,183,191	2,539,438	2,806,584
Deposits {Balance ...	120,303	121,005	116,839	145,145	120,864
Loans {Total	628,669	755,563	681,508	607,145	612,550
Loans {Balance	87,676	89,727	71,517	60,433	53,649
Bills discounted {Total ...	109,420	117,105	142,069	82,980	112,901
Bills discounted {Balance ...	9,663	15,290	12,979	10,698	16,784
Net Profits	4,903	4,030	3,830	3,655	3,500
Dividend per annum ...	12	12	12	12	12

Board of Directors

President.—Baron Yataro Mishima. *General-Manager.*—Yuki Yamakawa.
Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Chunosuke Kawashima, Hyokichi Bekkey, Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Ippei Wakao.
Head Office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.
Branches Abroad.—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Hawaii; Bombay; Hongkong; Shanghai; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Tairen (formerly Dalny); Liaoyang.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.—The industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko) is a joint-stock company established in March, 1902, under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its capital was *yen* 10,000,000 at first, but by the amended Law passed in March, 1906, it was increased to *yen* 17,500,000 of which *yen* 16,250,000 is paid up. Gradually the business sphere of the Bank, especially that of trust has been enlarged. The Bank being one of the most powerful banking and trust companies in Japan, is considered generally to be one of the fittest and most useful medium for foreign capitalists desirous of making investment in this country. This will be understood from the fact that more than *yen* 7,500,000 of its shares are held

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by foreign capitalists, being quoted very high both in the internal and foreign markets.

The chief lines of business carried on by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows:—

"1. Loan on the security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies. 2. Subscriptions for, or taking over by transference, National or Local Loan Bonds, or the Debentures of Companies. 3. General Deposits and Safe Deposits Business. 4. Business of a Trust Company. 2. Discount of Bills on Security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies. 6. Loans on Mortgage of Railway, Factory and Mine Foundations. 7. Any Banking and attendant Business in Foreign Countries with the Permission of the Minister of Finance."

The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount if for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Though the Bank is the youngest of the six special banks it has attained a rapid progress and enjoys a promising future.

STATISTICS (*yen* 1000)

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Paid-up Capital		13,750	16,250	16,250	16,250	76,250
Reserve Fund		409	623	993	1,364	1,669
Deposits	Total Amount	125,514	77,137	61,464	55,971	45,216
	Balance	20,312	14,884	10,072	8,665	8,875
Loans	Total Amount	48,378	46,563	52,498	54,176	58,979
	Balance	15,673	18,306	56,951	30,961	28,800
Profit and Loss account	Earnings	3,394	3,690	3,446	4,237	4,293
	Expenses	2,233	2,130	1,779	2,572	2,636
	Net Profit	1,156	1,560	1,667	1,664	1,659
	Rates of Div'd. ...	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0

Board of Directors

Governor.—Dr. Juichi Soyeda. *Vice Gov.*—Kazumasa Tsukuda.
Directors.—Otoya Tomono, Tatsukuro Inouye, Jun Saito.
Head Office.—8 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen* under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country.

"To make loans on immovable property and fishery right, to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under the Law; to make loans without security for the work of adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law; to take up the mortgage debentures of the "People's Banks"; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice

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a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings. Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has been made on behalf of the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitalists to the subscription of its debentures.

STATISTICS (*yen* 1,000)

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Paid-up Capital		3,250	4,250	5,000	6,250	8,748
Reserve Fund		1,199	1,503	1,712	1,992	2,359
Loans	Total Amount	33,337	40,827	48,837	63,619	97,081
	Balance	29,588	26,793	45,762	59,031	38,423
Profit and Loss Account	Earnings	3,776	4,567	4,499	5,430	6,882
	Expenses	3,065	3,871	3,715	4,497	5,669
	Net Profit	711	696	788	932	1,212
	Rate of Dividends	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Board of Directors

Governor.—Gentaro Simla.
Directors.—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.
Head Office.—Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The "People's" Banks. (*Noko Ginko*).—These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Bank of Taiwan. (*Formosa*).—The Bank of Taiwan is a joint stock company with a capital of 10 million *yen* half paid up, enjoying the privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*. And the notes not covered by the specie reserve and issuable on the security Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan, and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of a reliable nature is limited to *yen* 5,000,000 and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Any excess issue is subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed for one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged not to transfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of *yen* 20,000,000 in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank:—

"1. To discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for banks."

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STATISTICS (*yen* 1,000)

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Paid-up Capital		2,500	3,750	5,000	5,000	6,250
Reserve Fund...		635	830	1,140	1,500	2,410
Deposits	Total Amount ...	197,176	245,352	234,761	257,268	342,612
	Balance...	10,131	11,862	11,188	17,436	18,860
Loans	Total Amount	28,419	41,991	40,031	33,027	71,068
	Balance	3,490	4,238	4,603	9,346	11,057
Profit and Loss Account	Earning ...	2,536	3,530	3,9558	4,005	4,664
	Expenses ...	2,044	2,850	3,0907	3,036	3,697
	Net-Profit ...	491	679	890	968	967
	Rate of Divid.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Board of Directors

President.—Kazuyoshi Yagiu. *Vice-Pres.*—Totaro Shimosaka.
Directors.—Muneyoshi Tatsuno; Isotatsu Kajiwara.
Head Office.—Taihoku, Formosa.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.—This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of the Hokkaido. It was established in 1900 in the form of a joint stock company with a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*, p.u. 3,500,000, to transact the following lines of business:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property; to make loans against plege of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the island; to take up deposits; to accept the custody of objects of value; to make loans without security to communal co-operations." This Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debenture to an amouut not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 *yen* of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

STATISTICS (*yen* 1,000)

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Paid-up Capital		3,004	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Reserve Fund...		250	381	520	648	802
Deposits	Total Amount ...	37,801	54,925	50,940	48,428	53,989
	Balance...	3,529	3,946	4,715	5,513	7,642
Loans	Total Amount	15,502	24,092	26,404	23,481	25,786
	Balance	6,687	9,653	10,800	12,977	14,376
Profit and Loss Account	Earnings ...	810	1,106	1,346	1,582	1,911
	Expenses ...	502	737	1,006	1,243	1,519
	Net-Profit...	307	368	340	339	391
	Rate of Divid.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

Accounts

Presidents.—Soki Seki. *Head Office.*—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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ORDINARY BANKS

Leading Banks in Tokyo (At end of July 1910)

(in 1,000 *yen*)

Name of Bank	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Loans	Latest dividen
1st Bank, the	10,000	5,800	24,612	20,212	10.0
3rd „ „	2,400	1,800	17,505	13,721	12.0
15th „ „	18,000	2,500	23,022	18,763	9.0
20th „ „	1,450	310	5,198	4,365	7.0
27th „ „	790	221	2,203	2,544	5.0
30th „ „	700	123	137	803	7.0
84th „ „	1,160	218	3,958	4,646	9.0
100th Bank, the	2,000	5,680	18,355	16,522	25.0
Higo Ginko...	2,000	430	1,102	2,042	0.0
Imamura Ginko...	700	105	898	1,546	5.0
Kawasaki Ginko...	1,000	1,390	13,265	14,489	4.0
Meiji Shogyo Ginko	1,900	210	5,862	7,002	8.0
Mitsubishi Ginko	1,000	—	30,000	12,164	10.0
Mitsui Ginko	20,000	1,000	42,871	33,520	4.0
Morimura Ginko	500	380	4,362	4,163	4.0
Murai Ginko	1,000	730	4,163	4,213	Nil
Nakai Ginko	1,000	650	6,153	7,902	4.0
Nishiwaki Ginko	1,000	—	109	691	—
Tanaka Ginko	500	706	1,668	5,102	8.0
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko ...	4,000	1,849	5,398	10,002	6.0
Teiyu Ginko	1,000	92	3,875	4,060	6.0
Tokai Ginko	1,500	734	14,141	11,251	8.0
Tokyo Ginko	1,500	715	6,424	7,078	10.0
Toyokuni Ginko,...	2,500	145	9,661	10,851	6.0
Yasuda Ginko	5,000	3,330	19,396	16,389	3.0
Leading Banks in Osaka					
34th Ginko	5,000	1,760	13,914	15,146	8.0
13th Ginko	3,218	170	6,928	9,121	8.0
Kashima Ginko	300	630	4,053	6,997	6.0
Kitahama Ginko	4,750	970	16,298	13,920	—
Kono-ike Ginko...	3,000	1,700	14,144	8,768	—
Masuda Ginko	500	245	2,223	5,246	—
Naniwa Ginko	4,750	1,820	11,798	9,866	10.0
O-m Ginko	1,482	247	7,348	8,005	—
Sumitomo Ginko	1,000	4,450	18,697	16,111	Nil
Yamaguchi Ginko	1,000	1,300	14,957	10,029	—
Fujimoto Ginko...	400	19	86	1,071	Nil
Leading Banks in Yokohama					
2nd Bank, the	1,500	880	2,902	5 849	8.0
74th „ „	1,400	530	3,923	4,385	8.0
Mogi Ginko...	1,000	680	3,847	5,594	10.0
Soda Ginko	300	455	5,632	3,173	—
Wakao Ginko	600	81	1,289	1,733	10.0
Yokohama Ginko	1,000	832	2,591	692	—

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ORDINARY BANKS (in *yen* 1,000)

At end of	Number of Banks	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Funds	Deposits		Loans		Bills Discounted	
				Total Amount	Balance	Total Amount	Balance	Amount Transacted	Balance
1906	1,670	256,523	68,183	13,663,514	1,033,762	3,508,809	443,207	3,890,340	649,836
1907	1,658	286,314	84,182	13,997,145	944,295	4,023,288	514,504	4,283,171	585,811
1908	1,635	300,660	93,743	11,529,089	937,972	3,557,616	513,790	3,672,463	571,714
1909	1,617	316,377	92,346	12,469,540	1,054,413	3,620,796	517,426	3,566,904	594,056
1910	1,605	316,684	96,781	...	1,141,443	...	535,973	...	623,637

SAVINGS BANKS (in *yen* 1,000)

Year	No. of Banks	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits			Loans		Bills Discounted	
				Savings Deposits	Common Deposits	Deposits	Amount Transacted	Balance	Amount Transacted	Balance
				Balance	Balance	Balance				
1906	488	37,766	9,876	106,591	94,069	200,661	317,167	78,919	271,606	46,061
	*198	*5,045								
1907	484	42,234	11,421	117,902	100,840	218,743	349,504	95,166	357,398	52,341
	*192	*5,285								
1908	485	45,412	13,216	116,463	93,511	214,974	332,263	99,284	301,335	46,624
	*184	*5,111								
1909	483	46,803	15,023	135,640	113,038	248,679	331,803	104,119	284,413	48,366
	*177	*5,022								
1910	476	47,230	15,923	148,507	118,100	266,603	...	107,697	...	56,351
	*176	*5,024								

* Represent the number and capital of ordinary banks undertaking savings bank business in addition to the main business.

RATE OF INTER'T OF THE TOKYO BANKERS ASS'N

Year	Loans			Discount of Bills			Current Deposits			Fixed Deposits	
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	For 12 Months	For 6 Months
1906	12.8%	5.8%	8.7	1.28%	5.1%	7.9	6.2%	1.1%	3.5	5.79%	5.55%
1907	12.8	6.2	8.6	11.7	5.8	7.9	6.6	1.1	3.3	5.60	5.41
1908	12.8	6.6	9.6	12.8	6.6	9.3	6.9	1.1	3.7	6.18	6.03
1909	12.8	4.4	8.6	12.4	4.0	7.6	6.2	1.8	3.2	5.68	5.48
1910	12.0	2.6	7.3	11.3	3.1	5.8	4.7	1.1	2.3	4.63	4.43

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CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business having necessitated the re-organization of the clearing-house, it was reorganized in 1891 as the new clearing-house now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead introducing the clearing house facilities. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

Amount of Bills Cleared at Various Clearing-Houses in Japan

(in 1,000 *yen*)

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya	Total
1910 ...	3,841,380	2,028,605	309,616	971,915	828,016	231,972	8,062,862
1909 ...	3,486,831	1,635,513	279,084	858,301	725,954	222,977	7,208,663
1908 ...	2,962,973	1,418,941	237,292	792,870	719,853	175,430	6,307,361
1907 ...	3,540,443	1,671,729	322,631	932,220	802,133	254,676	7,483,835
1906 ...	3,500,853	1,463,860	263,137	912,892	714,428	269,381	7,124,554
1905 ...	2,560,527	1,140,284	177,439	788,408	691,703	174,131	5,532,495
1904 ...	1,854,392	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	429,025	4,156,823

Dishonoured Bills at the Clearing-Houses

		Sum *yen*	Bills *sheet*	Cases *person*
1907	Tokyo	172,135	292	259
	Osaka	93,447	228	218
	Yokohama	125,477	63	51
	Kobe	21,214	30	—
1908	Tokyo	127,665	272	245
	Osaka	112,122	267	263
	Yokohama	20,908	51	47
	Kobe	15,375	24	—
1909	Tokyo	106,228	224	202
	Osaka	79,953	196	192
	Tokohama	17,364	64	60
	Kobe	3,199	13	—
1910 up to July	Tokyo	42,940	104	95
	Osaka	—	—	—
	Yokohama	—	—	—
	Kobe	—	—	—

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever

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fluctuation value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold & 100 copper.
Silver „ 800 silver „ 200 „
Nickel „ 250 nickel „ 750 „
Copper „ 950 copper „ 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

AMOUNT OF COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(in *yen* 1,000)

At the End of	Gold Coins	Silver Pieces	Nickel Pieces	Copper Pieces	Convertible Bank Notes	Total
1904	20,346	64,343	8,880	9,937	286,625	389,213
1905	24,565	74,084	9,167	9,039	312,790	429,647
1906	34,588	82,386	9,163	9,038	341,766	476,943
1907	24,078	96,133	9,159	9,081	369,984	508,436
1908	27,051	105,373	9,151	9,089	352,734	503,399
1909	28,672	112,770	9,140	8,631	352,763	511,977
1910	31,208	119,147	9,132	8,641	401,624	569,755

GROSS AMOUNT OF COINAGE FROM THE OPENING OF THE MINT
(in *yen* 1,000)

	Gold	Silver	Nickel	*sen* Piece	*rin* Piece	Total
Up to 97-98 ...	70,578	200,558	6,538	12,418	—	290,093
„ „ 09-10 ...	474,962	310,458	9,188	12,418	265	807,292

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CHAPTER XXV

ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

SECTION I

DEFECT IN JAPANESE BUSINESS SYSTEM

Not a few instances of unsound business method were disclosed at the time of the reaction that came after the temporary boom subsequent to the return of peace and which severely tried the stability of all the business establishments. In no other period of Japanese history was another such disturbance in the economic and financial world witnessed as that during the recent years. Small banks and other concerns that were swept away by this economic cataclysm numbered several scores. But it is in industrial companies that the disastrous effect was especially startling. The Dai Nippon Sugar refinery scandal involving the imprisonment for bribery of 24 M.P.'s, suicide of its former President and the imprisonment of Directors; the Nippon Marine Products Company case in which its president (retired Lieut.-Gen.) and Directors were convicted of peculation, the Otaru Lumber Company trouble of a similar description were some of the ugly incidents that were disclosed on that occasion. All these failures have naturally given rise to loud discussion as to the imperfection of the Japanese commercial law and especially of the existing audit system, and also to the necessity of elevating the standard of commercial morality. Below is given a brief explanation on the Japanese auditing system quoted from the recent speech of Mr. N. Okoshi, ex-Minister to Brazil, and now a prominent figure in international business circles

JAPANESE AUDITOR AND AUDITING

In the first place Japanese auditors are all amateur auditors while English are Professonal auditors. Japanese auditors are, as a rule, elected from among big shareholders of the respective companise. Although our commercial law relating to the duties and obligations of auditors is very strict, in some respect, even stricter than the provisions of English Companies act, our people do not seem to attach so much importance, as they do in England to this matter. Our auditors themselves do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities imposed by law and appear to think that their simple duty is to certify the correctness of balance of sheet which is to be presented to the general meeting. In Japan the commercial law defines the privilege and duties of auditors of different companies, while in England different acts determine the duties and liablities of auditors such as those of joint stock companies, municipal corporations and other bodies. Although no mention is made in our code that an auditor must be a shareholder of the company, yet nearly all our joint stock companies insert in their articles of association, a clause relating to the qualifications of auditors who should necessarily be

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shareholders. The auditor's tenure of office is one year like in the case of the English and he is eligible for re-election. They can also at any time ask the report of the state of affairs of the company to the directors and can make investigations into the business transctions, as well as the actual condition of the property of the company.

Our auditors can convoke a general meeting, if they deem it necessary and ask for the appointment of an expert examiner, in order to investigate into the state of finance and assets of the company. They are authorised also to prepare a special report stating their own opinon upon the state of finance, after close investigations into the accunts of the company and to submit the same to the general meeting.

Japanese auditors can fill a vacancy for the director, if the board and co-auditors agree to this arrangement. However he cannot exercise his duty, unless his appointment is confirmed by a general meeting. Our Code seems to bestow a great power and impose a heavy responsibility on the auditors; it says that when the company itself bring action against directors, or directors against the company, auditors shall have to represent the company. However it must be a very rare case that the directors bring action against their own company for which business they are themselves responsible.

Our law further states that if auditors neglect their duty, they are liable to damages towards directors and a third party. This would mean without doubt that through the negligence of auditors, any loss incurred either to the company or to a third person, they are liable to make good such loss.

According to Art. 187, if one tenth of the shareholders decided in a general meeting to impeach auditors and to bring action against them, the board will be compelled to take necessary measures to bring the case before tribunal within one month, provided that the shareholders give security to the directors. In case the company loses the case, the shareholders shall be liable to pay expenses or damages incurred during the process.

Any infraction of commercial law relating to companies, on the part of auditors, is punishable with a fine not less than ten and not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

Such is the gist of our law concerning auditors, and if it is strictly applied, some provisions would prove severer than those of the Companies act of England.

Commercial Morality

This is too grave a subject to be treated in such a publication as this, but the following quotation from Prof. Ukita's magazine article recently published in Tokyo may not be cut of place, as it serves to give a concise explanation from social philosopher's (as the Prof. is) standpoint.

"In feudal times merchants and laborers were classed in the lowest rank of the social hierarchy, and as they were treated with little respect they responded by deserving such treatment. With few exceptions, commercial morality was little heeded, and a very slight sense of obligation troubled their conscience. They had no idea that 'Time is money' and most slovenly missed their appointments. They could not even hit upon the commercial policy expressed in 'Honesty is the best policy.' Merchants were unconsciously imbued with the idea of despising money, and did not think it amiss to use despicable means in obtaining what they regarded as despicable things, conducting a disreputable business with unclean minds. This must all be entirely changed now. When such merchants undertook to transact business with

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foreign merchants whom they could not help looking down upon as barbarians, because they had been so taught, many undesirable things crept into business. Unpunctuality, foisting of inferior goods, unreasonable charges, and other evils were perpetrated with the least possible concern. No doubt we are greatly improving in this direction, and commercial morality is much better understood now than in the old days, but I cannot altogether attribute it to jealousy on the part of foreign merchants against the great development of Japanese trade when they raise their voice against the low state of commercial morality in Japan."

Punitive Rules in the Commercial Code

In order to prevent dishonest practices by Directors of a company and others punitive rules in the Code were made severer in the session of 1910-11, as follows:—

"Auditors, inspectors, promoters, directors, members of a joint stock partnership who conduct the business of the company, auditors, inspectors and the manager of a joint stock partnership shall be punished by penal servitude for a term not more than one year or by the payment of a fine not more than *yen* 1,000 for the following offences:

1. In case a person deceives the law court for a general meeting in regard to the amount of the total shares undertaken or to the amount of the capital paid up, with the object of establishing a company, or increasing its capital, or registering the same or of causing the registration to be made.
2. In case when, by any name, a person has in the accounts of the company unlawfully acquires the shares of a company or accepts them as the objects of the right of pledges.
3. In case a person pays profits or interest in violation of the legal orders or the articles of association.
4. In case a person disposes of the property of a company for speculative dealings within the limits of the scope of the company's business.

Section II

BUSINESS EXPANSION AFTER THE WAR

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894-95 marked an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese business activity in manifold forms, so has the last War exerted even more powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic activity. One point of marked contrast separating the two periods should be specially kept in view in making this parallel; in other words, whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of *yen* 300,000,000 against the war outlay amounting to close on *yen* 250,000,000, in the latter Japan got nothing against the disbursements aggregating no less than *yen* 1,8000,000,000.

None the less the expansive influence of triumph did apparently prove too irresistible to check the tide of new enterprises that began to set in as soon as the people had recovered their equanimity after the short interlude of bitter disappointment at the failure to secure the pecuniary compensation from Russia. Even the sentiment of national pride tended to swell the movement, and as if bent on making a display of economic resources before the eyes of the world, the people were seized with eager desire to launch new business projects. For more than a year beginning about October, 1905, newspaper colums were filled every day with reports of creation of new

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companies or expansion of the old, and boom prevailed on the Exchanges to an extent unparalled in the history of Japanese economic development. Even the Government seemed to have been affected by this spirit, and hastened to nationalize the leading railway lines, thereby incurring an additional debt of over *yen* 500 millions in 1907. Then came a reaction, and the tide began to ebb from about February of '07. Several newly organised companies have already been dissolved, others have decided to cut down the capital, while still others have postponed the date of calling in the instalment of subscription money. As shown below the reaction reached the climax in 1909. The market has subsequently began to recover normal condition.

The inquiries made by the Bank of Japan into the new enterprises launched or expansion of the old that have appeared since July, 1905, make this record, the figures being in unit of thousand *yen*.

Nature of Project	1907	1908	1909	1910
Banking	86,490	18,942	27,390	58,568
Spinning	38,986	2,200	15,350	14,000
Electricity	56,605	15,170	8,583	91,580
Mining	52,450	3,850	8,583	22,200
Fishery	12,400	1,600	2,350	4,285
R'lys (elec'c ind'ed) ...	65,274	11,140	13,800	90,957
Industry	96,287	13,643	31,020	139,245
Navigation	38,550	10,850	3,000	8,425
Insurance	10,550	8,400	1,900	4,500
Trade & others...	117,782	30,431	16,560	53,240
Total...	674,777	134,232	128,258	487,000

N.B. The returns for the total for 1910 consists of *yen* 271,610 on account of new companies and *yen* 215,390 for expansion of the old.

It may be concluded from the above that the reaction that followed the boom after the war has spent itself and normal tone has been recovered, as shown before.

Compared with record of business enterprises subsequent to the Japan-China war, some interesting difference may be seen in regard to the trend of economic expansion. In the former period banking absorbed the largest share of the investment, followed by railways, but in the present instance, so far as the investment from July 1905 to August 1910 shows industry, including gas enterprises, head the list as to amount, followed by railway, electricity and banks. Another point of contrast is seen in the average amount of capitals. That average for Japan-China was generally in six figure, but that of the later period is one figure more. Then while the new investments during the 9 years from 1895 to 1903 aggregated 1,700 million *yen* the corresponding sum from July 1905 to August 1910 amounted to no less than 2,425 million *yen*.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Number and Capital of Classified by Nature of Enterprise

(in *yen* 1,000). At the End of Year

		1905	1906	1907	1908	1809
Agricultural	No....	231	250	309	332	369
	Paid-up Cap....	3,368	4,870	12,035	13,069	14,752
	Reserves ...	404	317	387	636	594

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Industrial	No.	2,440	2,546	2,847	3,065	3,425
	Paid-up Capital	189,414	267,118	381,815	440,857	542,280
	Reserves	45,626	64,521	64,564	73,286	73,211
Commercial	No.	5,630	5,840	6,197	6,555	6,941
	Paid-up Capital	466,404	500,588	569,486	596,702	637,411
	Reserves	147,276	167,196	197,558	226,263	243,908
Transportation	No.	696	694	734	768	814
	Paid-up Capital	316,649	317,378	150,891	164,757	175,689
	Reserves	31,402	25,910	24,774	26,667	28,777
Total	No.	9,006	9,330	10,087	10,720	11,549
	Paid-up Capital	975,836	1,089,956	1,114,227	1,215,386	1,367,164
	Reserves	224,709	257,946	287,284	326,853	346,491

Note:—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation. The decrease of capital and reierves under the head of transportation was due to the nationalization of private railways.

SECTION III

NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March '99 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract, followed in 1900 by the law for insurance business and the control and supervision of such companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than *yen* 100,000. Special regulations were enacted in '00 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

I. STATISTICS (in 1,000)

Life Insurance

	No. of Companies	Paid up Capital	Premium Reserve	Premium	Claims paid	No. of assured at end of year: No. of Contract	No. of assured at end of year: Policy
1906–7...	31	2,653	30,466	10,582	3,131	818,337	275,679
	*1	75	18			442	89
1907–8...	32	3,653	36,618	13,170	3,603	941,534	350,085
	*1	75	20			459	130
1908–9...	32	3,441	43,279	—	—	1,051,990	422,965
	*1	75	24			570	130
1909–10..	32	3,587	50,692	—	—	1,116,782	480,037
	*1	75	27			543	119
1910–11..	33	3,714	56,411	2,058	5,596	1,156,244	538,167
	*1	19	340				

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Fire Insurance

	No. of Companies.	Capital paid-up	Premium Reserve	Policy No.	Amount of Insurance	Revenue	Expenses
1906–7...	16	66,021	3,512	588	1,115,947	7,362	5,483
	*2	1,500	196	153	155,935	396	332
1907–8...	17	7,876	3,791	657	1,288,775	8,596	860
	*3	2,750	257	176	195,628	533	734
1908–9...	15	7,913	3,837	516	1,089,229	8,409	7,471
	*3	2,900	433	146	39,003	821	621
1909–10..	14	7,935	4,475	439	960,582	8,856	8,448
	*3	2,900	608	165	126,100	1,188	1,597
1910–11..	16	8,685	5,091	602	148,571	8,163	—
	*3	2,900	608				

Marine Insurance

	No. of Companies	Paid up Capital	Premium Fund	Policy No.	Amount	Revenue	Expenses
1906-7 ...	3	5,250	6,760	15	3,952	7,807	6,002
	*4	4,090	81	11	282	2	1
1907-8 ...	4	3,500	5,631	21	60,512	9,086	7,737
	*5	5,900	54	1	3,765	144	95
1908-9 ...	5	3,775	6,065	17	49,226	9,570	8,340
	*5	5,900	105	1	3,402	301	269
1909-10...	5	3,775	6,621	19	48,488	7,351	5,614
	*5	5.900	132	1	3,032	226	197
1910-11...	5	3,900	7,663	29	58,161	5,609	—
	*5	5,900					

Carriage Insurance

	No. of Companies	Paid up Capital	Premium Reserve	Amount of insurance	Revenue	Expenses
1906-7 ...	1	53	7	344	18	13
	*6	*5,590	61	2,641	103	46
1907-8 ...	1	53	1	377	15	9
	*7	*8,150	69	2,301	113	80
1908-9 ...	1	53	1	405	11	10
	*7	*8,300	78	3,013	131	26
1909-10...	*7	8,300	73	2,788	124	67
1910-11...	*7	8,300	87	3,119	129	—

Fidelity Insurance

	No of Companies	Paid up Capital	Premium Reserve	Claims Paid	No. of assured at end of year	
					No. of Contract	Policy
1910-11...	*1	1,250	15	—	1	1,160

Engine & Boiler Insurance

1910-11...	1	125	6	—	—	1,428

Conscription Insurance

1910-11...	1	195	2,595	11	147	19,492

Sickness Insurance

1910-11...	*1	75	3	—	—	2

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An *Accident* insurance Co started in the spring of 1911.

Note:—* Represents insurance transacted as subordinate business by some insurance company dealing with other insurance business.

JAPANESE INSURANCE BUSINESS ABROAD

According to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, fire and marine insurance contracts concluded in Korea, China and other countries by Japanese companies during 1908 are follows:—

	Amount of contracts *yen* 1,000	No, of Policy
Korea	119,000	4,878
China	46,640	5,750
Hongkong	1,660	373
Hawaii	160	160
Shingapore	330	28
Amoy	120	61

IV. Foreign Insurance Companies in Japan

Life Insurance

	No, of Co.	Deposits to Gov'ment	Premiums (*yen* 1,000)	Claims etc. (*yen* 1,000)	No. Policy	Amounts of policy (in *yen* 1,000)
1905	4	600	1,562	273	11,723	27,383
1906	4	600	1,834	256	14,338	32,303
1907	4	600	1,947	383	15,115	32,912
1908	4	600	2,182	445	17,097	38,615
1910	4	600	—	—	21,811	53,849

Fire Insurance

1905 ... ...*	16 4	1,600 400	1,204	295	14,712	155,686
1906 ... ...*	22 1	2,200 100	1,064	722	17,062	185,745
1907 ... ...*	23 1	2,300 100	1,173	1,095	23,928	247,476
1908 ... ...*	23 1	2,300 100	1,795	783	32,586	319,396
1910 ... ...*	24 1	2,300 100	—	—	55,930	391,507

Marine Insurance

1905	11	1,100	700	473	659	7,381
1906 ... ...*	7 3	700 300	709	537	2,538	14,489
1907 ... ...*	7 3	700 300	605	436	—	—
1908 ... ...*	7 3	700 300	470	234	—	—
1910 ... ...*	11 4	700 400	—	—	2,117	11,049

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Japanese and Foreign Fire Insurance Companies

Since 1909 the leading five fire insurance companies of Japan, viz., Meiji, Nippon, Yokohama and Kyodo have discontinued competitive rates in canvassing, chiefly warned by the heavy loss which they suffered in Aug. 1907 when 12,390 houses were burned down at Hakodate and the insurers had to pay the claim of *yen* 2,455,925, and at Osaka in July 1909 when 11,368 houses were destroyed and *yen* 5,187,212 was paid. By mutual agreement they suddenly raised the rates, and in 1911, new agreement providing a conventional premium rate was concluded by the five Tokyo fire insurance companies. According to the agreement, the minimum rate in Tokyo ranges as follows:—

New Insurance Rates up Town

1st class:—Residential houses, 3/1,000 of insurance; warehouse, 2/1,000 of the same.

2nd class:—Residential houses, 5/1,000 of insurance; warehouse, 2.5/1,000.

3rd class:—Residential houses, 7/1,000 of insurance; warehouse, 2.5/1,000.

Down Town

1st class:—Wooden residential houses, 7/1,000 of insurance; *mise-gura* (warehouses shops), 3/1,000; warehouses; 2.5/1,000.

2nd class:—Wooden residential houses, 10/1,000 of insurance; *mise-gura* (warehouse shops), 3/1,000; warehouse, 2.5/1,000.

3rd class:—Wooden residential houses, 12/1,000 of insurance; *mise-gura* (warehouse shops), 3.5/1,000, warehouse, 3/1,000.

Risky Districts

1st class:—Wooden residential houses, 15/1,000 of insuranee; *mise-gura* (warehouses shops), 4.5/1,000; warehouse, 3.5/1,000.

2nd class:—Wooden residential houses, 20/1,000 of insurance; *mise-gura* (warehouse shops), 5/1,000; warehouse, 4/1,000.

3rd class:—Wooden residential houses, 25/1,000 of insurance; *mise-gura* (warehouse shops), 6/1,000; warehouse, 5/1,000.

Special Rates for Gay Quarters.

50/1,000;—20/1,000 (an addition of 40 per cent. for the houses carrying on business special to those quarters, but a discount of about 20 per cent. is made for the houses built of incombustible material).

Suburban Towns and Villages.

The new rate for suburban towns and villages located in the close neighborhood of the city is 10/1,000 of residential houses and 3/1,000 of warehouses.

Japanese agents of foreign companies, as Messers. Okura & Co. and others, taking advantage of this attitude of the Japanese Cos., have began to show greater energy in pushing the business. Thus they now accept even ordinary buildings as object of insurance whereas formerly they limited themselves to brick buildings and other less risky structures. These agents also accept, as Japanese generally hesitate, offer of a contract of more than *yen* 200,000.

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Mortality Rate of Assured in Japan

Formerly the 17 Cos' mortality table of England was generally adopted by Japanese life insurance companies for determining the rate of premiums. However the data in England cannot, strictly speaking, be applicable in Japan owing to different rate of mortality between the two countries. A reliable mortality table has lately been elaborated for the first time in Japan by Mr. S. Ebihara, expert of the Meiji Life Ins. Co. who prepared the table as joint undertaking of his and two other insurance Cos. The assured examined numbered 360,000. His data given below show that the condition of mortality of assured in Japan is somewhat different from that in England shown in the 17 cos' table, and that it bears great resemblance to that of France.

The mortality rate of assured in Japan and England per 10,000 is shown below.

Age	Japan	England	Age	Japan	England
10	49.90	67.60	50	202.90	159.39
15	64.80	69.43	55	285.70	216.64
20	89.00	72.91	60	437.10	303.63
25	79.20	77.70	65	608.40	440.82
30	71.70	84.25	70	823.50	949.33
35	78.60	92.88	75	1333.50	955.60
40	93.50	103.62	80	1904.20	1404.06
45	137.30	122.12			

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CHAPTER XXVI

DIPLOMACY

PROGRESS OF JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY SINCE THT OPENING OF THE COUNTRY

Opening of the Country.—In 1853 four American men-of-war arrived at the Bay of Yedo, demanding the conclusion of a treaty of intercourse.

In 1856 the first American Consul (Townsend Harris) arrived in Japan and a commercial treaty was signed between him and the Shogunate Government's Representative (Ii-Kamon-no-Kami), followed by conclusion of treaties with Holland, England, France and Russia.

Russian seizing Tsushima.—In 1861 Russia suddenly seized the Island of Tsushima but was obliged to withdraw through the intervention of the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Admiral J. Hope, Commander of the British-China squadron.

Kagoshima and Shimonoseki bombarded.—In August, 1863, Kagoshima was bombarded by a British squadron, and in the following year Shimonoseki by the allied squadrons of England, America, France and Holland; the murder of Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the British legation, by some retainers of the lord of Satsuma, was the cause.

Imperial sanction of the treaties.—In 1865 Sir Harry Parkes came to Yedo as British envoy and an Imperial decree sanctioning the treaties was issued on the 23rd of October 1865.

Peruvian Slave Ship.—In 1872 a Peruvian ship, named the *Maria Luz*, with 200 Chinese slaves on board, entered the harbor of Yokohama; she was seized and the Chinamen were released; the dispute was decided in favor of Japan by the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.

Saghalien exchanged with the Kuriles.—In 1875 Japan exchanged the whole island of Saghalien with Kurile Islands which Russia asserted had belonged to her.

The Loochoo Islands mediatized.—In 1871 the Loochoo was converted into a prefecture and its King created to a peer.

The Ogasawara Affair.—In 1875 Ogasawara-jima or Bonin was recognized by America as Japan's possession.

Formosan expedition.—In 1872 Japan sent an expedition to Formosa to punish the natives who murdered our wrecked crew.

Treaty revision negotiation.—In 1871 Prince Iwakura went to America and Europe on the treaty revission mission, to recover judicial and tariff autonomy, but the mission failed.

In 1882 Count Inouye started fresh negotiations which were broken off owing to popular opposition.

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In 1888 Count Okuma resumed the negotiations, but had to drop from the same cause; Viscount Aoki, who succeeded Count Okuma as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the late Viscount Enomoto who held the portfolio for a short while, fared no better.

In 1892 the late Count Mutsu opened negotiation with Great Britian and the treaty was signed at London, between Lord Kimberley and Viscount Aoki on July 16th, 1894. By the end of 1897 similar negotiation with the United States, Italy, Russia, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary ha been accomplished.

The Treaty of Tientsin.—This was signed in 1885 by Count (the late Prince) Ito and the late Li-Hungchang for defining the relative position of the two countries towards Korea for which they had long entertained rival claims; for recognizing equal rights of the two towards Korea, the independence of which was also agreed upon.

Japan China War.—The outbreak of an insurrection in Korea in May 1894, the dispatch of troops by China, to the Korean capital and those of Japan soon after; the refusal of China to jointly reform Korea with Japan; the sinking of Chinese transport flying the British flag by a Japanese cruiser; the defeat of the Chinese troops by the Japanese at Asan, Korea, on July 29th, all this culminated in the formal declaration of war on August 1st at Tokyo and Peking.

The War was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded on Apr. 14, '95, which bound China (1) to agree to complete independence of Korea,; (2) cede the Liaotung peninsula and its littoral, (3) and Formosa and the Pescadares; (4) to pay indemnity of 2 million taels; (5) to open up Shashih, Chung-king, Suchow and Hangchow to commerce, and of the Yangtze to Navigation. The second clause Japan had to renounce owing to the pressure exerted by Russia, Germany and France, and had to console herself with the 30,000,000 taels paid by China for it.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—On 30th Jan. 1902 Agreement for Alliance (which see) was concluded between Japan and Great Britain, and this developed into the Treaty for Alliance (which see) signed at London on 12th Aug. 1905 and made public on Sept. 27th.

Russo-Japanese War,—China now retired from the field but Japan had to confront a more formidable rivalry of Russia which actively began to pursue aggressive policy not only in Korea but in Manchuria as well. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the implication of some Japanese adventurer in the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeeding in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention, 1896, Komura-Weber Memorandum, 1896 and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, 1898. This strained relation between Japan and Russia, was aggravated by her occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war on 10th Feb. 1904.

The Treaty of Peace was signed at Portsumouth New Hampshire, U.S.A., on 5th Sept. 1905 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries, President Roosevelt of the time using his best efforts to reconcile the rival representatives. In the Treaty Russia agrees (Art. 2) to leave Japan a free hand in Korea, (Art. 4) to hand ever to Japan the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny together with their littoral; (Art. 6) to hand over to Japan the Manchurian Railway from Chungkiang to Port Arthur and the mining and other rights

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pertaining to it; (Art. 9) to cede to Japan the Southern half Saghalien from the 50th latitude, and to permit to Japanese the right of navigation in the Bays of La Perouse and Tartary, and further (Art. 11) the right to fishiog in Russian territorial waters.

Korea Protectorate.—On 17th Nov. 1905 a convention was concluded between Japan and Korea placing the latter under the protection of the former.

The Peking Treaty.—On 22nd Dec. 1905 the Treaty (which see) was concluded for rearranging the relations with China as a necessary consequence of the Portsmouth Treaty.

For Safeguarding Peace in the Far East.—The Agreement for this purpose was concluded between Japan and France (which see) on June 10th 1907, and with Russia (which see) on 30th July 1907.

Canadian Immigration.—A Memorandum was exchanged with Canada on 23rd Dec. 1907 (which see).

Arbitration Treaty.—On 12th Sept. 1908 this Treaty (which see) was signed between Japan and the United State.

Japan-America Understanding.—On 30th Nov. 1908 a Diplomatic Note (which see) for safeguarding the peace in the Far East and other matter was exchanged between the representatives of the two countries.

Autung-Mukden Railway and other Questions.—On Aug. 19th 1909 Japan-China Agreements (which see) concerning the Antung-Mukden Railway, Chien-to (Sept. 4th) and other outstanding questions with China were concluded.

Neutralization of the Manchurian Rly.—On 21st Jan. 1910 Japan sent a reply to America declining Knox's proposal to neutralize the South Manchurian Railway.

Japan-China Potal Agreement.—New Agreement signes on Feb. 4, '10 and put into operation from April '10.

Russo-Japaness Agreement.—On July 4th 1910 the Russo-Japanese Agreement (which see) for maintaining the *status quo* in Manchuria was concluded.

Treaty Revision.—On July 17th 1910 Japan sent notices to Great Britain and ten other European Powers denouncing the existing Treatics a year hence.

On Aug. 4th similar notices were sent to France and Austria-Hungary.

Korean Annexation.—On Aug. 22nd 1910 the Treaty of Annexation (which see) was signed by the Representatives of Japan and Korea and was made public on Aug. 29th.

New International Copyright Convention.—A new treaty signed at Berlin was made public on Sept. 8th 1910.

France-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Protection of Patents etc. Copyrights in China.—Promulgated on May 18th 1911.

Russo-Japanese Agreement for Mutual Recognition of Companies.—Concluded on June 30th 1911.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.—New Treaty occasioned by Anglo-American arbitration agreement concluded on July 13th 1911.

Conclusion of New Treaties Promulgated.—America April 5th, Great Britain April 6th, Spain May 15th, Sweden July 13th, Italy, Belgium,

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Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada (all provisional) July 15th, Germany July 16th, Norway July 16th, Austria-Hungary (provisional) Aug. 3th, France (provisional) Aug. 26th.

Russo-Japanese outstanding claims settled.—The Foreign Office announced on Aug. 29th 1911 that *yen* 450,000 paid to Russia and damages suffered by Russian subjects in the Russo-Japanese War, that *yen* 180,000 was paid as purchasing price of some forty Russian buildings in Port Arthur; that of the three hospital ships seized by Japan, the *Angara* was returned, and that Russia agreed to pay 60,000 roubles for the Japanese steamers seized.

Portugues Republic.—Recognized on Sept. 13th 1911

Russo-Japanese Extradition Treaty.—Concluded on Sept. 13th 1911

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

The First Agreement

(Concluded 30th Jan. '02.)

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Partirs for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

Art. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent others from joining in hostilies against its Ally.

Art. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Art. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Art. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced

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it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall *ipso facto*, continue until peace is is concluded."

The (2nd) Treaty Alliance

(Official Text made public, Sept. 27, '05)

Preamble

"The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(*a*).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

(*b*)—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India. and the defence to their special interests in the said regions.

Art. I—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safe-guard those menaced rights or interests.

Art. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Powor or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Art. IV.—Great Britain having a special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier. Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Art. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

Art. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

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ART. VII.—The condition under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subjects to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contraction Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiratian of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its experation arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is cocluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

THE (3RD) ALLIANCE TREATY

(Concluded July 13th 1911)

The Japanese Government being well satisfied that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will render in future, as in the past, conspicuous service in the cause of general peace and tranquillity, have considered it necessary at the proper moment to extend the terms of the Alliance, in order to assure lasting security in the East. They have found it desirable at the same time to introduces into the existing agreement of 1905 suitable modifications, which will respond to the important changes brought about in the situation since the conclusion of that Agreement, and which will also facilitate a more perfect consummation of the peaceful purpose of the Alliance. Having regard to the foregoing consideration, the Japanese Government recently entered into an exchange of views with Great Britain, and the two Government having come to a complete understanding, a revised Agreement has now been concluded between Japan and Great Britain.

Preamble

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that the revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely :—

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A.—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

B.—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

C.—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights interests.

ART. II.—It by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either of the High Contracting Parties should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—Should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force.

ART. V.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in circumstances entered into in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and frankly upon all questions of mutual interests.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, its intention of termination, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

T. KATO, The Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the the Court of St. James.

EDWARD GREY, H.B.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

The Franco-Japanese Agreement

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nation, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. Kurino.
(L. S.) S. Pichon.

The Russo-Japanese Agreement

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russia desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

Art. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

Art. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duty authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals.

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Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1906.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.
(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

THE AMERICO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING

Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Sectreary of State.

"Japaness Embassy,
"Washington, Nov. 30, 1908.

"SIR:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region;

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above discribed or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Governments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

"K. TAKAHIRA."

Note from the Secretary of State to the Jananese Ambassador.

"Department of State,
Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews,

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defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Goverments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words:"

Here follow a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira and the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION

The Government of Japan and Russia, in their sincere wish to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two States and to ensure lasting peace and stability in the Extreme East, recently entered into an exchange of views as to the means best suited to the consummation of the desired end.

Having in view the actual situation in Manchuria, where the interests of the two Powers meet, they were persuaded of the advisability of harmonizing their actions and co-ordinating their interests in that region, in completion of their Convention of 1907, and were agreed, upon mutual deliberation, to formulate an accord in the sense indicated. That accord is embodied in the new Convention just signed at St. Petersburg. The present Convention, having for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria and the consolidation of general peace in the Far East, serves simply to confirm the principles recognized by the last Convention and to complete the provisions of that arrangement.

Convention Between Japan and Russia Signed at St. Petersburg on July 4, 1910

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on the 30/17 July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said Arrangement by the following provisions:—

Art. I.—With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of nations, the two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to lend to each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

Art. II.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day, between Japan and Russia, or between either of those two Powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

Art. III.—In case any event arises of a nature to menace the *status quo* above mentioned, the two High Contracting Parties shall, in each case, enter

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into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said *status quo*.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

CHINA

THE PEKING TREATY (Signed Dec. 22, '05)

This was a necessary corollary to the Portsmouth Treaty and definitely arranged the points touched in the Peace Treaty. It is understood that a Protocol of 16 articles is attached to the Peking Treaty, as about the South Manchuria Railway.

ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignment made by Russia to Japan by the Articles V. and VI of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned. (Portsmouth Conference).

ART. II.—The Imperial Japanese Government engages that in regard to the leased territory as well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia.

In cases any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ART. III.—The present Treaty shall came into full force from the date of signature.

"It shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not latter than two months from the present date."

The following is the additional agreement:—

ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shingking:

Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling; Tungkiangtzu and Fakumen.

In the Province of Kirin:

Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.

In the Province of Heilungkiang:

Tsitsihar; Hailar; Tihun and Manchuli.

ART. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been re-established in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ART. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within

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the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, and villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese *li* from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ART. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japanese engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ART. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Rilway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ART. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

ART. IX.—The methods of lying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou

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in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ART. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the reorganization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

ART. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

ART. XII.—The Government of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ARI. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.

(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare that "the word 'published' used in Article III. means 'published for the first time,' and

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consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications." (ratified on Apr. 29, '06.)

The Arbitration Treaty With U. S. A.

(12th Sept., 1908)

The above Convention, sanctioned by the U.S. Senate in the middle of May, 1908, and after ratification by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was published on September 12th, same year. The full text of the Treaty is as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, taking into consideration the fact that the High Contracting Parties to the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899, have reserved to themselves, by Article XIX. of that Convention, the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to such treatment, have resolved to conclude an Arbitration Convention between the two countries, and for the purpuse have named as the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

Art. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an exchange of Notes.

Art. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

Art. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

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Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.
[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.

RUSSIA

FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF STATUS OF MERCANTILE CORPORATIONS

(Promulgated June 30th, '11)

The Governments of Japan and Russia considering it beneficial to mutually recognize the standing of the joint-stock companies enaged in commerce, industry or banking business or of other companies or corporations in the Empire of Japan or in the Empire of Russia, the undersigned have agreed upon the following Articles, in conformity with the powers they have each received from their respective Governments:—

1. The joint-stock companies engaged in commerce, industry or banking business, and other companies or corporations, having their seat in either of the two contracting countries and effectually established in conformity with the laws of the country, are to be recognized to exist legally in the other country, upon the condition that the laws and regulations of the country are obeyed. In especial, they will be entitled to appear in the law courts either as plaintiff or as defendant.

2. In whatever case, the companies or the corporations as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be allowed the same rights as actually enjoyed or to be enjoyed in future, in the other country, by foreign companies of a similar nature.

3. The provisions as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have nothing to do with the question as to whether the aforementioned companies or corporations as established in either of the two contracting countries will be recognized to engage in the other countries in commerce or industry. The said recognition will be subject to the laws or regulations concerned in operation in the other country.

4. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs will equally be applicable to all companies or corporations irrespective of whether they were established before or after the signing of the present Agreement.

The present Agreement will be put into execution from the day of signing and will expire after one year from the day on which either of the two contracting countries shall notify the other of the abrogation of the same.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, the 23rd day of the 6th month, the 44th year of Meiji, or the 10th of June, 1911, Russia Calendar.

(L. S.) JUTARO KOMURA.
(L. S.) NICOLAS MALEWSKY MALEWITCH.

EXTRADITION ARRANGEMENT

(Promulgated Sept. 16th '11)

The Treaty consists of 15 articles, and in substance is identical with the Treaty between Japan and America. According to an official explanation, the following are the main features of the new Treaty:—

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"Treaties of extradition hitherto concluded among the Powers have been generally based on the principle of naming the offences to which the Treaty applies. For instance, 14 of offences are specifically mentioned in the Treaty between Japan and America. In the Russo-Japanese Treaty just concluded, however, the comprehensive principle is followed. It is agreed that any person having committed any offence which renders him or her liable to imprisonment or penal servitude for a tern of more than one year under the laws of his or her nation, shall be delivered up on formal requisition being made."

"It is a fundamental rule in regard to extradition that the contracting parties shall not deliver up their own subjects, but an exception is made in the Japanese-American Treaty, in which it is provided that, when the party requested to deliver up a criminal considers such course to be proper, even its own subjects may be so extradited."

"In the Russo-Japanese Treaty it is stipulated that neither party is bound to deliver their own subjects nor those who are legally regarded in being equal to their own subjects. Thus it is agreed that in no circumstances will either party deliver up its own subjects."

"It is also agreed that political offenders shall not be handed over, in accordance with the general rule prevailing among the Powers, but following exceptions are made:—

"*A.*—Actions directed against the persons of the Emperor and members of the Imperial families, and their reputations, shall not be considered as political offences."

"*B.*—When any doubt arises as to the nature of an action such as is referred to in the preceding clause, the decision of the authorities of the country requested to deliver up the offender shall be final and conclusive."

"Provisions are added to the Treaty relating to the process of application for extradition, the arrest and treatment of offenders, and the costs of proceedings. Either of the contracting parties can terminate the Treaty by giving six months' notice. In a diplomatic Note attached to the Treaty, the Japanese Government guarantees the delivery to Russia of offenders in Kwantung Province, though this is not permanent Japanese territory."

FRANCO-JAPANESE DECLARATION CONCERNING INDO-CHINA

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:—

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

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JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORANDUM CONCERNING JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in '07 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who expressly came over to Japan in November '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relations existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitious about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX &c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privilege secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and to comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intention of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial

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Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

JAPAN AND HER FOREIGN TREATIES

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF REVISION

The following explanation has been made public by the Foreign Office concerning the progress of the work of revision of the commercial treaties:—

"The Japanese Government, in pursuance of its established line of policy, forwarded on the 17th of July 1910 to Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain Portugul, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland, and also on the 4th of August of the same year to France and Austria-Hungary, notices abrogating the treaties of commerce and navigation now in force. A similar notice was also sent to Great Britain under date of the 17th of January 1911 abrogating the commercial treaty existing between this country and the Dominion of Canada. As a result of the notices the treaties of commerce and navigation will terminate on the 16th July '11, except those txisting between this country and France and Austria-Hungary, which terminate on the 3rd August '11.

Concerning the American-Japanese Commercial Treaty now in force, the Governments of the two countries differed in their views as to the period of its duration, which prevented the Government from forwarding to that country on the 17th of July '11 a notice similar to those issued to the various other treaty Powers. After negotiations, however, it was finally decided to conclude, independently of the question of duration, a new commercial treaty, which has taken the place of the present treaty on and after the 18th July '11. The negotiations between the two countries thus made speedy progress, and the new commercial treaty was signed on the 21st of February '11 and promulgated on the 4th of April, '11.

In regard to the Powers above named, to whom the Government forwarded notices abrogating the commercial treaties now in force, the Government, immediately before or after the issue of the above notices, forwarded proposals for new commercial treaties, with the request that negotiations should be opened. As an outcome of the negotiations, the new Anglo-Japanese treaty was signed on the 3rd of April '11 and promulgated on the 6th of May of the same year, being followed by the signing of new Hispano-Japanese treaty on May 15th; the Japanese-Swedish treaty on the 9th of the same month; the Japanese-Norwegian treaty on June 16th; the Japanese Swiss treaty on the 21st, and the German-Japanese treaty on the 21st of the same month. Thus seven new treaties, including the new American-Japanese commercial treaty, have already been concluded.

France, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Belgium and Denmark have already put forward their counter-proposals and the Netherlands will produce her country-proposal shortly. In view, however, of the date of termination of the treaties now in force being at hand, Austria Hungary, Italy, Belgium,

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the Netherlands and Denmark have approached the Government with proposals to conclude temporary treaties, to fill the time between the termination of the treaties in force and the conclusion of new treaties, wherein most favoured nation treatment in matters of commerce, customs, tariffs and navigation will be mutually guaranteed. Inasmuch as the Government had also decided upon adjusting international relation by means of temporary treaties if the negotiations for new commercial treaties with these countries failed to come to a conclusion before the termination of the treaties in force, it acceded to the proposals and temporary treaties have been concluded by the exchange, of official notes with the Netherlands on June 28th, with Denmark on June 30th and the 3rd, July 11, with Belgium on the 8th July '11 and with Italy on the 12th July '11. Negotiations are now being conducted with Austria Hungary and *pourparlers* are still progressing with France for the conclussion of a new treaty.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has expressed a desire to defer the question of concluding a definite commercial treaty to a future date and in the meantime to conclude a temporary agreement wherein mutual guarantees should be given of the most favoured nation treatment in regard to Customs tariffs for a period of two years following the 17th July 11. Upon the negotiations with Great Britain on the subject being concluded, official notes were exchanged under date of the 7th July. Shortly after Portugal forwarded her counter-proposals a revolution occurred which altered the form of administration of that country. As Japan, along with other Powers, has not yet fully recognised the new form of Government, it is impossible for her to continue the negotiations and consequently she will have to continue without a treaty with that country for some time.

To sum up, out of the fifteen treaties of commerce and navigation now in force, new treaties have already been concluded with seven countries, namely Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. In regard to the country last named, as it is impossible to obtain ratification at present owing to the Swiss Parliament not being in session, a temporary agreement was concluded simultaneously with the signing of the new treaty, by the exchange of official notes, mutually guaranteeing the most favoured nation treatment in the matter of commerce and Customs tariffs. Temporary treaties have been concluded with Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Canada, and a similar agreement is now being negotiated with Austria-Hungary which, it is anticipated will be brought to a conclusion before the termination of the treaty now in force, while this negotiations are still in progress with France as already stated. Portugal remains the only country without a treaty."

THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN TREATY

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two nations, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between their respective countries will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Yasuya Uchida, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Majesty's

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects or citizens.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges are or may be granted to native subjects or citizens, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native subjects or citizens.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. II.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ART. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ART. IV.—There shall be between the territories of the two High Con-

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tracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ART. V.—The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importation into the territories of the other, shall hence-forth be regulated either by special arrangements between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ART. VI.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects or citizens in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese vessels or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of

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vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. X.—Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Japan or that of the United States and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in the United States and in Japan be deemed to be vessels of Japan or of the United States, respectively.

ART. XI.—No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. XII.—Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ART. XIII.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and the United States, respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects or citizens of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

ART. XIV.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ART. XV.—The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects or citizens in regard to patents, trademarks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formation prescribed by law.

ART. XVI.—The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the

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22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ART. XVII.—The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ART. XVIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji, corresponding the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of Christian era.

(Signed) Y. UCHIDA. (L.S.)
(Signed) PHILANDER C. KNOX. (L.S.)

PROTOCOL

The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulation in regard to Article V. of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States signed this day to replace on the 17th of July, 1911, the Treaty of the 22nd of November, 1894:

Pending the conclusion of a special arrangement relating to tariff, the provisions relating to tariff in the Treaty of the 22nd of November, 1894, shall be maintained.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of the Christian era.

(Signed) Y. UCHIDA. [L.S.]
(Signed) PHILANDER C. KNOX. [L.S.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN TREATY AND PROTOCOL PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND AGREED TO BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO RATIFICATION

I. Strike out, in the first paragraph of Article V. of the Treaty, the words "special arrangements," and substitute therefore the word "treaty," so that the clause shall read "shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by internal legistration of each."

II. Strike out, in the first line of the second paragraph of the Protocol, the words "special arrangement," and substitute therefore the word "treaty,"

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so that the phrase shall read "pending the conclusion of a treaty relating to tariff.

Declaration

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by the Government has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

(Signed). Y. UCHIDA.

February 21, 1911.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

Note from the Honorable Secretary of State Dated February 25, 1911

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and the Protocol of a provisional tariff arrangement between the United States and Japan, both of which I signed with you on the 21st of this month, has been advised and consented to by the Senate with an amendment to each.

These amendments are:

1. The striking out of the first paragraph of Article V of the Treaty of the words "special arrangements" and the substitution therefor of the word "treaty," so that the clause shall read "shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each"; and,

2. The striking out in the first line of the second paragraph of the Protocol of the words "Special arrangement" and the substitution therefor of the word "treaty," so that the phrase shall read "pending the conclusion of a treaty relating to tariff," etc.

It is hoped that these amendments will be acceptable to your Government.

By the Resolution of the Senate the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty "is given with the understanding, which is to be made a part of the instrument of ratification, that the Treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States,' approved February 20, 1907."

Inasmuch as this Act applies to the immigration of aliens into the United States from all countries and makes no discrimination in favor of any country, it is not perceived that your Government will have any objection to the understanding being recorded in the instrument of ratification.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

Note from Baron Uchida Dated February 27, 1911

SIR: Upon receipt of your note of the 25th instant I have at once communicated to my Government that the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and the Protocol of a provisional tariff arrangement

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between Japan and the United States, both of which were signed on the 21st instant, has been advised and consented to by the Senate with amendments to substitute the word "treaty" for words "special arrangements" in Article V of the Treaty and also for words "special arrangement" in the Protocol. I have also communicated to them that by the Resolution of the Senate the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty "is given with the understanding, which is to be made a part of the instrument of ratification, that the Treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States,' approved February 20, 1907."

I am now in receipt of a reply from my Government and have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government have no objection to those amendments and to the above mentioned understanding being recorded in the instrument of ratification by the President.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

TREATY WITH BRITAIN

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between them and between their subjects, and to facilitate and extend the commercial relations between their two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency Monsieur Takaaki Kato, Jusammi, First Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed npon the following articles:—

Art. I,—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the teritories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the law of the country—

1. Shall in all that relates to travel and residence be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

2. They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise o lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects.

3. They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

4. They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufac-

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tories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects.

5. They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, moval or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subject, or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigner to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances.

6. They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such Courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice.

7. They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

8. And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

ART. II.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military services, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans and military requisitions or contributions unless imposed on them equally with native subjects as owners, lessees, or occupiers of immovable property.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ART. III.—The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for lawful purposes, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for native subjects.

ART. IV.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognise such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the High Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorisations from the Government of

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the country to which they are appinted, shall have the right to exercise their functions, and to enjoy the privileges exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular officers of the most favoured nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorisations has the right in its discretion to cancel the same on explaining the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ART. V.—In case of the death of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, without leaving at the place of his decease any person entitled by the laws of his country to take charge of and administer the estate, the competent Consular officer of the State to which the deceased belonged shall, upon fulfilment of the necessary formalities, be empowerd to take custody of and administer the estate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the law of the country in which the property of the deceased is situated.

The foregoing provision shall also apply in case of a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties dying outside the territories of the other, but possessing property therein, without leaving any person there entitled to take charge of and administer the estate.

It is understood that in all that concerns the administration of the estate of deceased persons, any right, privilege, favour, or immunity which either of the High Contracting Parties has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Consular officers of any other foreign State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Consular officers of the other High Contracting Party.

ART. VI.—There shall be between the territories of the High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and conforming themselves to the laws of the country to which they thus come, still enjoy the same right, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

ART. VII.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one High Contracting Party, upon importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall enjoy the lowest rates of customs duty applicable to similar articles of any other foreign origin.

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ART. VIII.—The articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, enumerated in Part I of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall not, on importation into Japan, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the Schedule.

The articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, enumerated in Part II of the Schedule annexed to this Treaty, shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom.

Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the

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date the Treaty takes effect either of the High Contracting Parties desires to make a modification in the Schedule it may notify its desire to the other High Contracting Party, and thereupon negotiations for the purpose shall be entered into forthwith. If the negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory conclusion within six months from the date of notification, the High Contracting Party which gave the notification may, within one month, give six months' notice to abrogate the present Article, and on the expiration of such notice the present Article shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the other stipulations of this Treaty.

ART. IX.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected on export to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two High Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ART. X.—Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territories of the other, in conformity with the laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, and reloaded.

ART. XI.—No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities, or corporations which affects, or may affect, the production, manufacture, or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of the other on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ART. XII.—Merchants and manufacturers, subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, as well as merchants and manufacturers domiciled and exercising their commerce and industries in the territories of such party, may, in the territories of the other, either personally or by means of commercial travellers, make purchases or collect orders, with or without samples, and such merchants, manufacturers, and their commercial travellers, while so making purchases and collecting orders, shall, in the matter of taxation and facilities, enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment.

Articles imported as samples for the purposes above mentioned shall in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the Customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation. The determination of the question of the qualification of samples for duty-free admission rests in all cases exclusively with the competent authorities of the place where the importation is effected.

ART. XIII.—The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon the samples mentioned in the preceding Article by the Customs authorities of one country at the time of exportation, and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them, shall be reciprocally

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accepted by the Customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The Customs authorities of either country may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necssary,

ART. XIV.—The Chambers of Commerce, as well as such other Trade Associations and other recognised Commercial Associations in the territories of the High Contracting Parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

ART. XV.—Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organised in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party, and registerd in the territories of such Party, are authorised, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the Courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

ART. XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties shall permit the importation or exportion of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes, and passengers, shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charge than, national vessel and their cargoes and passengers.

ART. XVII.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges of facilities shall be granted by either Party to national vessel which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the vessels of two countries shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. XVIII.—All vessels which according to Japanese law are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

ART. XIX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other analogous duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed in like cases on national vessels in general, or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply to the vessels of either country from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their destination.

ART. XX.— Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territorial waters of the other the same special facilities, privileges, and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXI.—The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is

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excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of Japan and United Kingdom respectively. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favoured-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either country being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessel of the other country, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former country of passengers holding tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

ART. XXII.—If any seaman should desert from any ship belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties in the territorial waters of the other, the local authorities shall, within the limits of law be bound to give every assitance in their power for the recovery of such deserter, on application to that effect being made to them by the competent Consular officer of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, accompanied by an assurance that all expenses connected therewith will be repaid.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subject of the country where the desertion takes place.

ART. XXIII.—Any vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in port of the other shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in the like case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtences belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if, sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the Japanese or British Consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officer, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved

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shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consular officers shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their follow-countrymen.

ART. XXIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and industry, any favour, privilege, or immunity which either High Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the ships, subjects, or citizens of any immediately and unconditionally to the ships or subjects of the other High Contracting Party, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation, and industry of each country shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ART. XXV.—The stipulations of this Treaty do not apply to tariff concessions granted by either of the High Contracting Parties to contiguous States soleby to facilitate frontier traffic within a limited zone on each side of the frontier, or to the treatment accorded to the produce of the national fisheries of the High Contracting Parties or to special tariff favours granted by Japan in regard to fish and other aquatic products taken in the foreign waters in the vicinity of Japan.

ART. XXVI.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorate beyond the seas, unless notice of adhesion shall have been given on behalf of any such Dominion, Colony, Possesion, or Protectorate by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo before the expiration of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XXVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation on the 7th July, 1911, and remain in force until the 16th July, 1923. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period, of its intention to terminate the Treaty it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates to which the present Treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of Article 26, however, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present and of the preceding Article referring to British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates apply also to the island of Cyprus.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seal of their Arms.

Done at London in duplicate this 3rd day of April, 1911.

(Signed) TAKAAKI KATO (L.S.)
(Signed) E. GREY. (L.S.)

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SCHEDULE

PART I

No. in Japanese Statutory	Description of Article	Unit of Weight	Rate of Duty in *yen*
266—PAINTS:			
4. Other:			
A. Each weighing not more than 6 kilog., including the weight of the receptacle..		*kin* 100 (including) receptacles	4.25
B. Other		100	3.30
275—LINEN YARNS:			
1. Single:			
A. Gray		100	8.60
B. Other		100	9.25
298—TISSUES OF COTTON:			
1. Velvets, plushes, and other pile tissues, with piles cut or uncut;			
A. Gray		100	25.50
B. Other		100	30.00
7. Plais tissues, not otherwise provided for:			
A. Gray:			
A–1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog, per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(*a*) 19 threads or less		100	15.30
(*b*) 27 „ „		100	20.70
(*c*) 35 „ „		100	28.70
(*d*) 43 „ „		100	38.00
(*e*) More than 43 threads		100	51.30
A–2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog., per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(*a*) 19 threads or less		100	8.30
(*b*) 27 „ „		100	10.50
(*c*) 35 „ „		100	13.50
(*d*) 43 „ „		100	16.50
(*e*) More than 43 threads		100	18.70
A–3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog., per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			
(*a*) 19 threads or less		100	6.70
(*b*) 27 „ „		100	8.30
(*c*) 35 „ „		100	10.50
(*d*) 43 „ „		100	13.50
(*e*) More than 43 threads		100	14.70
A–4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog., per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:			

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(*a*) 19 threads or less	100	6.00
(*b*) 35 „ „	100	6.70
(*c*) 35 „ „	100	8.00
(*d*) 43 „ „	100	10.70
(*e*) More than 43 threads	100	13.30
A–5. Other...	100	9.3
B. Bleached simply	The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	
C. Others	The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	

9. Other:

A. Gray:

A–1. Weighing not more than 5 kilog., per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(*a*) 19 threads or less	100	16.00
(*b*) 27 „ „	100	21.30
(*c*) 35 „ „	100	29.30
(*d*) 43 „ „	100	39.30
(*e*) More than 43 threads	100	53.30
A–2. Weighing not more than 10 kilog., per 1000 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(*a*) 19 threads or less	100	8.00
(*b*) 27 „ „	100	10.00
(*c*) 35 „ „	100	14.30
(*d*) 43 „ „	100	18.00
(*e*) More than 43 threads	100	20.00
A–3. Weighing not more than 20 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(*a*) 27 threads or less	100	8.00
(*b*) 35 „ „	100	11.30
(*c*) 43 „ „	100	15.00
(*d*) More than 43 threads	100	18.80
A–4. Weighing not more than 30 kilog. per 100 sq. metres, and having in a square of 5 millim. side in warp and woof:		
(*a*) 27 threads or less	100	7.30
(*b*) 35 „ „	100	8.70
(*c*) 43 „ „	100	11.30
(*d*) More than 43 threads	100	14.70
A–5. Other...	100	10.00
B. Bleached simply	The above duties on gray tissues plus 3 *yen* per 100 *kin*.	

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C. Other	The above duties on gray tissues plus 7 *yen* per 100 *kin*.		
301—Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton, and silk:			
2. Other:			
A. Of wool:			
(*b*) Weighing not more than 200 gram. per sq. metre		100	57.50
(*c*) Weigeing not more than 500 gram. per sq. metre		100	45.00
(*d*) Other		100	40.00
B. Of wool and cotton:			
(*c*) Weighing not more than 500 gram. per sq. metre		100	30.00
(*d*) Other		100	18.00
462—Iron:			
1. In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs:			
A. Pig iron		100	00.03
4. Plates and Sheets:			
A. Not coated with metals.			
A–3. Other:			
(*a*) Not exceeding 0.7 millim. in thickness		100	0.30
B. Coated with base metals:			
B–1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets):			
(*a*) Ordinary		100	0.7
B–2. Galvanised (corrugated or not) ...		100	1.00

Part II

1. *Habutae* of pure silk, not dyed or printed.
2. Handkerchiefs of *habutae* of pure silk, not dyed or printed.
3. Copper, unwrought, in ingots and slabs.
4. Plaiting of straw and other materials.
5. Camphor and camphor oil.
6. Baskets (including trunks) and basketware of bamboo.
7. Mats and matting of rush.
8. Lacquered wares, coated with Japanese lacquer (*urushi*).
9. Rape-seed oil.
10. Cloisonné wares.

Declarations Explanation on Certain Points

In the course of negotiations made on the new Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty the following declarations and explanations were exchangad between the Representatives of the two Powers:—

(I.) It was agreed that the contention of either Government regarding the position of the holders of leases in perpetuity in the former foreign settlements, which it was agreed between the two Governments should from the

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subject of a separate negotiation, was not in any way prejudiced by the omission of reference to that question in this Treaty.

It was also agreed that in the event of either Government wishing to withdraw from the international convention for the protection of industrial property, they should conclude an agreement with the other Government for the mutual protection of their subjects in regard to matters covered by the above-mentioned convention.

It was agreed that wherever the word "port" in its singular or plural form occurs in Article 21 of the Treaty, it refers to a port open to foreign commerce.

(II.) The following explanations were also given by the Japanese Ambassador with regard to certain items and notes of the new Statutory Customs Tariff of Japan :—

1. Those cotton tissues which are known in the trade as "scoured" or "washed" tissues will not be dutiable as "bleached tissues" so long as natural colour is retained.

2. Note 4 of Group IX. of the Japanese tariff is intended to apply to the counting of threads constituting such tissues as have figures, stripes, or other designs. In case the number of threads is unequal in different parts of one piece, owing to imperfections in weaving, the mean of the number of threads in several parts of the tissue will be taken for the purpose of tariff classification. Fraction of threads, that is, threads which touch one of the sides of the counting-glass along its whole length, will not be counted.

3. "Elementary threads" in Note 4 means single threads; for instance, a two-fold yarn will be counted as two threads and not as one thread; and does not mean those particular threads in the body or bulk of the cloth, which are commonly known in England as "elementary threads." Consequently, in counting threads in tissues which have a design or border, the "elementary" threads will be counted wherever they happen to be most numerous, whether it be in the design or border, or in the body of the tissue.

As regards Note 5 the correct interpretation is that a figured tissue, such as will pay duty under No. 298, section 8, is one which has a design or repeat constituted by interplacing more than 20 warp threads with more than 20 woof threads. For the purpose of counting the said threads, twisted yarns consisting of two or more single yarns, or yarns put together to act as one, will be counted as one thread. It is clear, however, that this method of counting will only be used in ascertaining whether a tissue should pay as a figured tissue or not, and not for the purpose of counting threads as set forth in Note 4.

4. The term "iron" in No. 462 of new Japanese Customs Tariff includes both iron and steel.

5. Caustic soda produced on a manufacturing scale and being the ordinary caustic soda of commerce such as that styled 60 per cent., 70 cent., and 76-77 per cent., will not be classed as refined, and will be subject to duty under Tariff No. 163 (2).

(III.) With regard to part 2 of the schedule annexed to the present Treaty, it was further agreed in the course of negotiations :—

1. That handkerchiefs of *habutae* of pure silk woven with a mixture of dyed threads and those embroidered or hemstitched with dyed threads should be entitled to the benefits of part 2 of the schedule, and

2. That in the term "plaiting of straw and other materials, the words "other materials" are intended to cover only woodshaving, and straw and woodshaving combined.

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FRANCO-JAPANESE CONVENTIONAL TARIFF

TABLE A

Duties at the time of importation into Japan

Nos. of Japanese tariff	Names of merchandise	Units	Percentage of the Japanese national tariff according to which the duties applicable to the French merchandise are calculated	Duties applicable to the French merchandise, calculated according to the percentage mentioned in the opposite column
				yen
ex 52	2. B. a Sardine oil	ad val.	50.0	20%
ex 53	Natural butter	100 kin	91.2	27.00
ex 64	Non-frothy wines of all sorts, manufactured exclusively by the fermentation of grapes, not containing more than 14% of pure alcohol with a density of 0.7947 at 15° C. :—			
	A. In bottles	100 litres	37.5	15.00
	B. In cakes or barrels, not containing more than one gramme of sugar calculated as the grape sugar in 100 cubic centimetre at 15° C.	Idem	33.3	5.00
	Vermouths containing more than 14%, but not more than 24% of pure alcohol with a specific gravity of 0,7947 at 15° C.:			
	A. In bottles		50.0	20.00
	B. In casks or barrels		33.3	10.00
	Note. Those containing more than 20 grammes of sugar calculated as the grape sugar in 100 cubic centimetres at 15° C., are subjected to additional duty of 25 sen per 100 litres for each gramme in excess of sugar.			
65	Champagne and other frothy wine ...	Idem	37.5	37.50
ex 98	Olive oil:			
	2. Other than that in can or barrel (comprising also the receptacles) ...	100 kin	63.2	6.00
117	Soaps:			
	1. Scented (comprising also the inside packages)	Idem	62.9	30.00
	1. Others	Idem	50.9	2.90
118	Oils, greases and waxes, perfumes as well as preparations of oils, greases or of waxes, perfumes (comprising also the receptacles and the inside package)	100 kin	44.9	35.00

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119	Scented water:			
	1. Perfumed vinegar (comprising also the receptacle and the inside package)	Idem	33.3	30.00
	2. Others (comprising also the receptacles and the inside package)..	Idem	55.6	50.00
232	Tooth-powder, tooth-water, toilet power and other prepared perfumes not designated otherwise	ad val.	50.0	25%
ex 283	Woollen yarns:			
	1. Undyed and unprinted:			
	C Other than those obtained by the torsion of different kinds of wool and other than those called "loop yarns."			
	C–1. of combed wool:			
	a) not exceeding No. 32	100 kin	100.0	13.20
	b) others	Idem	75.4	13.20
ex 301	Tissues of wool and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk or of wool, cotton and silk:			
	1. other than velvets, plushes and other plush-like tissues, with the nap cut or non:			
	A. of wool:			
	a) not weighing more than 100 grammes per metre square	Idem	75.0	43.10
533	Opera-glasses			
	1. with prisms	kin	66.7	10.00
	2. others	Idem	83.3	2.50
563	Automobiles	ad val	70.0	25%
564	Parts of automobiles, with the exception of motor machines	Idem	83.3	25%
ex 600	Knitting machines:			
	1. not weighing more than 500 kilogrammes apiece	100 kin	50.0	12.00

TABLE B

Duties at the time of importation into France

No. of French tariff	Name of merchandise	Units	Minimum tariff duties
ex 459	*Habutae* and similar fabrics:		
	Glossed, but nor bleached, nor dyed, made glossy, nor printed	100 kils.	Francs 600.00

NOTE:—By bleached tissues are meant those the bleaching of which has been made by means other than simple glossing.

Habutae handkerchiefs are liable to the duties of No. 460 of the minimum tariff.

Objects in wood covered with Japanese lacquer called "urushi" fall under the heads of Nos. 591, 592, 593 or 641 of the minimum tariff, according to their different kinds, unless, in consequence of their combination with other materials, they are liable to a higher duty.

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GERMAN-JAPNESE CONVENTIONAL TARIFF

JAPANESE CONVENTIONAL DUTIES ON GERMAN GOODS

Tariff No.	Articles	Statutory Tariff ad val	Conventional Tariff ad val
72.—	Leather	20 %	15 %
	1. Of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes horses, sheep, and goats.		
	B. Dyed or coloured (excluding roller leather).		
	B. Others (not lacquered, dyed or coloured).		
	C.—1. Of bulls, buffaloes, and horses. Others (not sole or Indian blood leather).		
		per 100 *kin*	per 100 *kin*
157.—	Salicylic acid	*yen* 11.60	*yen* 7.00
209.—	Hydrochlorate of and sulphate of quinine... ...	135.00	60.00
237.—	Artificial indigo:		
	1. Dried	40.00	40.00
243.—	Alizarin dyes, aniline dyes. and other coal-tar dyes, not otherwise provided for	7.00	5.60
283.—	Woollen or worsted yarn:		
	1. Undyed or unprinted:		
	C.—Other, not yarn made by twisting those of different numbers together and not loop yarn.		
	C.—1. Worsted:		
	a. Not exceeding No. 32 metric.		
	b. Others...	17.50	13.20
301.—	Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk...	55.00	44.00
	2. Others, excluding velvets, plushes, and all other pile tissues.		
	B. Of wool and cotton:		
	a. Weighing not more than 100 grammes per square metre.		
	b. Weighing not more than 200 grammes per square metre...	52.50	42.00
367.—	Packing paper and match paper, excluding tissue paper	1.75	1.50
467.—	Zinc:		
	C. Others, excluding nickeled and coated.		
	B. Others, exceeding 0.25 millimetre in thickness	2.95	2.20
577.—	Gas engines, petroleum engines, hot-air engines:		
	5. Others, exceeding 2,500 kilogrammes each (2 tons, 9 cwt.)	per 100 *kin* 5.00	per 100 *kin*
		Not exceeding 5,000 kilo each...	5.00

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Not exceeding 50,000 kilo each.	4.50
Not exceeding 100,000 kilo each.	4.00
Others	3.50

No covention being made, engines exceeding 5,000 kilo and not exceeding 10,000 kilo will be liable to a duty of *yen* 5.00 per 100 *kin* of the general tariff.

580.—Dynamos combined with motive power machinery:

3. Combined with gas engines, petroleum engines and hot-air engines:

F. All others, exceeding 5,000 kilogram. (4 tons, 18½ cwt.) each 5.80

Exceeding 10,000 kilogrammes and not exceeding 50,000 kilogram. each	5.50
Not exceeding 100,000 kilogrammes each ...	5.20
Others	4.90

GERMAN CONVENTIONAL DUTIES ON JAPANESE GOODS

Tarieff No.	Articles	Statutory Tariff per 100 kilo	Conventional Tariff per 100 kilo
73.	Vegetable wax (Haze)	10 mark	5 mark
143.	Isinglass	10 „	Duty free
247.	Vegetable wax (Haze, worked)	15 „	10 mark
401.	*Habutai*, plain (raw and bleached weighing more than 3 *momme*)	300 „	300 „
	[NOTE.—Light *habutai* has been liable to a duty of 1,500 marks under No. 408. This rate has now been reduced to 300 mark on qualities exceeding 3 momme by the Conventional Tariff.]		
405.	Handkerchiefs of plain *habutai*, weighing more than 3 *momme*	800 „	400 „
587.	Wood-chip braid (including coloured)...	2 „	1 „
588.	Straw braids, not bleached or coloured ...	Duty free	Duty free
	Bleached or coloured...	8 mark	6 mark
589.	Matting (coarse)	3 „	3 „
	Others	24 „	12 „
660	Shell buttons	200 „	150 „
631.	Japanese lacquer ware	36 „	20 „
670.	Ditto (made of paper)	30 „	20 „
878.	Ditto (made of copper or brass)	30 „	25 „

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO

A. EMBASSIES

Austria-Hungary (*7, Kioicho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 3108)

Ambassador	Baron Guido de Call de Rosenburg et Culmbach.
Councillor	Baron Georges von und zu Franckenstein.
Military and Naval Attaché	Capt. François Putz.
Chief of the Chancery ...	Edouard Pfann.
Chancery	François Hanny.

France (*1, Iida-machi, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 291)

Ambassador	Auguste Gérard.
Councillor	Roger Clausse.
3rd Secretary	Jean Borel.
Commercial Attaché	Fernand Jean Marie Pila.
Attaché...	Lt. Vaisseau Gaston Bourgois.
1st Interpreter	René André.
2nd „	Edme Gallois.
Naval Attaché	Lt. Vaisseau R. Brylinski.
Military Attaché...	Capt. Bertin.

Germany (*14, Nagata-cho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1658)

Ambassador	Connt von Rex.
Councillor	Von Radowitz.
2nd Secretary	Prince Henri XXXIII Reuss.
Secretary-Interpreter... ...	Dr. Mechlenburg.
2nd Interpreter	Dr. Fuehr.
Interpreter	W. Dirks.
„	Kurt Sell.
Attaché...	Lt. von Goldammer.
Naval Attaché	Capt. de Corvette Paul Fischer.
Military Attaché	Capt. Baron von Bernewitz.
Chief of the Chancery ...	Köpke.
Chancery	Schultze.

Great Britain (*1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Bancho, 59)

Ambassador	Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald.
Councillor	Horace G. M. Rumbold.
1st Secretary	Dayrell M. Crackanthorpe.
2nd and Japanese Secretary.	E. M. Hobart-Hampden.
3rd Secretary	Nevile M. Handerson.
Commercial Attaché	E. F. Crowe.
Assistant Japanese Secretary	Colin J. Davidson.
„ „ „	G. C. Sansom.
Honorary Attaché	Com. A. O. L. Kindersley.
„ „	Lt. Vaisseau R. S. Goff.
„ „	Capt. J. E. H. Cockburn.

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Honorary Attaché	1st Class Mechanic Principle E. J. Allen.
„ „	Lt. Vaisseau R. E. W. Kirby.
„ „	Capt. S. B. Combe.
„ „	Capt. J. H. V. Barr.
„ „	Capt. E. Walter.
„ „	Capt. F. S. G. Piggott.
„ „	Lt. G. B. Oliver.
„ „	Lt. G. F. Perkins.
Student Interpreter	H. Wrenacre.
„ „	A. R. Ovens.
„ „	H. A. Macrae.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Vaisseau Sir Douglas E. R. Brownrigg.
Military Attaché...	Lt. Colonel J. A. C. Somerville.

Italy (*4, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachiku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 2385.)

Ambassador	Marquis Guiccioli
Councillor	Count Carlo Arrivabene Valenti-Gonzaga.
1st Interpreter	Chivalier Alphonse Gasco.
3rd Secretary	Giovanni Kogadeo.
Military Attaché...	Com. Cesare Allievi.

Russia (*1, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 472 & 473.)

Ambassador	Nicolas Malewsky-Malewitch.
Councillor	A. Bronevsky.
1st Secretary	Alexandre Scherbatsky.
2nd Secretary	Prince J. Korybut-Woroniecki.
Secretary-Interpreter... ...	Paul Vaskévitch.
Language Student	V. Skorodoumow.
„ „	Henri Zaniewsky.
Military Attaché...	Maj.-Gen., V. Samoyloff.
Naval Attaché	Lt. de Vaisseau A. Voskressensky.
Assistant Military Attaché...	Colonel Boris Semenow.

United States of America (*1, Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 144.)

Ambassador	Charles Page Bryan.
Councillor	Montgomery Schuyler.
Japanese Secretary and Interpreter	Charles J. Arnell.
2nd Secretary	Charles Campbell.
Assist. Japanses Secretary ...	John Kenneth Caldwell.
Attaché	Com. George H. R. Gosman.
„	Lt. primier William T. Hoadley
„	„ „ Orlands C. Troxel
„	„ „ Charles Barnett
„	2nd Lt. George E. Lake.
„	„ „ Fred F. Rogers.
Student Interpreter	Joseph W. Ballantine.
„ „	Raymond S. Curtice.
„ „	Harold C. Huggins.
„ „	Max D. Kirjassoff.

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Naval Attache	Capt. dé Vaisseau John H. Shipley.
Military Attaché...	Lt. Col. H. L. Hawthorne.
Chief of the Chancery ...	Harry F. Hawley.

B. LEGATIONS

Argentine (*Imperial Hotel*; Tel. Shimbashi, 201-3).

Minister only in title... ...	Francisco Ortiz

Belgium (*3, Sannen-cho, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku;* Tel. Shimbashi, 3180.)

Minister	Count Georges della Faille de Leverghem.
2nd Secretary	Count Philippe de Beauffort.

Brazil (*3, Aoi-cho, Akasaka;* Tel. Shiba, 3731.)

Minister	Manoel Carlos Gonçalves Pereira.
2nd Secretary	
Naval Attaché	Lieut. de Vaissean Alvars R. de Vasconcellos.

Chili (*10, Hinokicho, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 2417.)

Minister	Alfreds Irarràzaval Zanartu.
2nd Secretary	Eduardo Ruiz Vergara.
Attaché...	Oscar Saavedra.
„	Antonio Kind.
Military Attaché...	Com. Luis Merino Saavedra.
Naval Attaché	Lt. Vaisseau Agustin Prat.

Chaina (*2, Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 791–3)

Minister	Wang Tahsieh.
1st Secretary	Hsu Shieyung.
2nd „	Hon Tevang.
„ „	Liu Chung-Cheh.
1st Interpreter	Kwo Tsuchee.
2nd „	Chang Shukao,
Commercial Attaché	Huang Tsuingkai.
1st Attaché	Voon Mei.
2nd „	Ling Kun-ziang.
Attaché...	Wang Yihnien.
Chancellor	Sung Ding-tsai.
„	Fan Kuo-ping.
Student Interpreter	Kas Waiban.

Holland (*3, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 131.)

Minister	J. H. van Royen.
Councillor	Leon van de Polder.
Assist. Interpreter	R. E. Peelen.
Military Attaché	Capt. J. C. Pabst.
Attaché...	Dr. W. H. de Beaufort.

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Mexico (*21, Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku*; Tel. Shimbashi, 1848.)

Minister	Ramón G. Pacheco.
1st Secretary	Efrén Rebolledo.
Student Interpreter	Rafael Ruesga.
" "	Francisco F. Arce.

Norway (*8, Takagi-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 2690.)

Minister only in title... ...	B. d'Anker.

Portugal (*143, Harajuku, Aoyama*; Tel. Shimbashi, 3067)

Minister	Colonel Abel Botelho.
Councillor	Henrique O. Connor Martins.

Siam (*2, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 185)

Minister	Phra Chamnong Dithakar.
2nd Secretary	Luang Pithet Pochanawisudh.

Spain (*2, Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku*; Tel. Shiba, 444)

Minister	Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri.
3rd Secretary	Don Gonzalo del Rio Y. Garcia.
Military Attaché...	Oommander E. Herrera de la Rosa.

Sweden (*24, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku*, Tel. Kyobashi, 589)

Minister	Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg.
Commercial Attaché	E. G. Sahlin.

Switzerland (*55, Zaimoku-cho, Asabuku*; Tel. Shiba, 986)

Minister	Ferdinand Salis.
1st Secretary	Henri Strochlin

C. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

Denmark

Diplomatic Representative.	J. H. van Royen.

D. CONSULATES IN JAPAN

Argentine

Yokohama	S. Fioravantic Chimenz (Consul General in Charge).
Kobe	J. Delbourgo (Vice Consul).

Austria-Hungary

Yokohama	H. F. Koller (Consul).
"	A. Prochaska (Secretary).
Kobe	Henry Bonar (Acting Consul)
Nagasaki	A. M. Chalmers (Acting Consul).

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Hakodate	Harold G. Parlett (Acting Consul).
Shimonoseki	E. A. Griffiths (Acting Consul).
Tansui	A. R. Firth.

Bergium

Yokohama	Ch. Bastin (Consul-General).
„	L. Bourseaux (Vice-Consul)
Kobe	E. R. Devos (Consul).
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Osaka	C. Favre-Brandt (Acting-Consul).
Seoul	J. Brebosia (Consul).

Brazil

Yokohama	José Monterio de Govoy.
„	J. A. Harmseen (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	F. Popert (Vice-Consul).

Chili

Yokohama	Enrique Paul Vergara (Consul-General).
„	Everett W. Frazar (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	M. Vendrell (Consul).

China

Yokohama	Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Nagasaki	Yang Shumen (Consul)
Chinnampo	Chang Kon-Wai (Consul).
New Wiju	Wang Kuchun.

Denmark

Yokohama	S. Warming (Consul).
Kobe	A. H. Hansen.
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Hakodate	S. Warming (Acting-Consul).
Tansui	W. M. Royds (Consular-Agent).

France

Yokohama	Dejean de la Batie (Consul-General).
Kobe	Maurice Charpentier (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	G. Goudareau (Consul in Charge).
Seoul	Guérin François Alphonss Victor.
„	M. Paillard, (Acting Consul-General).

Germany

Yokohama	F. Von Syburg (Consul-General).
„	F. Thill (Acting Vice-Crnsul).
„	Dr. Scholz (Vice-Consul).
„	Dr. Keuhne (Vice-Consul).
„	Dr. Braker (Com'l Attaché).
Kobe	F. Thiel (Consul).
„	Dr. G. Shecka (Acting Consul).

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Tansui	F. Reinsdorf (Consul).
Tairen	John Edward Jones.
Seoul	Dr. Jur. Fr. Kruger (Consul-General).

Great Britain

Yokohama	J. Carey Hall (Consul-General).
"	T. Harrington (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Henry Bonar (Consul-General).
"	G. P. Paton (Acting Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	A. M. Chalmers (Acting Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	Harold G. Parlett (Acting Vice-Consul).
Shimonoseki	E. A. Griffithes (Consul).
Osaka	W. B. Cunningham (Vice-Consul).
Tansui	A. R. Firth (Acting Consul).
Chemulpo	A. Hyde Lay. (Consul).
Seoul	H. A. C. Bonar (Consul General).
Tainan	W. M. Royds (Acting Consul).

Greece

Yokohama	Arthur Geo. Morey Weale (Consul).
"	A. J. Cornes (Acting Consul).

Italy

Kobe	Wenceslan de Moraes (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki	Dr. A. Mudra (Consul in Charge).

Mexico

Yokohama	Don Joaquin Enrique (Consul Gen. in Japan).

Netherlands

Yokohama	Ch. Bastin (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	J. Barrendrecht (Con. for Japan & Kwantung).
Nagasaki	A. M. Chalmers (in Charge).
Tansui	A. W. Gillingham (Consular-Agent).
Taihoku	H. T. Hume (Acting-Consul).
Dairen	John K. Caldwell (in Charge).

Norway

Yokohama	F. Retz (Consul).
Kobe	Alfred Hasche (Consul).
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Hakodate	Harold G. Parlett.
Shimonoseki	N. B. Reid (Acting Vice-Council).

Peru

Yokohama	Don Eduards Muelle
Kobe	Don M. Kropp (Vice-Consul).

Portugal

Yokohama	Baron de Sendal (Consul-General).
Kobe	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Vice-Consul).

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Roumania

Kobe	W. de Moraes (Consul in Charge).

Russia

Yokohama	Victor de Grosse (Consul-General).
Kobe	Alexander Maximoff (Consul).
„	Paul de Kerberg (Acting Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	N. A. Rospopoff (Consul).
Hakodate	Guillaume Trautschod (Vice-Consul).
Chemlpo	Leon Brodiausky (Vice-Consul).
Seishin	Alexandre Troutzky.

Spain

Yokohama	Don Alfredo Amigo Y. Arquer (Consul).
Kobe	Don Mignel Vendrell (Acting Vice-Consul).

Sweden

Yokohama	A. Gerdts (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	M. C. Adams (Act. Vice-Consul).

Switzerland

Yokohama	Ferdinand Salis.
Kobe	E. Thiel (Consul in Charge).
Nagasaki	Dr. A. Mudra (in Charge).

U. S. A.

Yokohama	Thomas Sammons (Consul-General).
„	Edward G. Babbitt (Vice & Deputy Con.-Gen).
„	T. K. Caldwell („ „ „ „ „).
„	H. B. Albright (Deputy Con.-Gen).
Kobe	Geo. H. Scidmore (Consul).
„	Walter Gassett (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	Carl F. Deichman (Consul).
„	Charleton Miller (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	Edward Julian King (Consul Agent).
Seoul	Ozro C. Gould (Vice Consul-General in charge).
Tansui	Carl F. Deichman (Consul).
Dairen (Dalny)	Albert W. Pontius (Consul).
Taipeh	Samuel C. Reat (Consul).

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

Austria-Hangary (*Embassy in Vienna*)

Ambassador	Satsuo Akizuki.
1st Secretary	Jumpei Shinobu.
3rd „	Seiji Okuyama.
Military Attaché	Colonel M. Morioka.
Naval Attaché	Lieut.-Com S. Matsuoka.
Assist. Military Attaché ...	Maj. M. Hotta.

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France (*Embassy in Paris*)

Ambassador	Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino.
Councillor	Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.
2nd Secretary	Goro Tsuda.
3rd „	Shiro Yamanouchi.
Military Attaché...	Colonel M. Watanabe.
Naval „	Commander J. Matsumura.
Assist Mil. Attaché	Maj. H. Watanabe.

Germany (*Embassy in Berlin*)

Ambassador	Toraichi Sugimura
Councillor	Ryotaro Hata.
2nd Secretary	Dr. H. Nagaoka.
Attaché	Viscount K. Mushakoji.
Military Attaché...	Colonel O. Tamura.
Naval „	Commander Count. T. Sano.
Assist. Military Attaché ...	Maj. N. Matsuki.

Great Britain (*Embassy in London*)

Ambassador	Takaaki Kato.
Councillor	Enjiro Yamaza.
1st Secretary...	K. Yoshizawa.
2nd „	T. Matsudaira.
„ „	S. Furuya.
3rd „	Y. Shibata.
„ „	H. Hirota.
Attaché	K. Komura.
„	I. Tokugawa.
Military Attaché	S. Inagaki.
Naval Attaché	Commander K. Ide.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Maj. H. Haraguchi.

Italy (*Embassg at Rome*)

Ambassador	Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
1st Secretary	N. Marumo.
2nd „	Ninro Imai.
3rd „	Shigeru Yoshida.
Military Attaché...	Maj T. Shizuma.
Naval Attaché	Lieut.-Com. H. Saito.

Russia (*Embassg at St. Petersburg*)

Ambassador	Dr. Baron Ichiro Motono.
1st Secretary	Tokugoro Oda.
3rd „	Naotake Sato.
Attaché...	Hajime Matsushima.
„	K. Fujii.
2nd Interpreter	Sentaro Uyeda.
Military Attaché	Colonel M. Nakajima.
Naval Attaché	Commender K. Kawara.
Assist. Mil. Attaché	Maj. S. Ozawa.

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U.S.A. (*Embassy in Washington*)

Ambassador	Baron Sutemi Chinda.
Councillor	Keishiro Matsui.
1st Secretary	Masanao Haniwara.
2nd „	Saburo Okabe.
3rd „	Isaburo Yoshida.
„ „	Seiichi Takahashi.
„ „	Junsei Ozaki.
Attaché	Nagakage Okabe.
„	Hiroshi Saito.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Colonel I. Inouye.
Naval Attaché	Commander T. Airaga.

Belgium (*Legation at Brussels*)

Minister	Keijiro Nabeshima.
1st Secretary	Motogoro Takemura,
2nd Secretary	Do-ichi Matsuda.

Brazil (*Legation at Rio de Janeiro*)

Minister	Sadatsuchi Uchida.
1st Secretary	Toshiro Fujita.
2nd Interpreter	Ryoji Noda.

Chili (*Legation at Santiago*)

Minister	Yeki Hioki.
Attaché	Minoru Fujii.
2nd Interpreter	Zoji Amari.

China (*Legation at Peking*)

Minister	Hikokichi Ijuin.
1st Secretary	Kumataro Honda.
2nd „	Nagakuni Tei.
„ „	Yoyu Matsuoka.
3rd „	Takenori Okawahira.
Attaché	Shichitaro Yada.
„	Morinobu Hirota.
1st Interpreter	Toru Takao.
2nd „	Shunzaburo Komura,
Military Attaché	Major-Gen. N. Aoki.
Naval Attaché	Rear-Adm. Y. Mori.

Holland (*Legation at the Hague*)

Minister	Aimaro Sato.
2nd Secretary	Tetsutaro Saito.
„ „	Bunzo Kubota.

Mexico (*Legation at Mexico*)

Chargé d'Affair, 1st Secretary	Kumaichi Horiguchi.

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Siam (*Legation at Bangkok*)

Minister	Sakuya Yoshida.
2nd Secretary	Masaichi Noma.

Spain (*Legation at Madrid*)

Minister	Minoji Arakawa.
1st Secretary	Jukichi Arakawa.
2nd „	Arajiro Miura.
3rd „	Nobumichi Sakenobu.

Sweden (*Legation at Stockholm*)

Minister	Toraichi Sugimura.
1st Secretary	Shinsaku Kodera.
„ „	Yagoro Miura.

JAPANESE CONSULATES ABROAD

China.—*Chiantao	Con. Gen. K. Eitaki.
Chützuchieh Branch ...	Vice Con. I. Hayami.
Toutaokou Branch ...	Vice Con. H. Yoshioka.
Hünchün Branch ...	Vice Con. K. Kiga.
Antung	Con. M. Kibe.
*Mukden	Con. Gen. K. Ochiai.
Liaoyang	Con. Y. Suzuki.
Hsinminfu Branch ...	Acting T. Hojo.
Newchang	Con. K. Ota.
Changchung...	„ K. Matsubara.
Kirin	„ K. Hayashi.
Harbin	Con. Gen. T. Kawakami.
Tiehling	Vice Con. K. Morita.
*Titihar	Con. M. Ihara.
*Tientsin...	Vice Con. S. Takahashi.
Chefu	Act. Con. H. Miura.
*Shanghai	Act. Con. Gen. G. Ukita.
Nanking	Con. Y. Suzuki.
Suchou	Acting R. Ikenaga.
Hangchou	„ M. Ikebe.
*Hankao	Con. Gen. S. Matsumura.
Changsha	Con. T. Okawahira.
Shashih	Acting M. Hashiguchi.
Chungching	Acting S. Kawanishi.
Fuchoo	Con. T. Takasu.
Amoy	Acting M. Yano.
Swato	„ S. Tokugawa.
*Canton	Con. Gen. A. Sagawa.
British.—*Hongkong ...	Act. Con. Y. Funatsu.
Singapore	Act. Vice. Con. J. Iwaya.
Philipin.—Manila	Act. Con. T. Sugimura.
Batavia...	Con. N. Someya.

*=Consulate-General.

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Siam.—Bangkok	Con. S. Noma.
India.—*Calcutta	„ T. Hirata.
Bombay...	„ M. Iwazaki.
Australia.—*Sydoney ...	„ Gen. K. Saito.
Hawaii.—*Honolulu... ...	„ Gen. S. Uyeno.
U.S.A.—*New York	„ K. Mizuno.
*San Francisco	„ M. Nagai.
Seattle	„ S. Takahashi.
Portland	„ M. Ida.
Chicago...	„ K. Yamazaki.
Canada.—*Ottawa	„ Gen. G. Nakamura.
Vancouver	„ C. Yada.
Brazil.—*Lio de Janeiro ...	„ T. Fujita.
Peru.—Lima	„ T. Aiba.
Great Britain.—*London...	„ Gen. J. Sakata.
France.—Lyon	Vice Con. K. Kijima.
Belgium.—Antwerp	Con. S. Yamanaka.
Germany.—*Humburg ...	Act. Con. Gen. Y. Numano.
Russia.—*Moskow	Vice Con. T. Hanaoka.
Siberia.—Nicolaiesk	Con. Y. Suzuki.
*Vladivostock	„ Gen. F. Otori.

Honorary Consulus

French India.—Saigon ...	Hon. Con. E. Saliege.
India.—Colombo	„ Water Shakspear.
Australia.—Melborne ...	„ David Hunter.
Broome...	„ Archei Male.
New Zealand.—Wellington	„ Thomas Young.
Africa.—Cape Town	Hon. Con. Julius Jeppe.
U. S. A.—New Orleans ...	„ John Walker Philips.
St Louis	„ J. E. Smith.
Denble	„ A. L. Bennett.
Mobile	„ William Peter Hutchison.
Galveston	„ G. H. Langbehn.
Philadelphia	„ J. Franklin Macfadden.
Boston	„ Erwin H. Walcott.
Mexico.—Mansanio	„ Blas Ruiz.
Argentine.—Buenos Ayres..	„ Herbert Shephered.
Great Britain.—Glagow ...	„ Arbert Richard Brown.
Liverpoole	„ P. E. J. Hemelrzyk.
Manchester	„ W. D. Ford Smith.
Middlesborough	„ Waynman Dixon.
France.—Bordeoux	„ Edonard G. Faure.
Le Havre	„ William Ramsay Langtaff.
Bruxelles	„ Alexandre Halot.
Holland.—Rotterdam ...	„ Hermanus De Jongh.
Amsterdam	„ H. L. Bekker.
Denmark.—Copenhagen ...	„ J. Henningsen.
Germany.—Bremen	„ Max Noessler.
Berlin	„ Gustav Jacoby.

*=Consulate-General.

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Cologne	Hon. Con.	Hubert Victor Gielen.
Leipzig	„	Alexander George Mosle.
Frankfurt	„	Hermann Von Passavant.
Muenchen	„	Edward Schiessel.
Frieburg	„	Albert Schinzinger.
Austria Hungary.—Vienna	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Felix Fischer.
Budapest	Hon. Con.	Edmond Von Palotay.
Swizerland.—Turic	Hermann Madöry.	
Italy.—Genoa	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Chevalier Edward Canaei.
Naples	Hon. Con.	Charles Emile Capomazza. Marquis de Compolattaro.
Palermo	„	Chevalier Michele Follina.
Venice	„	Commandeur Guillaume Berchei.
Milano	„	Cesare Rasini.
Sweden.—Stockholm ...	„	Sven Gunnar Lindberg.
Norway.—Christiania ...	Hon. Con.-Gen.	Thomas Cathinco Bang.

JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED ABROAD

(From opening of the country)

To Austria-Hangary

		Appointed		Relieved	
Count Sano (late)...	Min. Pl. En. Ex.	Jan.	'73	Dec.	'74
Viscount Aoki	do.	Aug.	'76	March	'80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	March	'80	July	'81
Kanenori Uyedo (late) ...	do.	July	'82	Dec.	'84
Marquis Saionji	do.	Feb.	'85	June	'86
Count Toda	do.	June	'87	Dec.	'90
Kōki Watanabe (late)... ...	do.	July	'90	April	'92
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	Dec.	'96	June	'99
Baron Nobuaki Makino ...	do.	May	'99	March	'06
Baron Yasuya Uchida ...	Amb.	Feb.	'07	Nov.	'09
Satsuo Akizuki	do.				

To France

		Appointed		Relieved	
Samejima (late)	Res. Min.	Oct.	'70	—	
do.	Min. Pl. En. Ex.	Nov.	'73	Dec.	'90
Yuzuru Ida (late)...	do.	July	'81	April	'90
Marquis Hachisuka	do.	Dec.	'82	Sept.	'86
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka.	do.	June	'87	June	'90
„ Yasushi Nomura...	do.	March	'91	April	'93
Baron Arasuke Soné (late) ...	do.	May	'93	Feb.	'97
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	May	'97	Rem. to Russia. Nov.	'01
Baron Dr. Motono	do.	Dec.	'01	Rem. to Russia. Jan.	'06
Baron Shin-ichi Kurino ...	Amb.	Jan.	'06	—	

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To Germany

		Appointed		Relieved	
Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept.	'74	Dec.	'85
Viscount Shinagawa (late)...	do.	Sept.	'75	March	'87
Marquis Saionji	do.	June.	'87	Aug.	'91
Viscount Aoki	do.	Jan.	'92	Feb.	'98
Katsunosuke Inouye	do.	Feb.	'98	—	
do.	Amb.	Jan.	'06	June	'08
Baron Sutemi Chinda... ...	do.	June	'08	Nov.	'11
Toraichi Sugimura	do.	Nov.	'11	—	

To Great Britain

		Appointed		Relieved	
Count Terajima (late)... ...	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	April	'72	Oct.	'73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)... ...	do.	Sept.	'74	July	'79
Viscount Mori (late)	do.	Nov.	'79	April	'84
Viscount Kawase...	do.	May	'84	Feb.	'94
Viscount Aoki	do.	Dec.	'93	Nov.	'94
Taka-aki Kato	do.	Nov.	'94	Feb.	1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi ...	do.	Feb.	1900	—	
do	Amb.	Dec.	'05	May	'06
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late).	do.	Jun.	'06	—	
Taka-aki Kato	do.				

To Italy

		Appointed		Relieved	
Count Sano (late)...	Res-Min.	Jan.	'73	Dec.	'73
Viscount Kawase...	Min. Ple. / En. Fx.	Sept.	'73	July	'77
Marquis Nabeshima	do.	March	'80	May	'82
Marquis Asano	do.	March	'82	May	'93
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka...	do.	May	'84	June	'87
Viscount Tokugawa	do.	July	'87	Jan.	'91
Baron Nakashima (late) ...	do.	Oct.	'92	Aug.	'94
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	Aug.	'94	Rem. to Vienna. / Dec.	'95
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	April	'96	Rem. to Paris. / May	'97
Baron Nobuaki Makino ...	do.	May	'97	Rem. to Vienna. / May	'99
Tsunasuke Oyama	Min. Ple. / Min. Ex.	May	'99	Feb.	'07
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	Amb.	Jan.	'07	Rem. to U.S.A. / Feb.	'08
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi ...	do.	June	'08		

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To Russia

		Appointed	Relieved
Viscount Vice-Adm. Enomoto	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Jan. '74	Oct. '78
Count Yanagiwara (late) ...	do.	March '80	June '83
Viscount Yoshitada Hanabusa ...	do.	March '83	Aug. '86
Baron Tokujiro Nishi... ...	do.	June '86	June '96
Count Tadasu Hayashi ...	do.	March '97	Feb. '09
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late)	do.	Feb. 1900	Rem. to Peking. Oct. '00
Baron Sutemi Chinda... ...	do.	Nov. 1900	Recalled Nov. '01
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	Nov. 1901	Recalled Feb. '04
Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono ...	do.	Jan. '06	—
do ...	Amb.	April '08	—

To U.S.A.

		Appointed	Relieved
Viscount Mori (late)		Oct. '07	July '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late) ...	Res-Min.	Oct. '72	Did not proceed to post.
Viscount Kiyonari Yoshida (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Jan. '82
Count Munenori Terajima (late)	do.	July '82	Nov. '83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki	do.	May '84	Nov. '87
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late)	do.	Feb. '88	Jan. '90
Gozo Tateno (late)	do.	Dec. '90	July '94
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	July '94	Rem. to Rome. Apr. '96
Toru Hoshi (late)...	do.	April '96	Aug. '98
Marquis Jutaro Komura (late).	do.	Sept. '98	Rem. St. Petersburg. Feb. 1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	June. '00	Jan. '06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Amb.	Jan '06	Feb. '08
Baron K. Takahira	do.	Feb. '08	Nov. '08
Viscount Y. Uchida	do.	Nev. '09	Oct. '11
Viscount S. Chinda	do.	Nov. '11	

LIST OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(From opening of the country)

	Appointed			Relieved		
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late)... ...	July	8,	'69.	July	14,	'71
Tomomi Iwakura (late) ...	July	14,	'71.	Oct.	8,	'71
Taneomi Soyejima (late) ...	Nov.	4,	'71.	Oct.	13,	'73
Munenori Terajima (late) ...	Oct.	28,	'73.	Sept.	10,	'79
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis ...	Sept.	10,	'79.	Sept.	17,	'87
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince (late).	Sept.	17,	'87.	Feb.	1,	'88
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Feb.	1,	'88.	Dec.	24,	'89
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount	Dec.	24,	'89.	May	29,	'91

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Buyo Enomoto, Viscount ...	May	29,	'91.	Aug.	8,	'92
Munemitsu Mutsu, Count (late)	Aug.	8,	'92.	May	30,	'96
*Kin-mochi Saionji, Marquis,	May	30,	'96.	Sept.	22,	'96
Shigenobu Okuma, Count ...	Sept.	22,	'96.	Nov.	6,	'97
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron ...	Nov.	6,	'97.	June	30,	'98
Shigenobu Okuma, Count. ...	June	30,	'98.	Nov.	8,	'98
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount	Nov.	8,	'98.	Oct.	19,	'00
Taka-akira Kato	Oct.	19,	'00.	June	2,	'01
*Arasuke Sone (late)	June	2,	'01.	Sept.	21,	'01
Jutaro Komura, Count (late)	Sept.	21,	'01.	Jan.	7,	'06
Taka-akira Kato	Jan.	7,	'06.	March	3,	'06
*Saionji, Marquis...	March	3,	'06.	May	19,	'06
Tadasu Hayashi, Count (late)	May	19,	'06.	July	14,	'08
*Gen. Visc. Tera-uchi... ...	July	14,	'08.	Aug.	30,	'08
Jutaro Komura, Marq. (late)	Aug.	30,	'08.	Aug.	25,	'11
Yasuya Uchida, Viscount ...	Sept.	1,	'11.			

* The star indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN

Austria-Hungary

	Appointed			Relieved		
Heinrich Freiberr von Calice.	1871,	23,	April	1874,	21,	March
Pgnaz Freiherr von Schaeffer.	1874,	21,	March	1877,	22,	April
Carl Retter von Boleslawski.	2877,	3,	March	1879,		Sept.
Maximilian Ritter Hoffer von Hoffenfels	1879,	26,	Jan.	1982,	4,	March
Garl Graf Zalushi...	1883,	4,	March	1888,	18,	Jan.
Rüdiger Freiherr von Biegeleben	1888,	20,	July	1893,	23,	April
Legations-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschaft-strager.						
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895,	10,	Sept.	1899,	5,	Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz.	1899,	31,	Oct.			
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz, Majesty	1907,	23,	Jan.	1909,		
Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmback ...	1909,	16,	Mar.			

France

	Appointed		
Pushesue de Bellecourt, Chargé d'Affairs	1869,	14,	Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiairy...	1861.	14,	June
Roches, Minister Plenipotentiairy	1863,	7,	Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.	1868,	18,	Feb.
Bershemy, Min Ple....	1873,	24,	May
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinairy and Min. Pl. ...	1876,	30,	April
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Pl. ...	1880,	20,	April

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Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882,	2,	Mar.
Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1883,	20,	July
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	19,	April
Gerard, Ambassador...	1906,	12,	Oct.

Germany

Von Brandt, Consul...	1863,	5,	May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868,	?	
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872,	30,	Mar.
Von Eisendecher, do.	1875,	3,	Dec.
Von Eisendecher, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Pl.	1880,	14,	June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. ...	1883,	24,	April
Dr. Von Holleben, do. do. ...	1886,	16,	Mar.
Baron Von Gutschmid, do. do. ...	1892,	10,	Dec.
Count Leyden, do. do. ...	1898,	29,	Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Pleni.	1901,	10,	May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	1906,	22,	May
Count von Rex	1911,	—	—

Great Britain

1858. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission.
1859. Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Nov. 39.
1865. Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March, 28. Hitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29, 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13, 1867.
1868. The Same, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Mikado.
1883, Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. July.
1888. Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 30. [Died at his post, June 4, 1894].
1894. Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 25.
1895. Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex., and Min. Plen., June 1.
1900. Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., Oct. 26.
1905. The Same, Amb., Nov. 25.

Italy

March	1867	Sallier de la Tour Count Vittorio, Env. Ex. and Min. Plenip.
„	1870	Fè D'Ostiani Count Alessandro, „ „ „ „
February	1877	Ulisse Barbolani Count Raffaele, „ „ „ „
April	1882	Martin Lanciarez Chev. Eugenio, Charge d'Affairs.
December	1883	De Martino Comm. Renato, Env. Ex. and Min. Plenip.
August	1894	Orfini Count Ercole, „ „ „ „
April	1901	Melegari Comm. Giulio, „ „ „ „
July	1904	Vinci Count Guilio Cesare, „ „ „ „
December	1907	Gallina Count Giovanni, Amb. Ex. and Plenip.
July	1908	Guiccioli Marquis Alessandro, Amb. Ex. and Plenip.

U. S. of America

1852. Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U.S.A., Special Mission, Nov. 13.
1856. Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3.

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1859. Townsend Harris, Minister Resident, Jan. 17.
1861. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14.
1866. Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16.
1869. Charles E. DeLong, Minister Resident, June 23.
1873. John A. Bingham. Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2.
1885. Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 6.
1889 John F. Swife, En. Ex. and Min. Pen., May, 13. Died July, 1891.
1892. Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 25.
1893. Edwin Dun, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., May 24.
1897. Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 28, Died. Dec. 4, '02.
1903. Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., March 3.
1906. Luke E. Wright, Ambassador.
1907. J. O'Brien, do.
1911. Charles Page Bryan, Ambassador.

Russia

	Appointed	Relived
Chambellan Struve, Minister Resident	1875	—
The same, Env. Ex. et Min. Plen	1877	1883
Davydov, En. Ex. et Min. Pl., le Conseiller d'Etat act ...	1883	1885
Schévitch, do.	1886	1892
Hitrovo, En. Ex. et Min. Plen Maitre de la Cour	1893	1897
Baron, Rosen, Chamballen, En. Ex. et Min. Plen.	1897	1900
A. Iswolsky, do. do. do.	1900	1902
Baron Rosen, do. do. do.	1903	1904
G. Bakhméteff, do. do. do.	1906	1908
N. Malewsky Malewitch Ambas. Ex. et Plenip. Maitre de la Cour...	1908	—

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CHAPTER XXVII

POLITICS

A. THE EXECUTIVE

The Second Saionji Ministry

Premier	Marquis Saionji.
Minister for Home	Takashi Hara.
„ „ *Foreign Affairs*	Viscount Yasuya Uchida.
„ „ *Finance*	Tatsuo Yamamoto.
„ „ *Army*	Lieut.-Gen. Baron Ichimoto.
„ „ *Navy*	Vice-Adm. Baron Saito.
„ „ *Justice*	Masahisa Matsuda.
„ „ *Education*	Sumitaka Haseba.
„ „ *Agriculture and Commerce* ...	Baron Nobuaki Makino.
„ „ *Communications*	Count Tadasu Hayashi.

Composition of the Saionji Ministry.—Of the eight Ministers i.e. excluding the chairs of Army and Navy, only the Ministers of Home Affairs, Justice and Education are Seiyukai members, the remaining five being aloof from any party connection. Messrs. Hara, Matsuda, were Cabinet Ministers several times before; Count Hayashi, is an eminent diplomat who twice negotiated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Treaty; Baron Makino was a member in the first Saionji Ministry, and is reputed for his strict integrity and as conscientious worker. Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto's appointment to the important post of Finance was a general surprise, for though a tried financier, and formerly the Governor of the Bank of Japan and in late years the Governor of the Japan Hypothec Bank, he had had no official record of any kind. Viscount Uchida is the youngest Minister who has shown exceptional ability in his diplomatic career and especially as Ambassador in Washington. Baron Saito has consented to remain in the Admiralty chair, while the appointment of Baron Ishimoto to the chair of War Office, in which he had filled the post of Vice-Minister under Count Terauchi, was regarded as an expedient to placate the bureaucratic clique.

The second Katsura Ministry resigned on August 30th, for reason, as the retiring Premier explained on the eve of the change, that the Ministry had nearly succeeded in fully carrying out the program of administration it set for itself on coming into office, that there had arisen a desire for a change on the part of the public who became tired of the present state of things, and

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the Cabinet regarded as of benefit to the State, that they open the door for the transfer of power to a wise successor.

The retiring Premier recommended to the Throne as successor Marquis Saionji as best qualified from his ability and prestige and also as leader of the Seiyukai, the largest political party that commands an absolute majority in the House of Representatives. Thus the change from the Conservative Government to the Liberal was effected smoothly and peacefully.

What is especially noteworthy in the present transfer of power was that the coming Premier did not sever connection, as a statesman who had formed or entered the Cabinet was formerly obliged to do outwardly, with the political party with which he had been identified, though that connection essentially constituted his title for assuming the responsible position. The present nomination of Marquis Saionji as official leader of a political party may be considered as making a new important chapter in the history of political party in Japan, and as an earnest that party politics has a fair prospect of being realized in Japan.

Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country as Japan. Those foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, and can not be regarded in the light as they are seen in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgement in Japan, on the are contrary they even held with abhorrence by a large section of higher circles, notably by the clique led by Marshal Prince Yamagata and also by a great majority of Peers. A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from all those conservative men.

Prince Katsura v. Premier Saionji.—While the Prince was in power the present Premier, as leader of the most influential party in the House of Representatives, on the whole gave support to the Government measures. The Prince is acknowledged as swaying supreme power over the members of the House of Peers who are still hostile to party politics and therefore committed to present unfriendly front indiscriminately to all measures coming from a Cabinet backed by a party. The Saionji Ministry, it is expected, will be compelled to seek the friendly service of the Prince for disarming this strange attitude of the Peers.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list:—

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Ministers From 1885 (1)

Min'al chairs	1st Ito Ministry '85-'88	Kuroda Ministry '88-'89	1st Yamagata Ministry '89-'91	1st Matsukata Ministry '91-'92	2nd Ito Ministry, Aug. '92-'96
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito, Kuroda.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu, Saionji.
Home	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Matsukata, Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Saigo, Shinagawa, Soyejima, Matsukata, Kono.	Inouye, Nomura, Yoshikawa, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe.
War	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Saigo, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy	Saigo, Oyama, Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo, Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo.
Justice	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada.	Yamada, Tanaka, Kono.	Yamagata, Ito, Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori.	Mori, Oyama, Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	Yoshikawa, O-ki.	Kono, Yoshikawa, Inouye, Saionji.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Tani, Saigo, Yamagata, Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda.	Enomoto, Inouye.	Mutsu.	Mutsu, Kono, Sano.	Goto, Enomoto.
Communications.	Enomoto.	Enomoto, Goto.	Goto.	Goto.	Kuroda.

Ministries From 1885 (2)

	2nd Matsukata Ministry, Sep. '96-'98	3rd Ito Ministry Jan.-June, '98	Okuma Ministry June-Nov. '99	2nd Yamagata Ministry, Nov. '98-'00	4th Ito Ministry Oct. 1900-'01
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito, Saionji.
Foreign	Okuma, Nishi,	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo.	Suyematsu.

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	2nd Matsukata Ministry, Sep. '96-'98	3rd Ito Ministry Jan-June, '98	Okuma Ministry June-Nov. '99	3rd Yamagata Ministry, Nov. '98-'00	4th Ito Ministry Oct. 1900-'01
Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Saionji.
War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy	Saigo.	Saigo.	Saigo.	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education	Hachisuka. Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Osaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada.	M. Ito. Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Communications ..	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi, Hara.

Ministry from 1885 (3)

2nd Katsura Ministry (June 1908-Aug. 1911)

	1st Katsura Ministay 1901-'05	1st Saionji Ministry 1906-'08	Appointed June 1908	Appointed Aug. 1909
Premier	Katsura.	Saionji.	Katsura.	—
Foreign	Sone, Komura.	Kato, Hayashi.	Terauchi.	Komura.
Home	Utsumi, Kodama, Yoshikawa, Kiyoura.	Hara.	Hirata.	—
Finance	Sone.	Sakatani, Matsuda.	Katsura.	—
War	Terauchi.	Terauchi.	Terauchi.	—
Navy	Yamamoto.	Saito.	Saito.	—
Justice	Kiyoura, Hatano.	Matsuda, Senge.	Okabe.	—
Education	Kikuchi, Kodama. Kubota, Katsura.	Saionji, Makino.	Komatsubara.	—
Agriculture and Commerce	Hirata, Kiyoura.	Matsuoka.	Oura.	—
Communications	Yoshikawa, Sone, Oura.	I. Yamagata, Hotta,	Goto (Shimpei).	—

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B. IMPERIAL DIET

The Diet is bicameral, the two Houses virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers for instance cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commers while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

Emperor's Prerogatives

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinaces when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determing the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of Navy and of determing the siege, etc., etc.,

House of Peers

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virture of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representative selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength for the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Statistics as to the fixed number of members for the House are as follows:—

May,	1894	292	May,	1900	324
„	1895	292	„	1901	325
„	1896	296	June,	1902	325
March,	1897	300	„	1903	323
Dec.,	1898	325	Dec.,	1905	362
„	1899	323	„	1908	367

The House was composed as follows in Dec., 1910.

Princes of the Blood ...	14	Barons	63
Princes	13	Imperial Nominees	121
Marquises	30	Representatives of Highest Tax-Payers	43
Counts...	17		
Viscounts	70		371

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The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. In the last general election of the three lower orders of Count, Viscount and Baron carried our in July 1911, the bureaucratic Hi-Doshikai secured 16 out of the 17 seats for Count, the Shoyukai of the same leaning 66 out of the total 70 for Viscount, and the Kyodokai, also bureaucratic, 43 out of the total 63 for Baron. Thus the House of Peers is entirely under the command of the conservative bureaucratic politicians who are believed to be manipulated at will by Prince Katura and his followers.

Names of Successive Presidents.—Count (late Prince) Ito, from Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka July 1891—Oct. 1896; late Prince Konoye Oct. 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa Dec., 1903.

Names of Successive Vice-Presidents.—Count Higashikuze, Oct. 1890—Sept., 1891; Baron Hosokawa Sept. 1891—Nov., 1893; Marquis Saionji Nov. 1893—Oct 1894; Marquis Kuroda Oct., 1894.

Chief Sec. of the House.—Minesaburo Ota.

House of Representatives.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants form independent electoral districts, entitled to return one member, while a larger city containing more than 100,000 inhabitants is to return one member for every 130,000 people, The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years, supposing the House sits through the prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, excluding those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment but subsequently it has been increased to 379 of which 76 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

Chronological List of the Sessions and Names of Successive Presidents and Vice-Presidents.—The choronological list of the sessions and of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the House is shown below:—

Sessions of the House (D.=Dissolution)

	Period of sitting	President	Vice-President
1st session	29 Nov., 1890 —8 Mar., 1891	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Baorn. (then Mr.) Tsuda.
2nd session D.	29 Nov., 1891 —25 Dec. 1891.	,,	,,

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15 Feb. 1892.

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3rd session	5 May, 1892 —15 June, 1892.	Late T. Hoshi.	Late Baron (then Mr,) Sone.
4th „	29th Nov., 1892 —1 March, 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
5th „ D	28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec. 1893.	Late T. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	I. Abei.

Extraordinary general election carried out 1st March, 1894.

6th session D	15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept. 1894.

7th session	18 Oct., 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusamoto.	S. Shimada.
8th „	24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „	28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar., 1896.	„	„
10th „	25 Dec., 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
11th „ D	24 Dec., 1887 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Mar. 1898.

12th session D	19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th Aug. 1898.

13th session	3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar. 1899.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
14th „	22 Nov. 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
15th „	25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	„	„
16th „	10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	„	„

General leection (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

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17th session D.	9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903

18th session	12 May 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late K. Kataoka.	T. Sugita.
19th „ D.	10 Dec., 1903 —11 Dec., 1903.	H. Kono.	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904.

20th session	20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st „	30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb. 1905.	„	„
22nd „	28 Dec., 1905 —27 Mar., 1906.	T. Sugita.	„
23rd „	28 Dec., 1906 —28 Mar., 1907.	„	„
24th „	28 Dec., 1907 —28 Mar., 1908.	„	„

General election carried out on 15th May 1908.

25th „	28 Dec., 1908 —25 Mar., 1909.	J. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th „	24 Dec. 1909 —24 Mar., 1910	„	„

Chief Secretary of the House; Kametaro Hayashida.

The Composition of the House.—The distribution of the seats in Aug. 1911, was as follows as to party colors:—

Seiyukai	209	Central Club	52
Nationalists	87	Independents	31
		Total	379

M. P.s of Unbroken Record.—Of the 379 M. P.'s only seven enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary regime in Japan and they are:—

Sumitaka Haseba, Seiyu-kai leader, from Kagoshima-ken.
Takeshi Inukai, Nat. leader from Okayama-ken.
Hironaka Kono Nat. from Fukushima-ken.
Katsundo Minoura, Nat. leader, from Oita-ken.
Yukio Ozaki, Seiyukai, from Miye-ken.
Kyutaro Hashimoto from Tokushima-ken.
Saburo Shimada, Nat. from Yokohama.

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Allowances.—With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *yen* 2,000 a year besides cost of travelling, and free passes over Government railway. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents are allowed *yen* 5,000 and *yen* 3,000 respectively, while special allowance of *yen* 25,000 each was voted in 1910.

Number of Franchise-Holders

Year	Franchise-Holders	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 members	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897	467,401	1,558	11.19
1898	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904	†757,788	1,999	25.77
1908	†1,582,676	4,175	32.93

In case those who have polled the largest votes are unseated within a year of the election, the candidates who secured the next largest votes are elected without contest.

* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the lowering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land tax from 3.3 per cent. to the original 2.5 per cent., of the assessed value. The sudden increase in 1908 was chiefly to the extension of the privilege to Hokkaido and to several new urban districts.

Voters and Absentees

In the last election of 1908 the relative proportion of voters and absentees per 100 of franchise-holders stood at 85.51 and 14.28 respectively, the balance of 0.21 representing those who were unable to write the names of candidates they wished to vote for.

Violation of Election Rules

Gen. election	No. of cases	No. of offenders
1st (July 1890)	226	523
2nd (Feb. '92)	2,652	5,625
3rd (Sept. '94)	803	2,295
4th (Sept. '97)	734	396
5th (Mar. '98)	530	1,370
6th (Aug. '98)	893	2,455
7th (Aug. '02)	781	3,012
8th (Mar. '03)	281	1,140
9th (Mar. '04)	109	434
10th (May '08)	146	781

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NOTE:—The outbreak of a mob, in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

Nature of offence	2nd		9th	
	Cases	Offenders	Cases	Offenders
Present of monoy	54	239	65	262
Present in kind	33	99	4	24
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lethel weapons	2,318	4,353	—	—
Exchanging benefits ...	—	—	5	19
Others	74	239	23	50

STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the Lower House, has compiled interesting statistics of the House, as quoted below;—

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professons of the members returned in the first general election of 1890 with that of the 1908 election, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite notable.

	Total No.	%
Farmers 1st election	129	43.0
Trade, man'ture, m'ing 1st election	22	7.3
Barristers, journalists, authors, printers 1st election	29	9.7
2nd election, farmers...	105	38.0
„ „ trade, man'ture etc.	39	12.0
„ „ barristers etc.	84	22.2

It is curious that the foregoing three classes constitute about 60% of the total number both in the '09 and '08 elections.

Age of Members.—The average is gradually increasing, as

1st	42.3	3rd	44.3
5th	44.8	9th	47.1
7th	46.1	10th	48.1

Bills.—Up to the 26th (1909-10) session Government bills totalled 950, private bills from the House of Peers 31 and those from the Lower House 1,213. Of the last 438 have passed the two Houses and 165 have appeared as law.

Representations Petitions and Questions.—Representations submitted by members of the Lower House have totalled 622, of which 65.1% have been adopted. Petitions sent into the House totalled 25,499, of which 1,586 have been adopted and 124 have appeared in the form of law. Questions have totalled 694 since the first session. Replies by the Government sometime took as long as 26 days. It was decided in the 26th session to set apart Tuesdays for questions, for which the Government delegates were to give, excepting unavoidable cases, replies on the spot.

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Audience.—The total number of people in the Strangers' gallery has reached 311,636 since the 1st session. In the 26th session the average was 653 a day.

Sittings.—Of late it has become customary for the Lower House to sit every other day, the committee work occupying the other days. In the 26th session the House sat for 27 days. The number of days from the 1st to 26th sessions aggregated 1,954 but the days when the House actually sat numbered only 648, i.e. 1993 hours 24 minutes corresponding to 83 days 7 hours and roughly 14 minutes.

Budgets.—Supplementary Budgets usually reach a large number though lately the tendency is toward decrease. In the 13th (Yamagata Ministry) session the Budgets numbered as many as 40. In the 26th session they numbered only 16.

Election Expenses.—There is no rule specifying the limit of elections expenses, though bribery and other corruptive practices are duly guarded against. The minimum which a candidate is expected to spend is 2,000 *yen* chiefly in postal cards or letters. For a constituency containing 100,000 electors, the postal expense alone will amount to *yen* 1,500 supposing a candidate confines himself to sending postal cards alone. Average amount spent is somewhere between 6,000 and *yen* 7,000. In the last election two rival candidates at Otaru, Hokkaido, spent over *yen* 50,000 each, but as the election was declared invalid for some reasons they had to go over the contest once more, and the candidate who was returned spent another *yen* 60,000.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative government having been first introduced as late as 1890, it is natural that political parties should still lack experience and discipline, and that they still fail to wield a guiding power in administrative affairs. In the eyes of ordinary people partymen are by no means objects of respect and confidence. They even warn their sons and brothers from becoming one, for they have too often seen instances where wealthy families were brought to ruin in consequence of their masters having turned politicians. Thoughtful men keep aloof from politics, considering it too irksome to have to keep pace with fellow members and too degrading to have to sink their own opinions for the expediency of the leaders. Businessmen too consider the atmosphere of party politics not quite inviting, and when at the moment of passing enthusiasm, they enter the House they find themselves reduced as mere nonentity, and hasten to get themselves out of it.

Bureaucracy.—To upholders of the bureaucratic government and those of conservative turn of mind party politics are regarded with greater distrust and even hatred. The idea of the Government being responsible to the people's representatives is considered preposterous and inadmissable in a country like Japan. They hold that the Government should be responsible solely to the Throne, and they regard the demand repeatedly made of the Government by the Commoners for administrative reforms as an act of unpardonable audacity, and subversive of the existing social order. The failure in which the short experience of the conduct of administrative affairs by partymen ended has confirmed these anti-patisans of the scorn they always entertained towards the other.

It may be noted that Prince Katsura effected an entente with *Seiyukai*

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in January 1911 on the ground of "coincidence of sentiments," an expression which has given rise to various comments, and the exact and concrete meaning of which nobody has explained authoritively. This entente bound only the Prince and the *Seiyukai*, and it apparently last during the 27th session of the Diet. Sign of the times was the presence of Viscount O-ura, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the second Katsura Ministry, in a general meeting of the Central Club held soon after the resignation of the Ministry. The Club is acknowledged as followers of the bureaucracy and manipulated by the Viscount. The dropping of the curtain on this secret operation was received with satisfaction by the public, as they thought that the incident supplied another proof that party politics is gradually assuming a definite color.

Political Parties.—As to political parties, they have learned bitter lessons in their too headlong attempts to take the citadel of the bureaucratic Government by storm. Wedded too long to destructive policy, they have learned in their short tenure of office as administrators that they lack discipline and constructive talent, and that the bureaucratic Government is too deeply rooted to be overthrown by assaults. The wiser plan would be to arrive at some understanding with the leaders of the bureaucracy. It was in persuasion of this matured view, as alluded to in the Chronological Survey mentioned elsewhere that the parties have effected understanding with one or another bureaucratic Government and that the Seiyukai have to content themselves even now with compromising measures.

The Seiyukai.—This party was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900, and may practically be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first the Seiyukai held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader as President of the Privy Council, in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council before the transfer of the late Prince to that post, and now the younger statesmen was installed as Leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he had been associated from the time of birth, and this leadership he continues to occupy. At the last general election the party got 20 seats in the Lower House and being joined afterward by other members it is now the strongest party, with absolute majority, over 209.

It has lately been joined by late Dr. Hatoyama who deserted the Progressive, and by Mr. Ozaki who was once its member but became a free lance a few year ago. The three Cabinet Ministers Messrs, Hara, Matsuda, and Haseba, are leaders of the party.

The Nationalist Party.—Was organized in March '10 by the members identified with the Progressive party created in 1832 by Count Okuma and his followers, and also by members who generally kept pace with them. A new element is supplied by those M.P.s who represent business interests in opposition to farmers whose cause is backed by the *Seiyukai*. The domineering attitude which the latter, relying on their numerical strength, have adopted towards their opponents have obliged the Progressives and others to forego all minor causes of quarrel and to fall in a line. For the Progressives were divided in 1909 into two rival sections one proposing to form a Ministerial party supporting the Katsura Cabinet and the other opposing the

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scheme. The party possesses some 90 seats in the House and has Messrs. Inukai and Oishi as leaders.

The Central Club.—This is a quasi-political party the very existence of which indicates unsound condition of Japanese politics. It was formed, it is believed, as organ of Marquis Katsura and other non-party statesmen and consists of the old Imperialists and of opportunist M P.s who are either the Constitutionalist or the Progressive deserters. It was formed in Mar. '10 by members of the Daido Club and their friends. The Daido's first idea was to form a party as organ of Marquis Katsura, but this scheme having failed, they chose the other alternative and created the present club. It has some 50 seats, though the Daido had less than 30.

Party Following in the Provinces.

The following of the parties in the provinces is on the whole along the line of their relative strength in the House of Representatives. The *Seiyukai* is gainning ascendency, followed by the Nationalist. The Central Club's share is very ambiguous. According to the result of election of the provincial assemblies carried out in September 1911, the percentage of the members of the different party connection is represented as follows.

	1911		Before
	%	Total No.	
Seiyukai.	54	683	49
Nationalist	33	410	33
Neutral	13	162	18
Totals	100	1255	100

The Neutrals include members of the Central leaning.

There are seven Prefectures for which the general electien is to take place in 1912.

THE "GENRO" OR ELDER STATESMEN

Everything in Japan is still in a transition stage and politics of course can not be an exception to this general rule. In regard to politics, too, a peculiar factor strangely out of keeping with a regular constitutional politics is at work. We mean the presence of the so-called Elder Statesmen who, having played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration, still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwinding in number with the advance of time and comprise Prince Ito being no more Prince Yamagata, and Marquises Matsukata and Inouye. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. Prince Ito was under instruction from the Crown to supervise diplomatic affairs. Prince Yamagata military questions, and the last two financial matters, though Marquis Matsukata modestly declined to exercise the trust and left his more aggressive colleague to solely direct and interfere with questions of finance. The four statesmen or practically three formed the Cabinet during the administration of the Katsura Ministry whose shoulders were therefore considerably relieved of the heavy responsibility that should really

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have fallen upon them. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wire-pullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan. Individually speaking, the late Prince Ito was too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal Prince and Marquis Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that whenever they come to him seeking help he finds it hard to say "No," while the officious disposition of the Marquis impels him to interfere whenever he fancies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Marquis Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Prince Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave. The sudden and tragic death of Prince Ito, the ablest and most enlightened of all the Elder Statesmen, has radically changed the situation of this special conclave, for the dissensions that have recently appeared in the higher political spheres have in most cases been traceable to the incompatibility of principles and policies between the two statesmen. With his rival no more and his energy weakened by age, the Marshal, though obliged to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council as successor of Prince Ito, is now disinclined, it is believed, to take any active part in politics. Marquis Inouye, as mediator between the two Princes, was often found indispensable, but his old energy is gone, owing to his recent serious illness.

CHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY OF POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1868

Before the Advent of the Constitutional Regime

1878. The Emperor ascended the throne in August; promulgated the Five Articles of Oath stating that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly;" adopted new era styled Meiji; administrative system was organized with Dajokan (cabinet) and seven departments; removed the Imperial seat from Kyoto to Tokyo.

1869. The rebels at Hakodate were suppressed.

1871. The feudatories were mediatized and most of the former daimyos who were appointed local Governors were relieved of office.

1873. Saigo, Itagaki, Goto, Soejima, Eto (Councillors of State) and others who proposed to send expedition to Korea for gross breach of courtesy resigned.

1874. Itagaki, Soejima, Goto, Eto, Yuri, and others memorialized the Government for the establishment of a popular assembly. These memorialists formed a league styled the Aikoku Koto (Public Society of Patriots).

1874. The Saga insurrection led by Eto broke out and suppressed in a few months.

1874. Itagaki established a private school (Risshisha) at Tosa to propagate democratic principles.

1875. Principal followers of Itagaki's democratic movements met at Osaka.

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1875. Inouye tried to reconcile the builders of the Restoration who were estranged, resulting in the Osaka conference (held in January) attended by Kido (just resigned), Itagaki, Okubo and some others; the conference passed a resolution to establish constitutional monarchic government. Kido and Itagaki re-entered the Government. In April an Imperial Message was issued expressing the Emperor's desire to establish constitutional government after due preparation, and as first step the Genro-in (Senate) and the Daishin-in (Supreme Court) were established. In July an assembly of prefectural governors was convoked in which two representatives from each prefecture and some newspaper editors were admitted as audience. The Press too freely criticized the Government policy; this was met by the enactment of a press law, and at last in October Itagaki again severed connection with Okubo, who was opposed to radical reform.

1877. In January Saigo's followers in Kagoshima broke out into a rebellion; Itagaki again memorialized the Government urging the establishment of a popular assembly; Mutsu (Senator) and several lieutenants of Itagaki who espoused the cause of representative system were arrested for having attempted a rebellious plot against the Government.

1878. In May Okubo was assassinated; laws relating to prefectural, municipal and village assemblies were enacted. Itagaki organized the *Aikokusha* and held its opening meeting at Osaka.

1879. The second meeting of the *Aikokusha* was held at Osaka.

1880. The third meeting held in the same place in March was ordered dissolution by the Government which enacted a law prohibiting public meetings. The memorialists then organized the Kokkwai Kisei Domeikwai (League for Ensuring the Establishment of a National Assembly), and again forwarded a petition to the Government. The Home Office ordered all memorials and petitions to be submitted through the local authorities. The democrats in the provinces formed themselves into local societies, and democratic movement in the provinces acquired great power.

In November Itagaki organized the *Jiyuto* (Liberal Party).

1881. In July the public opinion was excited over the question of selling the Government properties in Hokkaido at a nominal price; Okuma and others in the Government also opposed the measure, which were finally withdrawn.

Okuma and others who were equally dissatisfied with the oligarchic form of government practically monopolized by statesmen of Satsuma and Choshu (abb. Sat-Cho) memorialized the Throne to establish a National Assembly by 1883. On Oct. 12 an Imperial decree was issued announcing the establishment of a National Assembly in 1890. On the same day Okuma and his followers were relieved of office.

In October the *Jiyuto* and the *Kokkai Kisei Domei Kwai* were amalgamated, the united body adopting the former title.

1882. In February Ito was dispatched to Europe to investigate Constitutional systems. In March the *Kyushu Kaishinto* (Kyushu Progressive Party) and the *Rikken Kaishinto* (Constitutional Progressive Party) appeared, the latter formed by Okuma and his followers. About the sametime a number of conservative politicians formed the *Rikken Teiseito* (Constitutional Imperial Party) pledged to support the Government policy.

1884. The interference of the Government with political parties had

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grown so excessive that the *Jiyuto* and *Kyushu Kaishinto* openly dissolved themselvs, while in the *Kaishinto*, Okuma and T. Kono, (President and Vice-President respectively) resigned formal connection and the register of the members was destroyed. Many of the Liberals, enraged by the despotic measures of the Government, attempted to retaliate by desperate means, but the Progressives preferred the milder policy of waging the war by means of speech and writings.

1885. In December the old executive arrangement was superseded by the present Cabinet system, and Ito was appointed the first Premier.

1886. In May the Treaty revision negotiations were started by Inouye, then Foreign Minister.

1887. In October Goto, who was a promoter of the Liberal Party, but had been engaged in mining business, came forward urging for the necessity of grand popular combination for attaining a great common end, and round his ambiguous *Daido Danketsu* (Great Combination) banner flocked both Liberals and Progressives, and undertook tours through the conntry. The former Liberals also renewed their activity and petitioned the Government for the reduction of the Land Tax, revision of treaty and freedom of speech and discussion.

On Dec. 25th the Government issued the Peace Regulation, made it operative on the same day, and by one coup expelled 570 leading agitators out of Tokyo who had assembled there to carry on the Treaty Revision agitation. The Progressives remained quiet and did not suffer from the coup.

1888. In February Ito resigned the Premiership and was succeeded by Kuroda, at sametime inviting Okuma to take charge of Foreign Affairs.

1889. On February 11th the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and amnesty was accorded to the prisoners imprisioned for political offences. In the same month Goto entered the Cabinet, and the *Daido Danketsu* propagandism collapsed. On October 18th the public agitation against Okuma's Treaty Revision programme culminated in the attempt on his life by a young chauvinist, and the Kuroda Cabinet resigned, to be succeeded in December by the first Yamagata Cabinet.

After the Advent of the Constitutional System

1890. On July 1st the first general election was carried out, and on the eve of the election the *Rikken Jiyuto* (Constitutional Liberals) was organized by politicians who belonged to the disbanded *Jiyuto*, *Daido Danketsu*, and two others.

The 1st Diet (Nov. '90—Mar. '91) in which the Opposition composed by the *Kaishinto* and the *Jiyuto* commanded a relative majority in the Lower House, and reduced the Budget by *yen* ½ millions, besides exacting promise for further administrative adjustment. In May the Cabinet resigned and Matsukata was installed as Premier.

The 2nd Diet (21 Nov.—25 Dec. 91) saw the Liberals and Progressives united as Opposition, and rejected all the Government Bills on the ground that the Ministry did not fulfill the promise as to administrative reform made by its predecessor; the House was dissolved. The Ministry tried to secure the return of official candidates in the following election, and under the lead

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of Shinagawa freely interfered with election, giving rise to serious disturbance and even bloodshed in many places. This abuse of power supplied a very pernicious precedent and its effect has long been felt in election affairs, though fortunately the Judiciary strictly stood aloof.

The **3rd Diet** (May—June '92), in which the Opposition commanded a majority, passed the resolution censuring the Government for its abuse of power. The policy of placating the House by appointing Soejima in place of Shinagawa, having failed, the Ministry went out of office on Aug 8th and was succeeded by the 2nd Ito Cabinet.

In the **4th Diet** (Nov. 92—Mar. 93) the contest between the Ministry which wanted a naval expansion fund and the House which still persisted to demand administrative reform was reconciled by an Imperial Rescript issued on Feb. 10th, announcing to contribute for six years, 10%. of the civil list toward the naval fund and further ordering contribution at a similar rate from all Government officials and officers, besides enjoining the Cabinet and the Diet to work in harmony. Previous to the opening of the 4th Session Saigo (junior) and Shinagwa organized the *Kokumin Kyokai* (National Association) as Government organ.

The **5th Diet** (Nov.—Dec. '93) adopted the strong foreign plank as weapon to attack the Ministry and after two prorogations was dissolved.

The **6th Diet** fared a similar fate and was dissolved after sitting for only 18 days, for the Opposition, composed of the newly formed *Rikken Kakushin-to* (Constitutional Reform Party) and the Progressives and, curiously enough, by the *Kokumin Kyokai* still clamored for a strong foreign policy. The Liberals had began to be rather friendly towards the Ministry.

The **7th Diet** (18th—21st Oct.) was held at Hiroshima where the Emperor established his Headquarters in connection with the Japan-China War. All hostilities in domestic politics were entirely suspended and the House unanimously passed the War Budget. The conclusion of a revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty was made public on Aug. 27th.

The **8th Diet** (Dec. '94—Mar. '95) also passed quiet.

In the **9th Diet** which passed in peace the Ministry effected an *entente* with the Liberals who were on friendly terms with Mutsu, the Foreign Minister, and the *Kaishin-to*, *Kakushin-to* and others in the Opposition having been outnumbered by the pro-Government party combined and formed the *Shimpo-to* (Progressionist Party). On the adjournment of the Diet the Ministry gave the chair of Home Office to Itagaki, but it had to resign in September in view of the public clamor concerning the Liaotung retrocession, and also financial difficulty. Ito was succeeded by Matsukata who had resigned the post of Treasury in the Ito Ministry. Matsukata joined hands with Okuma who was given the portfolio of Foreign Office, and Ministry had at its back the *Shimpo-to*.

The **10th Diet** was passed in peace and is memorable for having amended the Press Law, making it very liberal, and for having effected the gold standard system.

The Matsukata-Okuma *entente* was severed in Nov. 97 owing to the refusal of Matsukata to allow *Shimpoto* members other than Okuma to enter the Ministry, and also disagreement between them and the Ministry over the questions of administrative and financial adjustment. The Liberals and *Kokumin Kyokai* and *Shimpo-to* combinedly passed a vote of nonconfidence in

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the Cabinet at the very opening of the 11th Diet and it was dissolved the following day, after which the Ministry at once resigned and was succeeded by the 3rd Ito Ministry.

The **12th Diet** was once more dissolved for having opposed, on the combined strength of the Liberals and Progressionists, the increased taxation measure, and the Government's attempt to win over either of them had faield. Exasperated by the repeated dissolutions the Liberals and the Progressionists disbanded and were fused as the *Kensei-to* (Constitutional Party). Upon this the Ito Ministry decided to resign, and Ito recommended the *Kensei-to* chiefs, Okuma and Itagaki, as his successors. In the Cabinet that was then formed, all the chairs except those of the Army and Navy, were occupied by partymen, thus realizing for the first time the idea they had cherished for more than two decades. The general election that took place soon after resulted in an overwhelming majority of the Government party, only about forty seats having been secured by others. The absence of powerful opposition allowed the two component section of the Ministerial party to relax vigilance *vis-a-vis* outside, and they became jealous of each other as to balance of power. Led by Hoshi, a born fighter, the *Kensei-to* formally dissolved themselves, and at the sametime the Liberals organized a party appropriating the title of *Kensei-to*. Their friends in the Govornment at the sametime resigned the posts. The Progressionists members had also to resign and the Cabinet collapsed. The Progressionists then formed themselves into a separate party with the ambiguous title of *Kensei-honto* (*Kensei-to* Proper).

The 2nd Yamagata Ministry that was next formed obtained the support of the *Kensei-to* which was rewarded in a disguised form of bribery as sale of Government forests and lands, but the door to Government posts to those partisans was closed by enacting for the purpose a new civil service regulation. The Ministry could pass the increased land tax measure, and steered the **13th** and **14th Diet** in peace.

When Ito organized on Sept. 15th 1900 the *Rikken Seiyukai* (Constitutional Association), the *Kensei-to* joined, as also many personal followers of the veteran statesman. On the formation of the *Seiyukai* the Yamagata Ministry resigned, and the 4th Ito Ministry had to be formed in which three chairs were given to members formerly identified with the Liberals, so that in all essential respects this was a party Cabinet.

The 15th Diet (Dec. 1900—Mar. '01). The Ministry had no strong opposition in the Lower House to fear, but the growing jealousy between the old Liberals and the chiefs personal followers sorely tried their patience and ingenuity. Then the Upper House proved refractory, and only by aid of an Imperial order to reconsider their position they passed the increased tax bill sent up from the Lower House. The dispute between the Finance Minister Watanabe and his colleagues on the question of curtailing the Budget could not be reconciled, and Ito had to leave Cabinet after a short tenure of some six months. This resignation placed the elder statesmen in an embarrassing situation, for none of them would form a Ministry to succeed it. At last the choice fell on General Katsura who was regarded as one of the lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata. The General formed one and on assurance of help from the leader of the *Seiyukai* and from the Marshal who exercised a great influence over the Upper House.

Under such favorable circumstances the first Katsura Cabinet could pass

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the 16th Diet safely, and was moreover fortunate enough to conclude an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The 17th Diet ended in disolution owing to the rejection of the expanded armament and increased tax bills. That was the first Diet convoked after the ordinary general election and according to the amended Law of Election, all others having been extraordinary elections.

In the 18th extraordinary session of the Diet the cause of conflict was compromised by appropriating for the expanded armament project the fund set apart for railway constructions, and by issuing loans for the latter purpose. The appointment of Ito as President of the Privy Council in July '03 in place of Marquis Saionji and the latter's installation as leader of the *Seiyukai* was an interesting feature in the political situation of this year.

The 19th Diet (10 Dec,—11 Dec. '04) ended after the existence of a single day, as it was dissolved on the following day of the convocation on Dec. 10th. The dissolution was invited by the new President of the House Mr. Kono (see Who's Who).

In the 20th and 21st sessions convoked during the War all internal dissensions were put aside and the Diet gave to the Government measures undivided support.

The 22nd Diet was convoked while the Katsura Ministry was still in office, but the actual work was not begun till the Saionji Cabinet was formed in Jan. '06, the retiring Premier having recommended Marquis Saionji as his successor. The Progressionists who had worked in concert with the Constitutionalists now parted hands and became their opponents.

The 23rd Diet (Dec. '06—Mar. '07) saw the resignation in July '08 of the Saionji Cabinet from financial difficulty which had to be adjusted as post-bellum measure. In the general election carried out in the preceding month the *Seiyukai* secured, for the first time in the history of party politics in Japan, an absolute majority in the House. The retiring Premier recommended his predecessor as his successor and the 2nd Katsura Cabinet was formed in the same month.

The 24th Diet ended in peace and passed all the important financial programme elaborated by Marquis Katsura who combined the office of the Minister of Finance (for details see our 1910 edition).

In the 25th Diet the *Seiyukai*, which commanded an absolute majority of 200 seats, had to act as semi-Ministerial party, but as they had nothing from the Minister to reward their support, their attitude was one of forced friendship, and now and then betrayed their hostile intention. The progressionists and their friends, vexed with the overruling behavior of the Constitutionalists, were brought into closer relation to better cope with their adversaries. The private Press Law bill was cleverly amended by the authorities and was passed in a worse form than before. The Diet effected retrenchment of over *yen* 3½ millions in the Budget.

26th Diet (Dec. 1909-Mar. 10) The attitude of "indiscriminate friendship" to all parties was as before the keynote of the non-party Katsura Ministry's policy *vis-a-vis* the House, and with the friendship though half-hearted support of the *Seiyukai* the Ministry could steer successfully its financial programme reviewed in the Chapter on Finance of our 1911 edition. The House, however, obliged the Government to reduce the Land Tax by 0.8%, and the total burden of tax-payers was reduced on this and

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other accounts by about 15 millions. The other principal measures adopted were the increase of the civil list, salaries of civil and military services, adjustment of the Business Tax, Reassessment of the Taxable Value of Land, Inheritance Tax, Revised Tariff, Ownership of Land by Foreigners, etc. in the course of this session, the minor parties were obliged to combine, and on March 1st 1910 the Central Club was formed by the Daido Club and other members who considered themselves direct supporters of the Ministry, though they have only about 50 seats. On the 6th the Progressionists and their friends, representing a little over 90 seats, formed the *Rikken Kokuminto* (Constitutional Nationalists Party). In consequence the independent M.P.'s dwindled to an insignificant number.

27th Session (Dec. 1910-Mar. 11). The passive support given by the *Seiyukai* enabled the Katsura Ministry to pass the session with no great trouble. The understanding between the Premier and the *Seiyukai* (or rather its leader Marquis Saionji) made outwardly a new development in the conclusion of an entente between them in January 1911, the Government promising to postpone the Railway Broad Gauge question and the *Seiyukai* to give post de facts approval to the Korean annexation Ordinances. The principal Bills passed were those projects of laws relating to Factory, Sericulture, amendment of the Commercial Code, amendment of the Civic Corporation Laws, Electric business etc. The Legitimacy question of the Southern and Northen Courts, in reference to the Government School textbooks and the Opposition impeachment about it and the Anarchist affairs enlivened the session which was otherwise dull.

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CHAPTER XXVIII

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Amelioration Movement

The question of ameliorating the conditions of local people has began to attract the serious attention of both the Government and general public. For the first time a special appropriation, though only *yen* 43,000, was included in the Home Department's estimate for 1909-10, and the local betterment and philanthropic work was started on a definite plan. Special lectures on the subject were opened for the benefit of provincial and communal officials. Great stress is given to encourage savings and to foster the habit of thrift and diligence, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript (*Boshin* Rescript) promulgated in 1908, text of which is quoted below.

The Emperor's Rescript on Thrift and Diligence

The promulgation in Oct. 1908 of this Rescript, popularly called the "Boshin Rescript," must have exerted a powerful influence in counteracting the dangerous tendency of luxury, moral corruption and morbid materialistic eagerness which appeared in the wake of the termination of the war. In one sense its effect has been too complete, for it gave such powerful impression on the provincial people who are comparatively wealthy, that they began to carry their thriftiness to extravagant limit bordering on parsimony, thereby seriously affecting the trade. On the other hand, the town people who are mostly open to the charge of luxury and corruption do not seem to have profited much from the Imperial message. The text runs thus:—

"In view of the unceasing and rapid advancement of civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the East and the West, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is Our wish, while strengthening Our relations of good intelligence and close friendship with other Powers, to share full in the benefits of the general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world, and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly a requisite of prime importance, and it is believed that Our country, which has but recently emerged from sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of administration. We desire all classes of Our people to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to and degree of indulgence.

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The teachings of Our revered Ancestors and the record of our glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scruplous observance of the precepts thus established, and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertions, the growing prosperity of Our Empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation. We hope that, with the co-operation of Our loyal subjects, the noble work of the Restoration may be augumented and the benevolent virtue of Our Ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration with which we are uniformly guided."

Non-Taxing Communities

Of over 12,000 rural communities existing in Japan only three possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhabitants of those communities have to pay. These three are Hakone village in Kanagawa-ken. Nishiki village in Miye-ken, and Shirahama village in Shizuoka-ken. The first owns forests, bonds etc. yielding net income of *yen* 2,123 a year, which is sufficient to meet all the taxes, rates etc. payable by the villagers. The second village owns property from which *yen* 3,134 is derived, while the third enjoys the revenue of *yen* 41,000 a year, enough to pay all village expenses and distribute a certain dividend every year.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVSIONS

For convenience of administration, the country is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administative dominions, i. e., Hokkaidō and Okinawa. The island of Formosa which was ceded by China may be left out here, being still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Saghalien. The 45 prefectures, exclusive of Hokkaido and Luchu, comprise, as returned at the end of 1908, 538 *gun* or *Kori* (sub-prefectural counties), 61 cities, 1,140 rural towns, and 10,751 villages. The average number of population in the counties and cities are respectively 77,000 and 128,000 and that of towns and villages 3,500.

Prefecture Governor	Square *Ri*	*Gun*	City	Town	Village
Tokyo-fu—K. Abe	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken—Baron Sufu ...	155.67	11	1	18	204
Saitama-ken—G. Shimada... ...	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken—R. Komori	326.15	12	—	69	286
Ibaraki-ken—N. Ban...	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken—B. Okada	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma-ken—J. Kamiyama ...	407.25	11	2	38	169
Nagano-ken—S. Chiba	853.76	16	1	22	371
Yamanashi-ken—K. Kumagi ...	389.85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken—S. Matsumura ...	503.82	13	1	38	508
Aichi-ken—I. Fukano	312.78	19	2	71	194
Miye-ken—S. Kubota	363.55	15	3	18	325
Gifu-ken—S. Susuki	671.45	18	1	42	301
Shiga-ken—J. Kawashima ...	258.44	12	1	13	189
Fukui-ken—J. Nakamura ...	272.40	11	1	9	171
Ishikawa-ken—R. Rinoiye ...	270.72	8	1	16	259
Toyama-ken—T. Hamada ...	266.41	8	2	31	239

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Niigata-ken—I. Kiyosu	824.59	16	2	46	375
Fukushima-ken—H. Nishikubo.	846.07	17	1	37	383
Miyagi-ken—S. Terada	540.79	16	1	33	170
Yamagata-ken—E. Mabuchi ...	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken—M. Mori...	754.00	9	1	42	197
Iwate-ken—S. Kasai	899.19	13	1	13	217
Aomori-ken—O. Takeda	607.03	8	2	9	150
Kyoto-fu—S. Omori	296.55	18	1	22	259
Osaka-fu—K. Inuzuka	115.72	9	2	13	286
Nara-ken—R. Wakabayashi ...	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken—T. Kawamura.	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyogo-ken—I. Hattori	556.98	25	2	29	403
Okayama-ken—T. Oyama ...	420.98	19	1	29	383
Hiroshima-ken—S. Munakata...	520.78	16	3	29	418
Yamaguchi-ken—T. Watanabe.	389.99	11	1	11	214
Shimane-ken—N. Takaoka ...	435.82	16	1	14	276
Tottori-ken—K. Oka	224.16	6	1	8	226
Tokushima-ken—K. Watanabe.	271.28	10	1	4	135
Kagawa-ken—M. Onoda	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehime-ken—T. Izawa	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kochi-ken—Ishiwara	454.72	7	1	14	182
Nagasaki-ken—K. Ando	235.15	9	2	15	288
Saga-ken—H. Fuwa	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken—N. Terahara ...	317.81	19	4	39	337
Kumamoto-ken—T. Kawaji ...	465.47	12	1	34	329
Oita-ken—S. Masaya...	402.73	12	—	28	250
Miyazaki-ken	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken—T. Taniguchi..	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken—S. Hibi	156.91	5	2	—	51
Hokkaido-cho—K. Ishihara ...	6,095.36	87	3	19	351

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION ASSEMBLY

In each prefecture a Governor represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents right and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self governing entities.

Prefectural Assembly

A Prefectural assembly is a guardian of local finance and exereises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least *yen* 3 a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than *yen.* 10 The term is 4 years.

Each prefecture has an assembly and a council, the latter to amplify the resolutions passed by the other.

A prefectural assembly is composed of at least 30 members, this being for a smaller prefecture containing under 700,000 inhabitants. An additional member is to be elected every 50,000 inhabitants for a prefecture of over 00,000 to 1,000,000, and so on. A prefectural Council undertakes amplifying

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the resolutions passed by the Assembly whose work it may also see under trust. The Council is composed of eight honorary members for an urban prefecture and six for an ordinary, all elected from among the members of the Assembly. The prefectural Governments acts *ex-officio* as head of the Council, together with two high officials of the Local Office. The *Gun* (County or District) administrative does not differ from that of prefecture, the difference being one of degree. The Administrative Head is appointed by the Home Office as in the case of the Governor and he acts *ex-officio* as Chief of the District Council. The property qualification of the electors of District Assemblies does not differ from that of the large Assemblies, but that of candidates eligible is *yen* 5. The District as Administrative organ is considered superfluous in some sections and its abolition has repeatedly been tried by the Seiyukai party.

City, Town and Village

"City" or urban communities is clearly distinguished from "town" and "village" or rural community for purposes of self-government. The former constitute an independent self-government body enjoying various privileges and also burdened with obligations as distinguished from the others. "City" is financially and politically independent while the rural community is financially and otherwise part of the District in which it is situated. Cities have their own Assemblies and Councils, the former deliberative and the latter executive. The qualification for franchise and eligibility is the payment of at least *yen* 2 national taxes for over two years, and so on. In the City Council the Mayor acts as Headman. The Council is absent in towns and villages and their expective Headmen undertake the executive duty in compliance with the will of the Assemblies. Mayors are elected by citizens and nominated with the sanction of the Emperor, and Headmen of towns and villages are similarly elected with the approval of the Prefectural Governors. Deputy-mayors are three in Tokyo, two in Osaka and Kyoto, and one for all the rest. The Law bearing on the civic corporations was amended in 1911.

Communal Improvements

As means of Communal improvements, there are co-operative societies and the Hotoku Sha mentioned in the Chapter on Social Politics; young men's societies, the old men's societies, landowners societies, the citizens' Societies etc. Young men's societies exist in almost every town or village and are moral and educational in character. They are secular bodies, and in many cases the societies undertake road-making and other work of public utility. Landowners' Societies have for the object encouragement of tenant farmers, of subsidiary work by them, and other matters calculated to improve farming. Citizens' societies generally exist in urban districts and are intended to spread knowledge of self-government.

Encouraging Self-Government Spirit

As a means of encouraging self-government spirit the Home Office inaugurated in 1910 the praiseworthy practice of giving monetary grant on 45 villages, village Headmen and Societies which have shown exemplary work.

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CHAPTER XXIX

FINANCE

SECTION I

BUDGET FOR THE 1911-12 YEAR

The Budget voted by the 27th session of the Diet for the 1911-'12 financial year reaches *yen* 568,903,916.

	Ordinary *yen*	Extraordinary *yen*	Total *yen*
Revenue	494,916,497	73,987,419	568,903,916
Expenditure	410,141,877	158,762,039	568,903,916

Compared with the Budget for 1910-'11 increase is noted in both revenue and expenditure as:—

Revenue (in *yen* 1,000)

	1911-12	1910-11	Increase	Decrease
Ordinary	494,916	484,498	10,414	—
Extraordinary	73,987	60,954	13,033	—
Revenue pertaining to Korea	—	2,797	—	2,797
Total	568,903	548,250	20,653	—

Expenditure (in *yen* 1,000)

	1911-12	1910-11	Increase	Decrease
Ordinary	410,141	412,450	—	2,308
Extraordinary	158,962	135,799	22,962	—
Total	568,903	548,250	20,653	—

In the Budget for 1911-12 the main features are as follows:—

1.—"To endeavor to attain the efficiency of armament by effecting appropriate changes in the policy of constructing warships and manufacturing arms and ammunition" (i.e. to add *yen* 82,000,000 spread over six years to the Naval Repletion Funds, the new allotment for 1911—2 year being *yen* 14,800,000).

2.—"To save the people from calamities and to ensure the preservation of land by deciding on a fundamental plan of riparian improvements" (*yen* 7,000,000 already disbursed out of the Treasury in connection with the disastrous flood of 1910; *yen* 17,000,000 to be loaned at cheap rate to the flood damaged district. To devote *yen* 193,000,000 spread over 18 years for completing the riparian works; the 1911—2 years allotments being *yen* 2,790,000).

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3.—"To endeavor to attain the efficiency of the organs of communication by working for the reform and extension of railways" (*yen* 46,000,000 for extension in 7 years and *yen* 274,000,000 for gauge reconstruction in 13 years).

4.—"To put in execution such measures as are judged necessary for the development of Chosen, which has newly become an Imperial dominion." (To assist the Korean finance by *yen* 12,350,000, being increase on this account of *yen* 1,360,000 from the Treasury over the preceding year.)

5.—"To carry into effect such plans as are indispensable for the development of industries and the advancement of national economies," (Sinking fund of *yen* 50,000,000 as before, *yen* 12,389,929 on account of the expansion of the Steel Works spread over four years, and minor items).

The Government program was adopted by the Diet with only a trifle amendment. The broad gauge program was withdrawn, but its 1st year's appropriation was turned over to the extension funds.

Reaction in the Government Financial Policy

The Katsura Ministry having resigned primarily in view of the financial difficulty brought about by the temporizing measures it adopted, the grave duty of effecting through adjustment in the swollen post-bellum finance has devolved on the Saionji Ministry. Its Finance Minister, Mr. Yamamoto, has decided, after careful investigations into the financial situation, to adopt the conservative policy of retrenchment and to reject all demands for new undertakings, besides giving up the Grand Exhibition project, and also to adjust the taxation measures to lighten as much as possible the burdens that have been weighing heavily since the War on tax-payers.

In pursuance of this policy on which the Ministry has been obliged to agree after prolonged wrangling, all the proposals made by the Navy and the Army all the new have been cut off on the understanding, with regard for the Navy, that the expansion would be attend to by making various administrative and financial reforms with the object of saving Government expenses by about *yen* 20,000,000.

Roughly stated the Budget estimates for the 1912-3 year show a deficit of about *yen* 16,000,000 in the Revenue, and it is intended to meet it with appropriation from the surplus brought over from the 1911-12 year.

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAODINARY REVENUE

Ordinary Revenue (in *yen* 1,000)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Taxes, Total	323,407	320,225	324,093
Land Tax	85,693	77,580	75,072
Income Tax	32,800	31,977	32,968
Business Tax	25,112	25,303	24,184
Saké Tax	91,480	87,781	88,727
Soy Tax	4,731	4,500	4,630
Sugar Tax	13,270	15,243	14,727
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics.	18,778	18,705	18,617
Medicine Selling Tax	2,007	2,125	2,013
Mining Tax	3,657	3,103	3,661
Exchange Tax	720	1,184	1,032

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Convertible Bank Notes Tax	568	591	587
Tonnage Dues	36,423	45,411	50,514
Customs Duties	3,032	2,851	3,184
Transit Tax	2,784	1,520	1,862
Inheritance Tax	2,112	2,118	2,111
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil ...	30,746	24,108	25,0:6
Stamp Duties	115,215	126,284	126,505
State Industries and Properties, Total...	43,957	47,945	48,589
Posts and Telegraphs	10,014	10,743	10,544
Forests	11,134	10,667	10,671
Salt Monopoly	47	77	120
Camphor Monopoly	47,267	50,566	50,554
Tobacco Monopoly	2,793	6,283	6,025
Other Receipts	7,552	7,844	7,851
Interest on Deposits transferred	2,929	5,180	5,180
Fund for Redeeming Taiwan Public Works Loan	3,390	3,645	6,254
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—	—
Total	483,241	487,293	494,916

Extraordinary Revenue (in *yen* 1,000)

	1909-'10	1910-'11	1911-'12
Sale of State Property	2,239	2,113	2,309
Local Contributions from Prefectures ...	1,035	1,497	—
River Improvement Works Fund transferred	—	—	12,545
Public Loans issued	2,580	3,045	15,084
Forestry Fund transferred	2,278	2,957	2,755
Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats Fund	10,689	10,689	12,000
Temporary Loans	750	800	—
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	158,576	26,870	23,495
Chinese Indemnity Receipt	2,030	2,051	2,144
Other Extraordinary Receipts	I4,123	10,925	3,352
Total	144,304	60,956	73,987
Total Revenue	677,545	548,250	568,903

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES

Ordinary Expenditures (in *yen* 1,000)

	1909-'10	1910-'11	1911-'12
Civil List	3,000	4,500	4,500
Foreign Affair	3,873	4,390	4,249
Department Propor	339	880	790
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad	3,534	3,488	3,439
Other expenses	—	21	18
Home Affairs	11,227	11,833	11,828
Departmont Proper	368	423	497

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Fu and Ken (Prefectures)	9,006	8,614	8,493
Other Expenses	1,852	2,800	2,837
Finance	191,403	198,456	197,478
Department Proper	260	366	371
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment	7,554	7,877	7,874
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes	6,716	6,803	7,424
Cabinet and Privy Council...	431	488	519
House of Peers and House of Representatives	1,524	1,600	1,648
Court of Administrative Litigation and Board of Auditors	257	287	311
National Debt Consolidation Fund ...	153,179	154,270	147,657
Transferred to Warships and Torped-boats Replenishing Fund ...	10,689	10,689	12,000
Residency-General	1,356	4,242	—
Other Expenses	9,412	11,831	9,670
Army	69,601	76,356	76,371
Department Proper	324	371	386
Expences for Military Affairs	66,339	71,884	71,875
Other Expenses	2,937	4,099	4,108
Navy	35,143	38,474	40,746
Department Proper	152	193	194
Expenses for Military Affairs	34,991	38,260	40,531
Other Expenses	—	20	20
Justice	11,659	11,949	11,722
Department Proper	157	156	156
Judicial Courts	5,650	6,063	6,077
Prisons	5,850	5,667	5,425
Other Expenses	—	62	62
Public Instruction	6,361	7,581	9,032
Department Proper	489	539	561
Educational Institutions and Libraries	4,239	4,861	5,278
Other Expenses	1,632	2,180	3,191
Agriculture and Commerce	6,558	7,263	7,323
Department Proper	444	503	502
Forestry Expenses	4,266	4,692	4,523
Other Expenses	1,847	2,067	2,297
Communications	55,364	58,190	56,889
Department Proper	587	661	724
Communications Expenses...	26,434	27,160	26,461
Pensions and Annuities	27,624	29,520	29,020
Other Expenses	716	847	682
Total	394,193	419,001	410,141

Extraordinary Expenditure (in *yen* 1,000)

Foreign Affairs...	396	357	240
Home Affairs	9,903	13,500	19,041
Finance	27,330	39,014	40,880
Army	36,564	11,141	22,021

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Navy	35,902	37,247	46,063
Justice	912	741	765
Public Instruction	969	1,289	801
Agriculture and Commerce	8,250	7,543	8,087
Communications	18,469	18,413	20,862
Total	138,700	129,248	158,762
Total Expenditure	532,893	548,250	568,903

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT

(*yen* 1,000)

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure.	Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1894-5	98,170	78,128	1905-6	535,256	420,741
1395-6	119,432	85,317	1906-7	530,447	464,275
1900-1	295,854	292,750	1907-8	857,080	602,400
1901-2	274,259	266,856	1908-9	794,939	636,361
1902-3	297,341	289,226	1909-10 (Actual)	677,545	532,893
1903-4	260,220	249,596	1910-11 (Est'te).	548,250	548,250
1904-5	327,466	277,055	1911-12(„)	568,903	568,903

REVENUE SURPLUS

The revenue surpluses during the last few years are shown below:—

1904-5	50,411,254	1908-9	158,576,167
1905-6	114,515,187	1909-10...	144,651,642
1906-7	66,172,224	1910-11...	103,666,875
1907-8	254,682,858		

The sudden increase of surplus in 1907-8 was chiefly due to the transfer to the general account of the remnant of the war account amounting to *yen* 212,000,000 and of *yen* 47,450,000 received from Russia on account of the prisoners' maintenance. This abnormal circumstance is reflected in the subsequent years' account, in which are included increased revenue due to elevation of rate of taxes or selling prices of State monopoly goods and also to increase of general prosperity. It must be noted that the greater parts of those surpluses are taken up by prescribed outlays deferred either from financial condition or on account of public works not being finished as originally contemplated. The bona fide surplus for the 1910-11 year therefore fell to *yen* 19,670,000.

Deposit Account

The funds in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in November 1910 was as follows:—

	yen
Postal deposits	179,767,267
Ordinary deposits	21,361,250
Special deposits	497,928
Debenture bond deposits	19,010,730
In custody	892,000
Total	223,529,175

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Interest on deposits	23,394,444
Profit from deposits	8,737,314
Grand Total...	255,660,932

The above sum was invested as follows :—

Pension Bonds	148,878,236
Chineses „	33,869,193
Debenture Bonds	12,387,478
Industrial Bank Bonds	8,409,589
Colonial Bank Bonds	96,000
Saving deb. „	164,709
Cash	51,855,728

It is that out of this cash account that the loans to the Government railway, communical treasuries are advanced.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined Government is running no small number of undertakings, as minting, post and telegraph, printing for printing paper notes, arsenals, mining, woolen factory to cloth the army and navy and a few others. The list of state undertakings was, however, small till about 1891 when it comprised only 15 items, including, besides those already mentioned, railways, filature, forestry, official gazette, naval ship-yards, light-house apparatus, etc. The mining and filature were subsequently abandoned. After the Japan-China war the number of State undertakings has made a sudden increase, actuated from consideration of raising the revenue. The steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not from financial motive but from that of enabling Japan self-dependent as to supply of steel. The tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. The net proceeds, however, did not at first exceed 6 to 7 million *yen* increasing to about 15,000,000 coming to 1903-4 year. In the same year the camphor monopoly was adopted, but it was primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1904, and next of cut tobacco from April, the following year. The process did not much exceed *yen* 27,000,000 in 1904-5 year, but now it figures over *yen* 40,000,000 on the revenue list. The salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The adjustment measure for eliminating fields of inferior grade was put in force in April '10, with the object of closing about 1900 *cho* of such fields yielding about 106,000,000 *kin*, compensation to be made being estimated at *yen* 3,200,000. Any deficit in the supply of salt at home is to be supplemented with the import from Formosa and the Kwantung, Manchuria. The monopoly, though still constituting a subject of loud complaint, yields no small revenue to the Treasury The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of one Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase of nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far-reaching consequence. The lines purchased aggregated 2,822.7 miles and the price paid, in bond, amounted to *yen* 484,639,584. The Imperial railways were detached from general account in 1909-10 fiscal year and made financially self-depen-

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dent. The steel foundry has proved a heavy drain, for against the investment aggregating *yen* 37,000,000 approximately the yearly loss still amounts to about a million and a half. In 1910-11 year over *yen* 12,000,000 was added to this account. It must be noted at the same time that the work was undertaken from military and not commercial purpose.

Statistics of State Monopolies

Tobacco (1909–10)

Area	Cultivators	Harvest (1,000 *kwan*)	Amount Purchased (1,000)	Price Paid (1,000 *yen*)
29,375 *cho*	236,426	11,110	11,385	10,617

N.B. The purchase comprises old and new leaves.

Salt (1909–10)

Area	Refinery	Refiners	1,000 Output *kin*	1,000 Purchase *kin*	1,000 Price *yen*
7,900.4 *cho*	13,807	27,022	994,976	993,604	11,034

Camphor in Japan Proper (1909–10)

Area	Refinery	Refiners	1,000 Purchase *kin*	1,000 Price *yen*	1,000 Sold *kin*	1,000 Price *yen*
4,688. 6 *cho*	1,931	1,650	2,495	1,099	2,883	1,704

Estimated Profit and Loss Account

	Revenue *yen*	Expense *yen*
1909–10	102,194,793	47,942,835
1910–11	105,260,085	43,948,585

State Undertakings (*yen* 1000)

	Profit and Loss account					
	Printing	Bureau	Mint		Tokyo	Arsenal
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
Receipts	2,460	2,442	15,820	15,105	17,142	14,003
Expenses	2,191	2,178	10,496	9,446	17,115	13,979
Profit	268	253	5,323	5,658	26	24

	Osaka Arsenal		Senju Woolen Factory		Naval Arsenals	
Receipts	13,116	10,672	3,576	3,314	32,056	26,252
Expenses	13,091	10,649	3,574	3,310	31,722	26,552
Profits...	24	22	2	4	333	—

	Steel Foundry		State Railway	
Receipts	12,603	14,139	90,481	92,442
Expenses	13,677	16,959	81,636	83,138
Profits...	—	—	8,845	9,303

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COLLECTION EXPENSES OF REVENUE

The collection expense of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns for the last few years are shown below:—

	Tax	Expense	Ratio per *yen* 100
1900-1	133,926,094	3,872,812	2.891
1905-6	251,275,169	4,133,265	1.642
1909-10...	320,534,132	9,761,290	2.109
1910-11...	320,225,718	6,803,147	2.121

TAXATION

History of Taxation.—Prior to the Japan-China war the system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, *saké*, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue, amounting to *yen* 74,000,000 approximately in '97-98 fiscal year, as converted according to the new coinage system which was put in force in '97. In '96 the registration and business tax laws and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on sake was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were abolished. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained, about *yen* 26,000,000. The second taxation programm that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, *sake*, registration, and soy, and the creation of the convertible note tax and tonnage. The revenue was added thereby by about 40,000,000 *yen*. This was followed in 1901 by the third increase taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on *sake* and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, this resulting in the addition of about *yen* 21,000,000. By the three additional tax measure enforced during the short space of seven years the peoples' burden was increased by about *yen* 87,000,000. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from social instead of financial consideration.

The increase taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavier burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about *yen* 145,000,000 additional taxes. The "Emergenecy taxes," as they were called at first but subsequently made permanent with the consent of the Diet, were practically identical as to item, having consisted in the increase of taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining etc., and also elevation of part of import duties. Besides, in the first war tax programme the excise on woolen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised. In the second war taxes stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling by steamers, railways, and electric cars, excise on woven goods besides woolen, stamp on administration litigation papers were added to the list. In 1905 the Treasury created the Inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of war chest. The actual yield from it, however, did not reach about one half of the estimates amounting to about *yen* 4,000,000. The last increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and *sake*, and revising that on petroleum. In 1910 the reverse process of lessening the public burdens was adopted as shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Taxes, Fees, etc.—The War taxes, enforced twice, that were promised annulment in the year following the close of the war were, with the approval

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of the 22nd session (Dec. 1905—Mar. '06) of the Diet, first extended four years further and then made permanent in the 23rd session. As a result of adjustment of taxes in the 26th session (09–10), the land tax was reduced by 0.8 %, and others were more or less cut down, this estimated to decrease revenue by about *yen* 15,600,000.

1. Land Tax

	Normal rate %	War taxes %	Total %
Urban dwelling land	2.5	17.5	20.0
Rural „ „	2.5	5.5	8.0
Other land	2.5	2.2	4.7

2. Income Tax

1st Kind, (Income of juridical persons)

	Normal rate	Additional Rates by the Extra'nary Special Tax Law
A. Companies with 31 shareholders or 21 shareholders and members	25/1000	37.5/1000
B. Other juridical persons.		
Income under *yen* 5,000...	„	20.0/1000
„ „ „ 10,000...	„	22.5/1000
„ „ „ 15,000...	„	25.0/1000
„ „ „ 20,000...	„	30.0/1000
„ „ „ 30,000...	„	42.5/1000
„ „ „ 50,000...	„	57.5/1000
„ „ „ 100,000...	„	75.0/1000
„ over „ 100,000...	„	100.0/1000

It has been decided by the Treasury that Bonus allowed to officials and others in business corporations, previously excluded from income taxation, will be made amenable to it from 1912.

2nd Kind (Gov. bonds exempted)

Income from bonds and share... ... ... Normal rate 20/1000

3rd Kind (Income of other descriptions)

	Normal rate	Additional Rates by the Extra'nary Special Tax Law
Over *yen* 300	10/1000	10.0/1000
„ „ 500	12/1000	13.2/1000
„ „ 1,000	15/1000	19.5/1000
„ „ 2,000	17/1000	22.1/1000
„ „ 3,000	20/1000	26.0/1000
„ „ 5,000	25/1000	35.0/1000
„ „ 10,000	30/1000	45.0/1000
„ „ 15,000	35/1000	59.5/1000
„ „ 20,000	40/1000	76.0/1000

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Over *yen*	30,000	45/1200	94.5/1000
„ „	50,000	50/1000	120.0/1000
„ „	100,000	55/1000	148.5/1000

The number of juridical persons coming under B. of the 1st kind and of individul persons each enjoying income of not less than 100,000 was given as follows by the Government Delegate in the 23rd session of the Diet. Juridical persons of B. class are these:

Amount	Total income	No. of persons
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	944,000	8
„ 200,000 „ „ 300,000	675,000	3
„ 300,000 „ „ 400,000	622,000	2
„ 400,000 „ „ 500,000	358,000	3
Over Y. 500,000	8,734,000	6
Total	12,345,000	22

Individuals getting income of above *yen* 100,000 a year are:—

Amount	Total income	No. of persons
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	1,572,000	23
„ 200,000 „ „ 600,000	—	—
Over Y. 600,000	616,000	2
Total	2,188,000	24

In the above the data to juridical persons are settled account for 1906-7 year and those of individuals are that for 1907-8 year.

3. Business Tax

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified as follows:—

(1) Sale of goods; (2) banking, insurance; (3) money-lending, letting of goods; (4) manufacturing, printing, publishing, photographing; (5) transport, canal, wharf, docking, anchorage, landing of goods; (6) warehousing; (7) railway transport; (8) contracting; (9) restaurant and loan of rooms; (10) hotels; (11) intermediation and agency; (12) commission business, brokerage and trust business. The data of assessment and normal rate, which were revised upon the readjustment of taxes, are as follows:—

	Data of ass'ment	Rate of ass'ment
1st kind	Amount of Sale	12/100,000 for whole sale. 36/100,000 for retail.
	Rent of building used	90/1,000
	No. of persons engaged	*yen* 2 per capita.
2nd kind	Capital	5/1,000
	Rent	90/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita.
3rd kind	Capital	6.5/1,000
	Rent	90/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita.
4th kind	Capital	3.7/1,000
	Rent	90/1,000
	No. of persons	*yen* 2 per capita but 50 *sen* for artisans and laborers.

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5th kind	Capital	6/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
6th kind	Capital	5/1,000
	Rent...	45/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
7th kind	Proceeds	25/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
8th kind	Amount of Contract	5/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
9th kind	Rent	135/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
10th kind	Rent	90/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
11th kind	Commission, etc.	35/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.
12th kind	Commission	37,5/1,000
	No. of persons...	*yen* 2 per capita.

The first war tax assessed 70% of the normal rate and the second 80%, in all 150%.

The Business tax rate within the maximum limit of 20 per cent. of the national assessment may be levied by prefectures.

4. Registration Fees

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables), so that only those of general interest alone can be given here. The rate is based on value and includes the war taxation.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1000—60/1000
„ of perpetual lease	25/1000
„ „ superficies and tenancy	2/1000—5 1000
„ „ right of hiring	1/1000—2 10000
„ „ „ „ usufruct	1/1000
„ „ „ „ priority	6/1000
„ „ „ „ hypothecation or mortagage...	6/1000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/1000—6 1000

a. Corporations.

Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item) ...	10—20 *sen.*
Reg'tion of mer'ile corp'tion (against paid-up cap.) ...	4/1000—5/1000
Establi-hment of branch office	*yen* 15.00
Removal of main or branch or director (per item) ...	„ 7.00
Establishment of non-mercantile corporation...	„ 7.00

b. Trade Establishments

Reg'tion of hons-names, appointment of director or attorney, etc. (per item)	*yen* 7.00
Alteration of registration (per item)...	1½—3.00

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c. Professional Registration

	yen
Barristers	10—20
Medical practioners, dispensers, etc.	12—20
Mariners: 1st class	6—15
Mariners: 2nd class	6—10
Mariners: 3rd class	2— 6
Marine engineers	3— 5
Pilots	20

d. Copyright

	yen
Newspaper and periodical (per no.)	0.50
Plays	50.00
Other Works	10.00
Photographs, transfer of copyright, hypothecation	5.00

e. Patent right

	yen
Transfer or common ownership	10.00
Hypothecation	5.00

f. Designs

	yen
Transfer or common ownership	2.00
Hypothecation	1.00

g. Trade-marks

	yen
Transfer or common ownership	10.00

h. Mining

	yen
For protecting	100.00
For working	150.00
Alteration	30.00
Alteration of working area	75.00
Purchase or Transfer	75.00
Hypothecation of working right	20.00
Amalgamation or division	15.00
Abandonment	5 00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

The normal rate was *yen* 15 per *koku* for ordinary *saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and the *shōchū* of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. The rate for the former has been raised to *yen* 20 and for the other to *yen* 20, *yen* 25, *yen* 30 and *yen* 35 according to its alcoholic strength, and for every additional strength of one degree of alcohol 75 *sen* is to be added to the assessment.

For beer the normal rate was first *yen* 7 per *koku*, but is now *yen* 10.

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6. Tax on Japanese Soy

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the normal tax is *yen* 2 for the refined soy and unrefined the with the war tax of 50 *sen*, and in the latter the normal tax range between the two extremes of 50 *sen* and 4 *yen*, according to the quantity, with the uniform war extra of 25 *sen*.

7. Medicine Tax

For compounding and selling medicine (per one kind)...*yen* 2.00
License (per one kind)... ... ... ,, 0.20
Stamp duty on medicine ... ...10% of the price.

The War assessment for the Selling tax varies between the minimum of one *yen* imposed on manufacture and sale not exceeding *yen* 300 a year per one item and the maximum of *yen* 100 imposed on manufacture and sale exceeding *yen* 100,000. Medicine-makers who sell their own compounds are exempted from the ordinary Business Tax, while those who confine themselves in selling medicines made by others are charged that tax. Hence those who sell their own compounds and also those by others are subject to two kinds of taxation.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy this privilege. but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 1.2½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise

		Per picul *yen*
Class 1.	Under No. 11, Dutch Standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2.	„ No. 15, „	5.00
Class 3.	„ No. 18, „	7.00
Class 4.	„ No. 21, „	8.00
Class 5.	Above No. 21, „	9.00
Class 6.	Sugar candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	... ...	2.00-3.00
Syrup...	... ...	8.00

10. Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures

Woolen or woolen mixtures ... ... 15/100 of the value.
Silk or silk mixtures ... ... 10/100 of the value.

11. Travelling Tax

	sen
Under 50 miles, 1st to 3rd classes...	5-1
50-100 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	20-2
100-200 „ „ „	40-3
200 and over 200 miles, 1st to 3rd classes	50-4

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Violation of Rules, Fines, etc.

		1910-11 *yen*	8-9 *yen*	6-7 *yen*	3-4 *yen*
Domestic taxes	Cases	61,139	55,242	26,063	16,419
	Fines etc. ...	96,550	852,538	870,299	605,183
Customs	Cases	334	345	392	111
	Fines etc. ...	118,594	50,484	25,584	1,688
Tobacco	Cases	88,959	6,537	9,403	8,781
	Fines etc. ...	234,963	85,233	180,055	110,857
Salt	Cases	1,371	884	1,044	—
	Fines etc. ...	26,004	14,424	23,813	—
Camphor	Cases	4	3	—	—
	Fines etc. ...	113	48	—	—

As to arrears in 1907-8 year the returns for national and local taxes are as follows, all figures being in 1,000.

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

		Writ	Taxes	District	Taxes
National ...	07—8	596	6,199	42	602
	8—9	712	8,482	61	1,115
Local	07—8	1,589	1,672	465	465
	9—9	1,822	2,194	529	589

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE (1)

During the last ten years

(*yen* 1,000)

	Civil List	Foreign Affairs	Home Affairs	Finance	Army	Navy
1902- 3	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,400	94,442	36,326
1903- 4	3,000	4,316	26,940	59,921	46,884	36,117
1904- 5	3,000	5,123	20,827	150,582	12,088	20,613
1905- 6	3,000	5,029	14,499	302,339	11,109	23,411
1906- 7	3,000	4,980	16,004	232,933	67,869	61,876
1907- 8	3,000	8,866	21,059	264,151	126,043	72,272
1908- 9	3,000	9,071	23,685	292,502	141,805	71,578
1909-10 (Actual) ...	3,000	4,270	21,130	218,734	106,165	71,045
1910-11 (Est'te) ...	4,500	4,747	25,338	237,470	87,497	75,722
1911-12 („) ...	4,500	4,489	30,869	228,358	98,391	85,809

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE (2)

During the last ten years.

(*yen* 1,000)

	Justice	Education	Agriculture and Commerce	Communications	Total
1902-3	11,451	7,096	7,195	46,429	289,226
19 3-4	11,341	6,747	9,768	46,557	249,596

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1904-5	10,376	5,974	8,635	39,835	277,055
1905-6	10,119	5,665	8,943	36,622	420,741
1906-7	10,672	6,940	11,856	48,140	464,275
1907-8	11,568	7,064	16,698	71,676	602,400
1908-9	11,680	7,650	21,224	49,161	636,361
1909-10 (Actual)	12,571	7,331	14,809	73,834	532,893
1910-11 (Est'te)	12,691	8,891	14,806	76,604	548,250
1911-12 („)	12,487	9,833	15,411	77,751	568,903

PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTMENT ALLOTMENT

The ratio of Departmental allotment of expenditures during the last ten years is shown below. The share for the Treasury has made a striking advance, due to the swelling of debt account after the recent war. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 and 1905 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED (in *yen* 1,000)

	Administration	Defence	Debt	Total
1904-5 (settled)	210,493	32,701	33,861	277,055
1905-6 „	334,016	34,521	52,203	420,741
1906-7 „	181,082	129,746	153,447	464,275
1907-8 „	227,586	198,316	176,498	602,400
1908-9 „	244,034	213,383	178,942	636,361
1909-10 (actual)	200,400	177,212	155,281	532,893
1910-11 (est'et)	215,412	163,219	169,618	548,250
1911-12 „	236,044	185,202	147,657	568,903

CONTINUNG EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, of which the allotment for the army and navy constitutes the bulk. The continued expenditures made a sudden expansion in the 1907-8 fiscal year when the post-bellum programme first came into effect.

		Spread till
1907-8	816,591,762	1921-22
1908-9	700,757,918	„
1909-10	574,051,185	1623-24
1910-11	656,021,860	„
1911-12	880,354,015	1928-29

The continued expenditures were to be met with loans, according to the original plan, but it has been abandoned, for the time being. The gross amount as voted by the 23rd Diet was subsequently reduced in the two succeeding years. Of late both the Government and Diet seem disposed to avoid continuing expense scheme.

STATE AIDS AND BOUNTIES

Subsidies and bounties granted by the Government go in greater part to steamship service, though at one time railways were also under Government protection. Aids are also granted to communal works of various descriptions. The total outlay in the 1911-12 Budget is shown below, the figures being in round numbers.

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	yen		*yen*
Home Office	2,576,036	Education	1,341,000
Treasury...	422,598	Agr. & Commerce.	1,526,578
Army	430,882	Communications ...	13,818,239
Justice	10,000	Total	20,125,323

The Home Office's outlay consists of water-works grant-in-aid of *yen* 1,010,000 and the rest of landslip works expense; Army of subsidy to horse races, Education of mostly of subvention to local primary school expenses, Agriculture and Commerce of Agricultural societies and other sundry subventions, while Communications of practically subsidies and bounties to navigation and shipbuilding.

SECTION II

NATIONAL DEBTS

It is interesting to note that the first loan raised by the restored Imperial Government was that of *yen* 500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank. This was, however, a temporary affair and hardly to be classed as a loan in the usual sense. Such temporary debts were also incurred at home by the Government with some millionaires. The first *bona fide loan*, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to *yen* 4,890,000 chiefiy as fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of *yen* 11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to *yen* 23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyo* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the state debts to over *yen* 230,000,000 by 1877. The growth of national debts subsequently may be seen in one of the tables given in this chapter.

NATIONAL DEBTS CLASSIFIED (*yen* 1,000)

	1904	1905	1906	1907
Domestic	411,939	656,872	897,970	1,049,546
Foreign	97,630	312,416	970,410	1,146,161
Total...	539,569	969,288	1,850,381	2,195,708
	1908	**1909**	**1910**	**1911**
Domestic	1,088,645	1,062,605	1,417,128	1,203,179
Foreign	1,165,701	1,165,701	1,165,675	1,447,215
Total...	2,254,346	2,228,306	2,582,804	2,650,385

The loans are classified as follows according to the object for which they were raised.

	Amount raised *yen* 1,000	Redeemed *yen* 1,000	Out standing March 1911 *yen* 1,000
Feudal debts or pensions	12,575	8,558	4,017
Railways, Public Works, etc. ...	602,304	73,959	528,344
Military Affairs	1,062,233	89,632	972,600
Financial Adjustment	1,109,866	13,688	1,095,177
New Territories...	61,750	34,030	27,720
Total	2,889,162	238,767	2,650,395

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National Debts Outstanding at the end of March 1911

(in *yen* 1,000)

Domestic Loans

Kind of loans	Amount issued.	Ratio of interest %	Year of issue	Redemption to Commence with	Ending in	Amount outstanding
Old public loans	10,972	no interest	1872	1872	1921	2,414
Imperial Gov.						
Railways	58,866	5	1907	5 years after issue.	1961	5,588
Public works	88,827	„	„		„	10,831
Hokkaido rly...	4,403	„	„		„	811
Formosan public works..	34,415	„	'06		1960	385
Cons'dating debts of purchased rly	27,683	„	'06–7		1963	27,683
Okinawa Pension Bonds.	1,603	„	'10	1915	1964	1,603
Relief of the Sufferers from the Late War ...	934	„	„	„	„	934
Readjustment of Salt Fields	1,135	„	„	„	„	1,135
Rly. nationalization ...	476,318	„	'08–9	'13	'63	473,021
Conversion of Exchequor Bonds	31,001	„	'08	'08	'13	29,415
Extraordinary	310,407	„	'06	'11	'35	280,190
"Onshi" to the Former Koreans	26,218	„	'10	'15	'64	26,218
4% Loan. 1st Issue ...	175,640	4	„	'20	'69	175,636
4% Loan. 2nd Issue ...	99,999	4	„	„	„	99,994
Exchequor Bonds (3rd Issue)	77,480	5	'05	'05	'11	59,047
Exchequor Bonds (under Tabacco Monopoly Law.)	14,292	„	'04–8	'04	'17	6,350
Debentures of purchased Sobu Rly.	600	7	'03	'08	'13	300
Public Works (of the former Korean Gov.)	1,000	6	'08	'13	'22	1,000
Public Loan. (of the former Korean Gov. to the former Dōshō) ...	116	5	'10	'10	'29	116
Total	1,441,917	←	—	—	—	1,203,175

Foreign Loans

Imperial Gov. 4% Sterling Railway ...	17,577	4	1899	1909	1953	17,577
Imperial Gov. 4% Sterling Public Works	78,052	4	„	„	„	78,052
Imperial Gov. 4% Sterling Hokkaidō Railway..	2,000	4	„	„	„	2,000
4½% Sterling 1st issue...	292,890	4½	1905	1910	1925	292,869
4½% Sterling 2nd issue.	292,890	„	„	„	„	292,883

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5% Sterling	224,549	5	1907	'22	'47	224,549
4% Sterling {2nd Issue..	244,075	4	'05	'21	'31	244,073
4% Sterling {3rd Issue...	107,393	„	'10	'20	'70	107,393
4% Sterling (Issued in Paris)	174,150	„	„	„	„	174,150
Debentures of purchased railway {Hokkaido Tankō..	3,905	5	'06	'21	—	3,905
Debentures of purchased railway {Kwansai. .	9,763	41	„	'26	—	9,763
Total	1,447,245	—	—	—	—	1,447,215
Grand Total	2,889,162	—	—	—	—	2,650,395

NATIONAL DEBTS, RAISED, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING (in *yen* 1,000)

	Brought over from previous Year	Amount issued	Total	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of year	Debt per Capital of pop
1901-02 ...	486,464	26,002	534,466	10,240	524,226	10,879
1902-03 ...	502,226	41,498	565,724	13,543	552,180	11,285
1903-04 ...	530,180	12,607	564,788	3,218	561,569	11,315
1904-05 ..	539,569	429,937	991,507	219	991,288	19,768
1905-06 ...	969,288	921,565	1,912,853	40,472	1,872,381	36,940
1906-07 ...	1,850,381	502,738	2,394,638	176,916	2,217,722	43,332
1907-08 ...	2,176,193	272,791	2,523,658	247,312	2,276,346	43,898
1908-09 ...	2,212,713	69,831	2,347,603	97,297	2,250,306	42,743
1909-10 ...	2,185,348	475,295	2,734,938	70,579	2,664,358	50,016
1910-11 ...	2,582,804	521,277	3,104,082	453,686	2,650,395	39,571

Since March of 1910 the Treasury has issued four 4%, conversion loans, two of *yen* 100,000,000 each at home at 95 per 100, one French loan of *yen* 174,150,000 at 95.50 and one British loan of *yen* 107,393,000 at 95. The gross amount makes *yen* 481,543,000 and net receipts *yen* 438,373,270. At the same time *yen* 190,000,000 domestic and *yen* 283,000,000 foreigh loans, all of 5% interest, have been redeemed.

Conditions of Foreign Loans

The conditions under which Government loans were raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	04	102	0	0
1st 4% Sterling	4	90	0	0	4	0	0	86	0	0
Old 5%	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling ...	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% „	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „	50	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	15	0
Kansai R'ly	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	95fr.	50ce.	0	6	50	0	89	0	0
3rd 4% Sterling	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0

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REDEMPTION AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE DEBTS

Fully alive to the grave necessity of maintaining national credit which was put to severe test during the war the Government, with the approval of the 22 Diet, created the Sinking Fund programme which has been working since the 1906-7 fiscal year.

The Sinking Fund

According to the law promulgated March '06, the Government has created a special sinking fund and set apart every years a sum not less than *yen* 110 millions towards it. but as greater parts are absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal is comparatively small. In view of this the 2nd Katsura Ministry has decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909-10 fiscal year an additional sum of *yen* 50,000,000 (*yen* 50,800,000 for 1909-10 year) towards repaying the principal, and also to apply to the same purpose any surplus remaining every year, in the fixed appropriation for paying interest, owing to the decrease of principal. This programme of expediting the repayment of debts will be further expanded from 1910-11 fiscal year, the Government having announced in summer of 1909 that *yen* 10,000,000 would be added toward the *yen* 50,000,000 for repaying principal. Even if the sinking fund is fixed at *yen* 110,000,000 the total redemption of all the war debts is expected in about thirty years. By continued addition of the interest saved to the sinking fund the period may shortened to about a quarter of a century. The sinking fund account during the last few years is shown below.

Sinking Fund Account (in *yen* 1,000)

	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
Receipts to the Fund... ...	439,107	329,334	183,128	193,837

Foreign Loans and Interest and Redemption

(Existing in November 1911)

	Foreign Loan *yen*	Interest Payable *yen*
Government Bonds	1,442,334,215	62,931,075
Municipal Bonds	84,718,850	4,280,343
Debentures	110,630,000	5,550,250
Total	1,637,683,065	72,761,668

Of this above Loans amounting to *yen* 697 million will have to be redeemed in the 15 years to come as:

	yen	
Former Hokkaido Colliery and R'ly...	3,905,200	Dec. 1920
First 4% Bond	97,630,000	Feb. 1923
First 4.5% Bond	292,869,497	Feb. 1925
Second 4.5% Bond...	292,883,946	July 1925
Former Kwansai Railway	9,763,000	Mar. 1925
Total	697,051,643	
Yearly Instalment...	45,470,109	

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The Conversion Effected

The adroit manipulation of the Katsura Ministry for recovering the credit of the State finance was soon reflected on the stock market and the quotation of 5% bonds that fell to the level of *yen* 70 in April 1908 was raised to above par in January 1910.

The preliminary arrangement successfully concluded, the conversion of 5% loan into one of 4% was attempted by issuing 4% loans both at home and abroad figures being in 1000 as follows:—

		Paid in with 5% bonds	Paid in cash	Amount realized
Conversion at home ...	1st *yen* 100,000	68,683	31,316	95,007
	2nd *yen* 100,000	93,357	6,641	95,002
3rd 4%	11,000	4,798	6,201	97,475
4% Paris Loan	fr. 450,000	—	—	4,159,347
Total	—	—	—	517.477

To the above over *yen* 82,000,000 either appropriated from the ordinary finance or carried over from the preceding year's account was added to the redemption funds which, therefore, amounted to *yen* 600,024,933 stated in full. With the sum altogether *yen* 523,015,760 of 5% loans was redeemed. In this redemption *yen* 250,766,760 was made in cash and *yen* 272,049,000 with 4% bonds. The 5% bonds used for subscribing to the 4% loans were accepted at *yen* 100.70 to *yen* 102.90 per 100 face value. By the conversion the Government has saved some *yen* 3,000,000 in interest account.

Specie Reserves Abroad

In the Committee session of the 27th Diet (1910-11) the Government Delegate replied that the specie reserves left abroad amounted *yen* 340 to 330 millions, of which about *yen* 160 belonged to the Treasury and the balance to the Bank of Japan. It is believed that the board must have diminished considerably since the Government Delegate's statement in view of the excessive imports over exports in the balance of foreign trade in 1911, the redemption of the South Manchuria Railway Co's debentures in June to the extent of *yen* 20,000,000, payment of interest to foreigners holding Government bonds, this amounting about *yen* 100,000,000. The interest that occured to the reserves, was as follows:—

	yen		*yen*
1905	1,314,904	1908	3,172,846
1906	7,949,506	1909	2,819,968
1907	8,813,839		

Privileges of Government Loan

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative from April of the year, with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income-tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while Government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

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Exchequer Bonds

This short term loan system plays an important part in the financial arrangement of the Government. Four different kinds exist, 1st and the oldest by notification issued in 1884 is intended for temporarily supplementing revenue deficit and is payable with the revenue of the year of issue, 2nd for supplementing deficit of working funds of the Monopoly Bureau and Steel works, the former within the limit of *yen* 20,000,000 and the latter *yen* 12,000,000 and both payable in the financial year following that of issue; 3rd for meeting temporary deficit in the Extraordinary war account (of 1904-5), and which is to disappear with its close; 4th to meet deficit in the Railway construction and other special funds, and payable within the financial year of issue, and issuable within an indefinite limits.

The issues made and the amount realized in recently years are as follows:—

	Issue (*yen* 1,000)	Realized (*yen*)	Balance, interest etc.
1904	75,000	73,560,950	1,439,050
1905	308,000	302,720,630	5,279,370
1906	423,200	417,696,545	5,503,454
1907	216,400	213,363,694	3,036,306
1908	161,000	158,817,404	2,182,596
1909	182,600	180,831,800	1,768,200
1910	193,000	191,714,210	1,285,790

In 1912 the bonds existing in July amounted to *yen* 70,000,000.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS

The ordinary sources of prefectural revenue are Land tax rate, Business tax and its rate. House tax and miscellaneous taxes, and these are as follows in *yen* 1,000 for recent years.

	1905-6	1896-7	1908-9	1909-10
Revenue	51,606	41,033	63,824	68,002
Expenses	47,646	31,530	63,806	67,989
1. Revenue Items				
Land tax rate	18,104	12,204	22,459	24,708
Business tax	2,617	3,375	3,112	3,278
„ „ rate ...	1,161	—	1,490	2,156
House tax and rate...	7,253	4,993	10,463	11,041
Miscellaneous tax ...	6,342	2,256	8,324	7,857
Others	16,133	18,202	17,983	18,951
Total...	51,606	41,033	63,824	68,002
2. Expenditure Items				
Police	9,944	5,070	12,172	12,666
Public Works	10,548	11,415	11,440	11,468
Education...	8,442	2,404	12,377	13,636
Industry	2,573	667	5,609	6,129
Others	16,437	12,074	22,208	23,885
Total...	47 946	31,630	63,806	67,986

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Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from rates supplementary to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts. Figures for latest years available are:—

1. Cities

	1896-7	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8
Revenue	11,125	30,347	54,218	57,377
Expenses	7,953	24,423	41,055	47,536
A. Revenue Items				
Direct tax rate ...	342	2,973	3,338	3,776
Indirect „ „ ...	7	3	4	4
Local „ „ ...	2,096	2,784	4,538	6,766
Special „	229	4,371	4,419	4,701
Others	8,449	20,213	41,917	42,129
Total	11,125	30,347	54,218	57,377
B. Expenditure Items				
Office	589	2,337	2,584	3,191
Council	49	90	110	128
Public Work ...	994	3,967	5,552	8,271
Education	1,699	5,229	6,869	9,306
Sanitary	303	2,138	2,145	3,127
Industry	28	98	219	176
Loan	996	3,017	10,856	4,115
Others	3,284	7,553	12,717	19,219
Total	7,953	24,423	41,055	47,536

2. Towns and Villages

Revenue	32,337	62,355	74,841	90,267
Expenses	30,153	58,415	69,212	83,174
A. Revenue Items				
Direct tax rate ...	7,586	11,746	12,021	12,369
Local „ „ ...	11,683	28,349	33,079	41,358
Special tax	729	1,112	1,395	1,691
Others	12,339	21,148	28,343	34,848
Total	32,337	62,355	74,841	90,267
B. Expenditure Items				
Office	7,829	14,063	15,056	16,602
Council	376	445	562	689
Public Works ...	5,591	5,118	901	8,302
Education	10,639	22,556	28,267	35,030
Sanitary	1,712	2,508	2,596	3,257
Industry	369	588	752	796
Loans	1,183	4,099	4,192	3,240
Others	2,447	9,035	11,883	15,256
Total	30,153	58,415	69,212	83,174

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LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the profectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is required, though this relative provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans, either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in 1909 to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits when in that year a measure was adopted to encourage savings. In 1906 the sum loaned was only *yen* 3,000,000 to be used for farm adjustment and co-operative societies' work. The sum has been increased to *yen* 10,000,000 in 1910, and to 20,000,000 in 1911. Of that sum *yen* 15,000,000 was given to public corporations, industrial guilds and farm adjustment, the loans being granted direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Peoples' Banks as heretofore. The Balance, *yen* 5,000,000, was used for taking up bonds issued by those Banks in order to facilitate petty loans.

Local Loans Existing at the End of the Year

(in *yen* 1,000)

At the end of	Prefectures	Countries	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local Associ's	3 year loans	Total
1904	... 11,318	854	39,847	2,693	2,677	7,601	64,992
1905 ...	... 10,483	819	40,045	3,100	2,819	5,300	62,569
1906 ...	... 10,889	811	53,965	3,069	2,931	5,918	77,585
1907 ...	... 12,608	881	62,954	3,810	3,198	5,813	89,266
1908 ...	... 14,831	1,581	64,117	4,534	4,081	10,678	99,823
1909 ...	... 15,164	1,470	125,430	4,972	4,018	11,876	162,933
1910 ...	... 15,852	1,505	130,174	6,198	4,710	9,561	168,002

In 1910-11 year *yen* 4,974,801 loans bearing high interest was converted into one of lower rate.

Prefectural Revenue

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax being for dwelling land 13/100 of national tax, 4/100 for income, 17 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The Prefecture levies rate on each

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household, and this is the most important item but one of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles etc., in all about 15. Grants and subventions from the National Treasury reached *yen* 43,000,000 approximately for 1910, and the former over *yen* 2½ millions, being on account of police expenses, and at the rate of 40% of the total expenditure for Tokyo and one-sixth for all other prefectures. Subventions are made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, river-work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists first of proceeds from permanent properties, which stood at about *yen* 35,000,000 for cities and about double for the others in 1909; the charges, rents etc. are inferable from the tables inserted in the Chapter on Finance. Rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification etc., copying of official registers etc., proceeds from communal undertakings as gas-works, electric-trams etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries etc. The proceeds from taxation constituted in 1909 about 312/1,000 of the revenue for cities and about 727/1,000 for towns and villages. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (household rate, house-tax etc). The surtax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land-transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes. That from the Central Treasury is about *yen* 1,400,000 a year. It should be observed that the District has no taxes to impose, its revenue chiefly consisting of contributions levied from the towns and village.

Classification of Local Loans

(in *yen* 1,000)

At the end of:—	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Redemption of Old Loans	Others	Total incl. 3 year loans
1904	2,078	10,662	3,596	38,430	2,516	107	64,992
1905	1,967	11,035	3,571	37,140	3,270	104	62,569
1906	1,324	11,059	3,720	52,312	3,225	24	77,585
1907	1,954	11,702	12,812	51,135	5,680	167	89,266
1908	3,020	12,700	16,435	50,952	5,268	768	99,823
1909	4,344	21,770	8,355	50,794	65,166	627	162,933

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LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL LOANS CLASSIFIED

(*yen* 1,000)

	Object		Amount *yen* 1,000	Issue price	Interest %	Amount out Standing *yen* 1,000
Tokyo	Consolidating old loans etc.	f.	14,580	96.50	5	14,580
Kyoto	Stream Utilization, Electric Enterprises	f.	17,550	93.00	5	17,550
Osaka	Harbor-works	d.	13,953	92.31	6	13,881
		f.	3,085	96.50	6	3,069
	Electric Cars and Water-works	f.	30,220	92,00	5	30,220
Yokohama	Water-works 1st Issue	d.	1,155	93.70	6	1,001
		f.	900	90.00	6	754
	2nd „	f.	7,800	94.00	5	7,000
	Harbour-works	f.	3,108	96,50	5	3,108
	Gas works	f.	648	95.00	6	620
Nagoya	Water-works	f.	7,816	90.00	5	7,815

PROPERTY OF URBAN AND RURAL CORPORATIONS (*yen* 1,000)

Urban

At March	Land & buildings	Grains	Securities	Cash	Others	Total
1898	8,944	11	1,139	476	749	11,321
1903	13,537	12	534	993	3,268	18,346
1907	24,548	2	1,263	1,973	3,707	31,494
Rural						
1898	14,494	373	2,090	4,159	431	21,549
1903	29,310	342	3,256	5,599	845	39,354
1907	47,415	353	7,558	7,648	1,440	64,453

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN JAPAN

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

The most noteworthy feature in Japanese financial market since the conclusion of Russo-Japanese war has been the activity of various enterprises which have for their object, either directly or indirectly, inviting of foreign capital to Japan. This idea was not a new innovation, for, to speak only of such enterprises that were accomplished recently on any large scale, there were the investment of over *yen* 2,000,000 by an American capitalist, Mr. Brady, in the Osaka Gas Works enterprise in the year 1902, while in March of same year a British syndicate took up one half the share capital (*yen* 6,000,000) of the Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha (Tokyo Electric R'ly). But it was after the restoration of peace that the public attention has been returned in this direction. This invitation is made in two different ways, one consisting of foreign loans raised by Japanese companies and the other of making foreign capitalists to launch enterprises in Japan either by themselves or in combination with Japanese. So far the latter have not proved very satisfactory, owing to various circumstances. The establishment in 1902 of the Industrial Bank of Japan as a central banking organ for industrial

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interests has considerably facilitated the invitation of foreign capitals. The loans existing in 1911 are as follows according to the Investor's Magazine (Japanese).

Foreign Investment in Japan

Foreign loan:	*yen* 1,000
Government Bonds... ...	1,440,000
Municipal Bonds	84,000
Debentures	111,000
Total	1,635,000

Domestic Loans possessed by foreigners:	*yen* 1000
Government Bonds... ...	66,000
Municipal Bonds and Debentures	13,000
Shares	20,000
Total	99,020
Grand Total...	1,734,000

Shares possessed by foreigners total 20,000,000, classified as follows:

Railways	1,060,280	Insurance...	113,244
Banks	119,905	Cotton-Spinning	1,706,589
Electricity and Electric Light	1,805,349	Sugar-Manufact.	1,555,443
Gas	3,954,560	Miscellaneous	2,732,778
		Total	13,048,148

Besides this there is *yen* 7,500,000 raised by the Industrial Bank of Japan in London. Thus the shares owned by foreigners amount to *yen* 20,500,000.

Companies with their shares owned by foreigners are shown below.

Osaka Gas Co....	3,654,750	Yokohama Electricity ...	110,250
Tokyo Gas Co.	224,805	Ujigawa Electricity ...	135,750
Kanegafuchi Spinning ...	171,475	Tokyo Electricity	1,097,100
Fuji Gas Co.	113,225	Japan Sugar Man.	135,771
Nisshin Spinning	417,690	Toyo Sugar Man.	164,360
Naigai Cotton....	125,187	Daiwan Suger Man. ...	1,158,400
Tokyo Railway	525,550	Hokkaido Coal & Steamship	618,075
Yokohama Elect. R'y ...	140,500	Japan Steel Manufactory.	747,500
Tokyo Elect. Light ...	176,175	Japan Celluloid	110,000
Nagoya Elect. Light ...	183,850		

In 1905 were enacted the Guaranteed Debenture Trust Law and Factory, Mine and Railway Mortgage Laws, by which factory, railway and other immovables can be made as object of mortgage, thus sufficiently safeguarding the interest of intending investors and hence very much facilitating the introduction of foreign capitals. At the same time the Law of the Industrial Bank was revised and its scope of operation expanded so as to authorize it to act as a trust organ.

DEBENTURE LOANS

Issue of debenture bonds by economic corporations dates about 10 years back. Amount issued and that outstanding at the end of the years are as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

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	Newly Issued *yen*	Outstanding *yen*
1903 ...	29,801,000	21,242,650
1904 ...	17,376,500	31,252,730
1905 ...	13,057,500	32,491,265
1906 ...	19,673,800	39,095,215
	£ 2,000,000	£ 600,000
1907 ...	26,526,000	41,497,300
	£ 4,000,000	£ 4,600,000
1908 ...	17,746,900	117,884,155
	£ 6,000,000	£ 10,000,000
1909 ...	25,763,000	137,765,670
	—	£ 10,600,000
1910 ...	900,473,000	203,152,925
	—	10,600,000

The outstanding amount at the end of 1909 is distributed thus as to objects for which debentures were issued.

OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES IN 1910 CLASSIFIED (in *yen* 1,000)

Banking	92,629	Manure	900
	£ 2,000	Fishery	500
Railway	2,807	Cement	605
	£ 8,000	Mining	663
Nav. & Shipping ...	16,190		£ 600
Spinning & Weaving..	9,382	Beer	267
Paper mill	2,725	Others	1,924
Milling	350	Total	137,765
Sugar	7,100		£ 10,000
Electric	1,721		

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CHAPTER XXX

HOME TRADE

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS

At the end of 1908 Japan had 58 Chambers of Commerce, with a total of 1,741 members, and expenses amounting to *yen* 325,568. With the exception of the ten Prefectures of Okinawa (or Loochoo archipelago), Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, Kagawa, Tottori, Nara, Chiba and Yamaguchi, there is one or more Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and thirty-two Prefectures, and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session the Chamber of Commerce is prevented from compulsorily collecting subscription from its members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Number	Member	Expenses *yen*
1904	53	1,603	201,669
1905	52	1,597	207,016
1906	53	1,589	231,200
1907	55	1,636	269,450
1908	58	1,741	325,568

EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, and these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business.

NUMBER, CAPITAL, ETC. OF EXCHANGES

(in *yen* 1,000)

Year	No.	Capital paid up	Reserve	Deposits by brokers	Fees and other receipts	Excise & other expense	Profit
1904	53	8,250	755	3,377	2,270	1,440	860
1905	50	7,932	776	2,805	3,705	2,501	1,214
1906	50	10,291	925	3,350	7,015	4,448	3,566
1907	49	20,656	1,116	3,723	8,428	5,778	2,866
1908	48	22,028	1,234	3,949	6,294	3,698	2,600
1909	48	23,978	1,417	4,129	8,122	4,616	3,509

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Amount of Bonds and Shares Transacted at the Stock Exchanges

Year	Gov. Bonds *yen*	Bank Shares (*yen* 50) *sheet*	Electric Rly. Shares (*yen* 50) *sheet*	Navigation Co. Shares (*yen* 50) *sheet*
1904	2,600	22,365	1,072,696	1,129,420
1905	10,000	49,899	1,800,686	1,985,249
1906	734,200	220,251	2,847,553	2,141,676
1907	17,733,000	245,328	3,797,985	1,566,021
1908	1,160,000	60,308	3,094,551	1,480,788
1909	27,582,000	2,749	4,749,907	1,314,395

Amount of Rice Transacted at the Rice Exchanges

(1,000 *koku*)

Year	Amount	Of which Tokyo	Of which Osaka	Average per koku *yen*
1904	43,611	13,659	5,178	12.62
1905	42,224	12,563	6,267	12.57
1906	47,719	11,576	7,601	14.09
1907	54,703	16,532	9,184	15.55
1908	43,671	13,577	7,344	15.25
1909	58,049	16,645	10,999	172.53

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of 1,000,000 in '08. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction.

Transactions.—There are two kinds of transactions, viz., *nobe-torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* ("fixed period" delivery). The nobe is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The second is the most popular method of dealings. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. One can either be a bull or bear by paying only the margin money according to the prescribed rate and by choosing any three periods of settlement. In time of violent fluctuations and any such extraordinary occurrences, the Exchange may order either the bulls or the bears to deposit additional margin. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5 % of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5 % for shares and debentures of private companies.

The *jiki* (spot transaction) was prohibited in 1910.

Exchange Dues and Brokerage for Time Transaction

	Dues (*sen*)	Brokerage (*sen*)	Total (*sen*)
Under 10	0.07	7.5	—
10— 50	9.3	8.7	18.0

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50— 75	14.6	12.4	27.0
75—100	20.3	16.7	37.0
100—150	27.8	22.2	50.0
150—200	36.3	26.7	63.0
200—250	44.4	31.6	76.0
250—300	52.6	37.4	90.0

(8 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50).

Brokers

A person desirous to become a broker must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and must deposit a cash security of *yen* 12,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotation of Leading Shares at Tokyo

	1910			1909		
Paid up (*yen* 50)	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
Imperial 5%* ...	101.696	99.280	101.194	97.209	88.586	93.152
1st 4%*	96.000	93.416	95.096	—	—	—
Japan Beer Brew....	85.35	78.24	81.77	79.54	73.10	76.53
Fuji Paper M. ...	35.68	28.41	31.68	38.584	31.29	34.00
Meiji Life Insur.*...	750.00	480.00	616.49	471.81	316.36	427.99
Tokyo Cord Mg. ...	115.08	110.77	111.88	101.29	97.34	98.86
Tokyo Spinning ...	54.11	40.91	45.64	51.32	35.01	42.16
Tokyo Mouslains...	66.25	38.06	53.88	67.90	55.38	60.37
Japan P. Oil	95.91	74.44	85.96	109.25	78.40	98.17
Hokkaido Coal S....	37.62	26.82	30.62	56.96	36.34	47.02
N.Y.K.	101.33	86.91	95.52	82.62	76.97	79.74
Kanegafuchi S. ...	114.60	102.32	108.08	108.26	89.14	99.99
Tokyo Stock Ex. ...	233.02	170.41	212.12	165.80	134.34	153.78
Nippon Ginko† ...	926,40	565,31	642.79	619.40	620.83	664.35
Specie Bank* ...	317.87	269.35	284.87	237.88	220.75	227.30
100th Bank*	411.18	398.59	403.92	409.20	387.54	399.57

* Paid up *yen* 100. † Paid up *yen* 200.

N. B.—1st 4% bonds' quotations begin April 1910.

WAREHOUSES

About 49 warehouses now exist, distributed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Moji-Bakan, they being almost all bonded warehouses. The volume of storage in July 1911 reached the record figures of *yen* 129,000,000 in round numbers.

The following shows the principal items of goods stored in the warehouses in various places at the end of July:

Kind	*yen* 1,000	Kind	*yen* 1,000
Rice (Japanese)... ...	8,734,142	Rice (foreign)	9,487,821
Beans	2,168,221	Refined sugar	4,406,522
Crude sugar	21,551,018	Leaf tobacco	3,212,919
Cotton tissues	12,090,613	Woolen tissues	9,870,403
Other fabrics	2,066,232	American cotton	3,295,321
Indian cotton	12,052,058	China cotton	2,748,575
Foreign paper	3,210,455	Metal manutacture... ...	2,565,182

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Below are shown some storage and charges levied at the six warehouses in Tokyo, that is at the Toshin (the former Mitsui warehouses reorganized in 1909 as joint stock concern), Shibusawa, Tokyo and others.

Item (*yen* 100 per day)	Storage, not less than	Item (*yen* 100 per day)	Charge
Fertilizer	1.7 *sen*	Sugar in canvass, 200 *kin* bags.	4.2 *sen*
Wool or yarns	0.6 „	Flour, 50 lb. sack	1.0 „
Woolen cloths	0.6 „	Plate glass 100 lb. box	2.5 „
Foreign paper	1.2 „	Cement cask, 300 to 400 lb.	6.5 „
Refined sugar	0.8 „	Oil in box, 4 *to*	2.5 „
Flour	1.6 „	Hides, bundle 24 *kwan*	12.9 „
Tinned goods	1.2 „	Nails, keg 100 lb.	2.5 „
Plate iron	1.7 „	Plate iron, 90 lb.	1.8 „
Bar iron	1.2 „	Ironpipe, 3 inch	2.5 „
Cement	3.5 „	Bicycle, in crate, 2	6.0 „
Empty bottle	3.0 „	Mat, 60 sheets bundle	3.0 „

BILL BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle in their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1902, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya are relatively more important than the others, the three largest brokers, Fujimoto, Masuda and Okuyama, being Osaka establishments, of course with branch offices in Tokyo and elsewhere. The volume of notes handled by them in 1910 is said to have reached not less than 300,000,000 *yen*, though the business of Fujimoto, which was temporarily closed, covered only.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

Since the Trust Law was put into effect in March, 1905, some fifteen companies devoted to this economic business have been created, besides others that are undertaking it in addition to their respective specialities. Of the fifteen the Tokyo Trust Co., *yen* 750,006 paid up, the Kangyo Trust Co., 325,000 paid up, the Kobe Trust Co., 250,000 paid up, the Osaka Trust Co., 200,000 paid up, the Meiji Trust Co., 125,000 paid up, may be mentioned. The Nippon Trust Co., paid up 50,000, though a smaller concern is more prosperous than the larger establishments, it having declared, in the preceding half year dividend of 18%, against 10 of the Nippon and the Tokyo, 12 of the Kangyo, 8 of the Kobe and none of the Osaka and the Meiji.

Among the establishments undertaking trust business as additional operation may be mentioned the Japan Industrial Bank, Yasuda Bank, Kitahama Bank, Fujimoto Bill Broker, and some others. These and others, either singly or in combination with other establishments, are undertaking the issue of debenture bonds in trust, and on the hypothecation of factories, steamships, etc., according to the nature of business of the parties which are in need of fund. It is said that the debenture issued by private establishments, has rarely been made without offering some suitable objects for hypothecation.

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MERCANTILE AGENCIES

THE TOKYO KOSHINZO (*Mercantile Agency*)

The Tokyo Koshinjo was established in 1896 under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan. Its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members and who make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from *yen* 200 or more to *yen* 25, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, and the rest are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains report such occurrences in business circles as to help the members in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Since its first establishment, the Agency has made remarkable progress, and in the face of many unfavorable events in business circles, it was worked successfully, its members tending to greatly increase year by year. At the end of 1907, the list included 1,642 members showing an increase of 247 over the previous year. Hand in hand with the Shogyo Koshinjo of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China, and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members.

Year	No. of Subscribers	No. of Inquiries	No. of Replies
1906	1,395	30,992	30,341
1907	1,642	33,635	32,389
1908	—	43,481	44,412
1909	—	66,900	22,037
1910	—	108,267	46,420

Officers:—Mg. Dir. Iwakusu Morishita, Manager: Unosuke Horii.
Head Office:—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

OSAKA MERCANTILE AGENCY

(Established 1901.)

Year	No. of Subscribers	No. of Private Com'cation	Daily Com'cation	Law-suits	Re-gistrations
1906	1,307	47,558	30,047	8,897	73,190
1907	1,616	63,147	29,385	10,432	70,051
1908	—	57,958	33,086	11,430	61,709
1909	—	63,803	34,592	11,774	70,255

Subscribers in 1909 are classified as follows:—

Bankers, 396 companies and firms 314; individual persons 1,237; foreign firms, 72,—total 2,019. Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1909, those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 8,439.

Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

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COMMERCIAL MUSUEMS

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

The Government Commercial Museum

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of 1909 the Museum had on show some 8,000 samples of which about 5,000 were of foreign origin and the remainder of Japanese origin. Samples loaned to the provincial museums or fairs numbered 2,115 and those given in the same year 5,107. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their conferers in Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also include replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access and it had during 1909, 104,215 visitors, both Japanese and foreign, the daily admissions averaging a little over 290.

Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre: monthly outlay about *yen* 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Issues a monthly organ. Ikenohata, Uyeno Park Tokyo.

Osaka Com. Museum

Maintained by local and municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about *yen* 12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Aichi-ken Museum

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and requires expenditure amounting to *yen* 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

EXHIBITIONS

DOMESTIC EXHIBITIONS

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and 5th (1903) at Osaka. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Area of building (*tsubo*) ...	29,307	43,300	40,000	50,558	104,870
Average area of different sections „ ...	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,169	160,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold (*yen*)	286,297	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079

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No. of prizes...	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors...	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets (*yen*)..	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (*yen*)	106,860	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,093,970

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U. S. A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industry Exhibition opened from Mar. 20th to July 31st, '07, though nominally a local undertaking was really a national one in scope. The ground covered over 100,000 *isubo*, exhibits numbered over, 150,000, and the outlay 1,300,000 of which *yen* 700,000 was paid by the local treasury, *yen* 400,000 by the promoters' association, and *yen* 250,000 by general contributors in the locality.

Japan in World Fairs

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in the Vienna fair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and on the other bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year	Place	Japanese section (square feet)	No. of Exhibits	Value of Exhibits *yen*	Sale Exhibits *yen*	Expenses *yen*
1893...	... Chicago	67,692	16,512	513,479	—	630,766
1900...	... Paris	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	359,108	1,319,559
1903...	... St. Louis	132,179	127,325	575,974	$190,941	788,279
1910	(Anglo-Jap.) London	40,446	34,433	—	£ 62,335	1,800,000

The Grand Exhibition

The Grand Exhibition of Japan that was to be held in 1912 as originally intended, then postponed to '17 by the Katsura Ministry for financial consideration was abandoned in 1911 by the Saionji Ministry. It is believed that a domestic exhibition to celebrate the Diamond jubilee of the Emperor will be held in '17.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and hamonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of 1909 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 770 with the volume of production or sale totalling *yen* 1,048,459,130, an average of *yen* 1,912,264 per guild. Below is given a list of those which produced or dealt with commodities not less than *yen* 10,000,000 a year.

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Principal Production Guilds

	No. of Guilds	Volume of Business, *yen* 1,000	Average Vol. *yen* 1,000
Raw Silk	171	267,556	2,000
Weaving	141	350,356	3,368
Rice	69	117,132	3,904
Timbers...	26	20,898	1,099
Paper	23	20,861	1,110
Straw Braids	15	11,082	1,231
Matting...	15	12,335	880
Sugar	11	20,775	2,077
Metal wares...	9	15,299	2,912
Coal, Cokes	8	44,683	6,383
Drugs	8	10,738	1,789
Toilet goods...	5	10,196	2,039
Thread	4	25,868	6,467

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN JAPAN

Kind	'05 *yen*	'06 *yen*	'07 *yen*	'08 *yen*	'09 *yen*
Rice ... ... per *Koku*	12.66	14.44	16.02	15.24	12.54
Barley ... ... „ „	6.59	4.62	5.46	6.14	5.62
Wheat ... ... „ „	11.10	8.68	9.85	9.60	10.16
Soja Beans ... ... „ „	9.90	9.63	10.26	9.30	7.96
Red Beans... ... ... „ „	11.56	11.56	11.16	10.02	11.09
Salt ... ... „ „	4.43	5.18	5.24	5.23	5.21
Soy ... ... „ „	21.76	22.16	22.60	22.75	23.30
Miso ... ... per *Kwan*	.30	.30	.31	.32	.31
Sugar, White (home) per 100 *Kin*	17.98	17.12	16.25	17.57	17.12
Sugar, Brown (home) per „ „	13.90	11.96	12.01	13.27	12.93
Sake ... ... per *Koku*	37.61	38.65	41.09	43.20	43.49
Tea ... ... per 100 *Kin*	48.21	47.17	44.45	47.80	49.34
Beef ... ... per 100 „	31.97	32.38	33.57	35.01	30.65
Eggs ... ... per 100 „	2.38	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.43
Milk ... ... per *Sho*	.39	.38	.38	.39	.39
Tobocco, leaf ... ... per 100 *Kin*	93.97	—	—	—	—
„ cut ... ... per 100 „	78.25	86.34	81.44	—	—
Cotton Yarns (home) per 100 „	46.50	43.32	48.27	42.31	43.86
Raw cotton (imported, ginned) ... ... per 100 „	30.27	31.03	32.07	30.03	32.61
Raw Silk ... ... per 100 „	849.00	665.00	1,077.00	813,00	769.00
Petroleum... ... Box of 2 Cans.	3.29	3.42	3.70	3.94	3.85
Coal ... ... per ton.	8.00	8.43	7.70	7.95	7.89
Indigo (Japanese) ... per *Kwan*	.99	1.17	1.24	1.26	1.23
Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick per *tsubo*	.64	.63	.73	.79	.73
„ *Sugi* 6 *bu* thick per „	.79	.80	.94	1.06	1.00
Sleepers {Chestnut ... per *Cho*	.63	.64	.73	.76	.76
Sleepers {*Hinoki* ... per „	1.13	1.15	1.41	1.51	1.30
Pig-iron (home) ... per *Kwan*	.44	.50	.55	.54	.53
Dried Sardines (for manure) 10 *Kwan*	3.96	3.99	4.24	3.93	3.63

Kaku=39.702 gallons. Yen=25. Kwan=8.267 lbs. (Avoir.)
Kin=1.32 lbs. Sho=1,588 gills

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CHAPTER XXXI

FOREIGN TRADE

Prior to the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, the foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an insignificant state. In May 1866, as the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the import and export tariff was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE

The following shows the progress of foreign trade during the last 38 years.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES (*yen* 1,000)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Per Capita	Excess of Imports
1871	17,968	24,916	33,885	—	3,948
1880	28,395	36,626	65,021	1.80	8,231
1890	56,603	81,728	138,332	3.42	25,125
1900	204,429	287,261	491,691	10.97	82,831
1901	252,349	255,816	508,166	11.16	3,467
1902	258,303	271,731	530,034	11.51	13,428
1903	289,502	317,135	606,637	12.98	27,633
1904	319,260	371,160	690,621	14.63	52,099
1905	321,533	488,528	810,057	16.99	167,004
1906	423,754	418,784	842,539	17.50	* 4,970
1907	432,412	494,467	926,880	18.99	62,054
1908	378,245	436,257	814,503	16.43	58,011
1909	413,112	394,198	807,311	16.10	* 18,613
1910	458,428	464,233	922,662	18.11	5,804

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of exports.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION (*yen* 1,000)

	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports		Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
1895... ...	37,301	5,874	21,427	1905... ...	16,354	31,506	*15,153
1900... ...	56,707	11,517	45,189	1906... ...	25,784	47,211	*21,426
1901.. ...	14,049	10,960	3,088	1907... ...	18,759	8,256	10,502
1902... ...	2,028	32,161	*30,132	1908... ...	3,772	17,544	*13,771
1903... ...	19,001	27,807	* 8,806	1909... ...	6,584	79,587	*73,003
1904... ...	107,795	33,946	73,849	1910... ...	25,175	17,671	7,503

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

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TRADE RETURNS OF LEADING PORTS (1910)

(In *yen* 1,000)

	Exports			Imports		
	1908	1909	1910	1908	1909	1910
Yokohama ...	190,806	205,163	225,174	151,288	131,000	154,284
Kobe	84,115	100,617	122,114	191,081	184,225	230,567
Osaka	45,948	47,148	48,201	26,871	25,874	27,616
Nagasaki ...	3,717	3,582	3,303	14,632	9,313	8,918
Hakodate ...	2,250	2,000	2,356	439	508	161
Moji	14,950	14,106	15,469	21,954	15,726	18,703

Exports (In *yen* 1,000)

Countries	Yokohama	Kobe	Osaka	Nagasaki	Total (incl. other ports)
Asia.					
China	6,723	32,753	31,369	1,420	90,037
Kwantung Province...	1,357	2,705	9,121	351	19,148
Korea...	743	1,120	5,832	171	17,450
Hongkong... ...	2,369	14,294	935	806	23,459
British India ...	7,748	10,461	252	4	18,712
Straits Settlements ...	1,449	2,904	156	23	6,549
Dutch India ...	775	1,881	12	—	3,133
Asiatic Russia ...	21	81	—	90	2,503
Philippine... ...	625	2,533	69	107	4,410
Total with other ...	22,280	69,061	47,762	2,984	186,280
Europe.					
Great Britain ...	13,983	11,149	153	74	25,781
France	40,824	3,985	1	—	44,925
Germany	4,888	6,183	5	13	11,167
Belgium	699	1,642	—	3	3,464
Italy	15,340	1,385	—	71	16,834
Austria-Hungary ...	257	773	85	—	1,159
Russia...	1,578	45	7	—	1,811
Spain	186	83	—	—	138
Total with other ...	80,139	25,948	246	173	108,569
America.					
United States ...	113,757	18,458	25	137	143,702
Canada	2,174	1,536	—	—	4,261
Mexico	301	9	—	—	318
Peru	156	44	—	—	—
Chili	49	21	—	—	—
Total	116,439	20,067	25	137	148,554
Australia	2,919	2,811	146	2	6,552
Hawaii	1,007	2,870	1	2	3,964
Egypt...	325	473	8	—	806
Other Countries ...	1,987	673	11	2	2,728
Total Exports ...	225,174	122,114	48,201	3,303	458,428

Imports

Asia.					
China	17,156	33,728	3,970	2,261	68,569
Kwantung	2,420	3,248	297	594	9,740

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Korea...	834	1,031	3,704	140	8,591
Hongkong...	269	188	42	33	674
British India	11,825	72,100	12,733	20	106,361
Straits Settlements ...	1,181	3,199	197	24	4,615
Dutch India	7,778	4,338	2,619	—	18,879
French Indo-China ...	1,575	2,065	—	190	4,438
Asiatic Russia	107	18	1	23	762
Philippine...	530	254	2	—	788
Siam	215	2,133	1	264	2,635
Total	43,885	122,907	23,470	3,553	226,057
Europe.					
Great Britain	40,999	45,222	2,001	3,226	94,700
France	1,955	3,302	93	16	5,404
Germany	21,117	20,763	765	437	34,946
Belgium	5,724	3,143	57	384	9,409
Italy	174	403	10	2	591
Switzerland	708	982	3	—	1,694
Austria-Hungary ...	1,633	1,131	5	10	2,782
Netherlands	327	581	5	1	919
Sweden	1,087	1,716	31	12	3,059
Norway	122	216	1	5	371
Russia	54	143	—	2	208
Total	74,267	77,904	2,975	4,073	163,763
America.					
United States	24,793	22,477	500	1,284	54,699
Canada	597	250	1	—	850
Peru	456	—	—	—	—
Chili	757	529	182	—	—
Total	26,604	23,270	684	1,284	57,487
Australia	5,035	2,562	—	3	7,601
Hawaii	3	7	—	—	11
Egypt...	2,332	1,858	—	—	4,192
Other Countries ...	3,098	2,043	375	—	4,689
Unknown	55	13	111	3	429
Total Imports ...	154,284	230,567	27,616	8,918	464,233

STAPLE ITEMS OF TRADE CLASSIFIED

Exports (*yen* 1,000)

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910
Grains and seeds	4,851	6,306	7,080	7,418
Tea	12,618	11,153	13,156	14,542
Marine Products	8,978	7,257	8,470	9,107
Sugar, Confectionaris, Sweetmeats ...	2,829	3,776	5,279	6,259
Beverages and Comestibles	12,834	12,057	12,864	12,650
Tobacco	2,391	1,912	1,762	1,256
Animal Products (skins bones)	2,231	1,818	2,117	2,811
Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes...	9,707	6,124	8,700	8,745
Oils and Waxes	4,967	5,811	4,704	5,110
Silk, raw and tissues	160,443	151,670	165,368	179,387
Cotton yarns	50,231	37,916	51,880	68,927

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Other tissues	7,239	5,327	5,912	6,618
Clothing and Accessories	11,131	8,988	10,079	14,042
Paper and its Manufactures...	5,294	4,783	4,961	5,025
Ores and Minerals	19,994	19,202	18,450	17,634
Metals	30,440	22,702	23,456	23,815
Metal Manufactures	3,885	3,508	3,174	3,358
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures	9,331	6,657	7,151	7,559
Machinery	8,585	6,684	3,515	3,511
Miscellaneous	64,423	54,405	55,023	60,649
Total	432,412	378,245	413,112	458,428

Imports (*yen* 1,000)

Grains and Seeds	47,417	38,525	28,858	24,875
Sugar, Confectionaries Sweetmeats ...	20,076	19,795	13,550	13,347
Beverage and Comestibles	12,071	9,699	8,275	8,417
Animal Products (skins, bones)	8,660	6,312	6,925	7,314
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines...	18,832	18,577	17,277	22,032
Dyes, Pigments, Paints	11,824	10,873	10,899	9,948
Oils and Waxes	19,283	22,486	18,290	19,933
Cotton, raw yarns	135,523	109,975	123,483	173,474
Wool, woolen cloths	31,730	20,386	23,237	31,969
Silk tissues	2,129	2,455	2,833	2,202
Flax, Hemp, etc.	5,208	3,616	3,882	4,582
Other tissues, etc.	7,504	4,431	4,005	4,503
Clothing and Accessories	2,486	2,248	1,738	1,817
Paper and Stationary	8,502	6,379	8,714	8,848
Ores and Minerals	6,178	6,737	5,670	9,027
Iron and Steel	42,947	37,264	26,945	34,150
All other metals	10,752	7,865	6,763	9,498
Metal manufactures	13,110	12,420	7,578	9,427
Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures	3,028	2,411	3,221	3,173
Machinery	40,950	46,928	28,239	23,619
Miscellaneous	46,292	46,857	43,807	42,066
Total	494,467	436,257	394,198	464,233
Total of Exports and Imports	926,880	814,503	807,311	922,662

STAPLE ARTICLES OF OVER *yen* 1,000,000

Exports (In *yen* 1,000)

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910
Rice	3,664	3,910	5,867	5,900
Green Tea (pan-fired)	7,236	7,010	8,250	9,042
Green Tea (basket-fired)	4,519	3,533	4,100	4,367
Tea, others	862	609	805	1,132
Sea-weeds & Cut Sea-weeds	1,709	1,851	1,093	1,696
Cuttle-fish, dried	2,401	1,788	2,264	1,984
Colle or Vegetable Isinglass...	911	1,320	1,341	1,612
Mushrooms, dried	1,067	921	1,094	1,131
Mandarins	1,006	704	803	746

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Soy	1,082	1,054	1,088	1,607
Sugar, refined	2,591	3,454	5,082	6,097
Saké	3,388	3,329	3,434	2,763
Beer	1,329	1,207	972	978
Cigarettes	2,055	1,640	1,476	847
Furs	1,282	971	1,049	1,347
Sulphur	1,091	1,037	1,313	1,396
Camphor	5,026	2,063	3,469	2,964
Fish Oil & Whale Oil	2,975	2,428	1,954	2,634
Vegetable Wax	1,070	945	1,267	1,032
Waste Silk, *Kibiso*	3,983	4,376	4,467	5,371
Waste Silk, *Noshi*	2,259	3,496	2,461	3,046
Raw Silk	116,888	108,609	124,243	130,832
Cotton Yarn	30,432	20,723	31,656	45,346
Silk, Tissue, *Habutae*	29,149	28,067	25,797	28,985
Nankeens, imitation	2,083	1,739	1,897	2,502
Cotton Crape	1,108	1,138	1,224	1,067
Shirtings, Grey and Shirtings	6,941	5,877	7,353	6,541
Cotton Drill	1,487	2,276	3,423	5,083
Silk Handkerchiefs	5,295	3,905	3,816	4,861
Towels, Cotton	2,100	1,313	1,319	1,838
Table Cloths	2,683	1,173	1,082	1,173
Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, knit.	3,709	3,105	3,733	6,011
Paper, Japanese	2,772	2,343	2,250	2,143
Coal	19,052	18,233	17,297	16,300
Copper, ingot and slab	29,262	21,255	21,071	20,805
Iron and Steel Manufactures	1,524	1,609	1,062	1,283
Porcelain and Earthen Ware	7,216	5,078	5,257	5,513
Sleepers, Railway	3,581	2,244	2,206	2,631
Cement, Portland	939	957	1,126	1,343
Ropes, Bags and Straw, Mats	1,514	1,116	1,320	577
Straw-plaits	1,117	3,492	4,764	6,261
Wood Chip-braids	884	455	1,609	2,833
Mats and Matting for floor	5,743	5,765	4,602	3,937
Lacquered-ware	1,643	957	925	1,109
Umbrellas and Parasols, European	1,613	1,517	1,662	1,849
Fans	1,248	833	837	922
Tooth-brushes	726	697	729	1,089
Matches	9,446	9,468	11,625	10,389

Imports (in *yen* 1,000)

Articles	'07	'08	'09	'10
Rice	30,931	22,681	13,585	8,644
Wheat	3,669	2,509	1,375	3,338
Soja beans	9,584	10,930	10,546	3,977
What Flour	6,212	2,829	1,431	1,739
Condensed Milk	2,062	2,389	2,342	2,424
Fresh Eggs	958	1,291	1,601	1,541
Brown Sugar (A. & B.)	17,331	16,531	11,798	11,961
Refined Sugar (A. & B.)	2,533	3,072	1,568	1,177
Hides, Skins of Bull, Ox, Cow and Buffalo	2,287	1,444	1,818	1,378

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Leather, Sole	2,186	1,266	1,250	1,064
Caustic Soda	1,171	1,121	1,309	1,376
Chlorate of Potash	1,187	860	1,437	1,189
Sulphate of Ammonia	8,227	8,796	5,923	9,065
Oil, kerosene or petroleum ...	14,324	15,105	11,657	14,303
Paraffin Wax.	1,494	2,064	1,410	1,727
Dry Indigo, natural and artificial	5,876	5,420	4,646	3,392
Aniline Dyes	2,471	2,030	3,202	2,885
Raw Cotton, in seeds	1,606	1,542	1,524	1,398
Raw Cotton, ginned	114,034	88,713	106,783	157,823
Cotton Yarn...	2,020	1,395	868	344
Flax, Hemp, Jute & China grass	3,508	2,506	2,478	3,060
Wool	14,353	6,850	9,092	13,520
Woollen yarn	5,050	4,822	5,041	5,951
Cocoons...	1,090	474	859	1,299
Tussah Silk, raw	1,638	1,444	1,456	476
Grey Shirting and Sheetings ...	6,946	7,521	5,555	5,469
White Shirtings and Sheetings...	1,285	1,641	1,262	910
Cotton Satins and Italians ...	2,083	3,072	1,796	1,532
Cotton Prints	2,494	1,338	1,708	1,720
Cotton Velvets and Plushes ...	893	1,404	1,301	862
Umbrella Cloth, Cotton	1,695	1,696	885	1,353
Woolen Cloth and Serges	6,207	2,705	2,736	4,473
Woolen cloth and serges, cotton mixtured	2,466	1,690	3,129	5,584
Mousseline de Laine	1,871	2,188	1,988	890
Printing Paper	3,407	2,549	2,969	3,446
Paper, Imitation, Japanese ...	1,085	861	1,471	1,475
Phosphorites	3,900	3,350	2,220	4,787
Coal	333	629	1,090	1,496
Iron, pig	3,816	3,436	3,737	3,364
Iron, bar and rod	8,119	6,425	3,888	5,202
Steel, bar and rod	1,686	1,108	633	1,331
Iron, galvanized wire	1,426	1,738	1,333	2,280
Iron, tinned plate or sheet ...	1,290	2,513	3,278	3,294
Iron, Plate and Sheet...	7,471	4,785	2,047	4,169
Rails	2,828	5,071	1,542	1,593
Iron, pipes and tubes	3,346	3,095	2,651	3,002
Lead, pig, ingot and slab	853	977	1,075	1,531
Tin, block, ingot and slab	1,393	982	1,116	1,300
Zinc, sheet and plate	1,577	1,208	1,108	1,277
Iron Nail	3,548	3,122	2,686	2,380
Submarine or Underground cables	1,333	420	358	1,594
Insulated Electric Wires	1,129	1,446	1,517	1,639
Glass Plates and Sheets	2,014	1,540	2,528	2,532
Locomotives and Locomotive tenders	1,912	2,246	1,308	323
Railways Passengers Cars and Freight wagons	1,021	1,437	75	503
Bicycles and Tricycles	2,242	2,148	2,368	2,185
Steam Vessels	3,024	2,347	270	865
Steam Boilers and Engines ...	2,814	3,098	1,618	1,090

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Electric Machinery	2,542	3,721	2,999	2,191
Turning Lathe	1,014	911	964	359
Spinning Machinery	3,842	7,330	4,130	2,649
Pulp for Paper Manufacture ...	1,646	1,814	1,574	3,166
Leaf Tobacco	561	588	1,227	113
Oil-cake	21,042	24,480	24,426	19,887

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more evidence. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions of the globe were reversed, and in exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been farther strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns for 1909 and 1910 are given in the following table:

Countries	Exports to		Imports from	
Asia.	1909	1910	1909	1910
China...	73,087	90,037	46,886	68,569
Kwantung Province	16,196	19,148	18,164	9,740
British India	14,425	18,712	65,157	106,361
Hongkong	21,675	23,459	628	674
Korea	26,997	17,450	14,139	8,591
Straits Settlements	5,661	6,549	2,972	4,615
Asiatic Russia	3,388	2,503	228	762
French Indo-China	439	341	6,372	4,438
Dutch India	3,071	3,133	18,631	18,879
Philippine Islands	3,162	4,410	1,003	788
Siam	480	533	2,595	2,635
Total with others	168,588	186,280	176,779	226,057
Europe.				
Great Britain	27,092	25,781	86,227	94,700
France	41,520	44,925	5,558	5,404
Germany	7,955	11,167	40,217	43,946
Italy	11,999	16,864	518	591
Belgium	1,923	3,464	6,529	9,409
Austria-Hungary	1,084	1,159	2,874	2,782
Switzerland	1,622	1,943	2,179	1,694
Holland	664	725	840	919
Russia	1,856	1,811	153	208
Norway	5	5	495	371
Sweden	93	256	2,023	3,059
Spain...	173	269	360	536
Turkey	59	81	14	20
Denmark	89	138	63	97
Portugal	10	5	23	21
Total with other...	96,152	108,569	148,079	163,763

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America.					
United States of America	131,547	143,702	54,043	54,699
British America	3,855	4,201	1,083	850
Mexico	204	318	—	12
Peru	44	209	1,006	456
Chili	83	71	614	1,469
Total with others	135,734	148,554	56,747	57,487
Australia	5,811	6,552	3,365	7,601
Egypt	840	806	5,463	4,192
Hawaii	3,572	3,964	14	11
Other Countries	2,037	2,728	2,760	4,689
Unknown	373	972	988	429
Grand Total	413,112	458,428	394,198	464,233

TRADE WITH CHINA (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Cotton Yarns	32,047	25,428	66,660	29,259	40,477
Cotton Tissues	8,161	7,440	—	—	—
Matches	4,894	4,250	4,696	5,285	4,477
Porcelain and Earthenware	906	749	397	302	402
Towels Turkish & Honeycomb	1,101	959	517	443	615
Umbrellas	1,126	836	843	872	967
Cigarettes	850	1,228	860	714	571
Cuttle-fish, dried	398	291	673	552	418
Sea-weeds, Cut sea-weeds.	1,481	1,749	1,278	1,010	1,641
Coal	9,555	7,689	7,748	7,309	6,137
Copper	4,448	10,310	1,608	406	447
Imports from					
Cotton, raw	18,286	23,465	16,330	16,126	34,133
Wool	1,245	1,764	735	464	217
Flax, Hemp	2,144	2,071	1,691	1,620	1,865
Beans	5,240	5,422	6,649	9,260	5,760
Oil-cakes	14,881	19,622	24,617	54,188	19,560

TRADE WITH BRITISH INDIA (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk Tissues, *Habutae* ...	3,369	4,140	4,412	3,719	4,108
Matches	833	849	621	991	1,111
Camphor	656	1,069	356	498	477
Coal	190	368	249	391	158
Imports from					
Cotton, raw	41,333	57,574	39,649	61,076	101,218
Flax, Hemp	477	603	203	378	497
Rice	15,131	13,204	7,341	1,790	1,707
Oil-cake	366	532	208	1	329

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Trade with Hongkong (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10
Cotton Yarns	833	1,084	955	509	2,648
Matches	3,143	2,469	2,503	2,929	2,801
Towels	323	355	198	250	410
Umbrellas	173	155	140	143	134
Cuttle-fish, dried	1,757	1,980	927	1,482	1,302
Copper	6,578	4,782	4,109	3,954	3,791
Coal	4,787	5,449	5,532	5,631	4,998
Vegetable wax	245	257	214	242	134
Imports from					
Sugar	293	358	482	309	234

Trade with Dutch India (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Coal	56	430	283	322	464
Umbrellas	139	260	223	262	316
Imports from					
Sugar	19,990	16,691	17,156	12,015	12,748
Kerosene oil	2,284	4,519	5,538	4,616	4,348
Cotton, raw	632	471	471	505	243

Trade with Dutch Philippines (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Cotton yarns	349	356	379	212	560
Coal	32	19	71	480	1,067
Imports from					
Sugar	424	1,218	998	450	29

Trade with Great Britain (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Habutae	7,291	6,298	7,465	7,134	6,067
Silk handkerchief	1,297	1,253	1,297	821	1,075
Porcelain	442	475	276	314	318
Lacquered ware	263	313	169	153	178
Straw-plaits	1,999	1,965	1,160	2,121	2,417
Rice	416	230	626	1,161	1,258
Camphor	104	158	147	890	580
Copper	4,896	4,514	6,163	5,769	4,444

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Imports from

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Cotton yarns	4,588	1,893	1,331	813	251
Shirtings and Cotton Prints	11,298	10,608	—	—	—
Cotton Satin	2,819	2,828	4,270	2,892	2,259
Wool	3,928	4,354	4,060	5,108	6,825
Woolen cloths	13,257	7,067	3,578	4,127	6,846
Machinery and Engines.	9,880	15,496	—	—	—
Locomotive-Engines ...	1,373	884	1,027	237	220
Iron, bar, rod, etc. ...	9,702	14,850	—	—	—
Steel Iron	1,154	1,764	1,178	1,295	1,191
Iron and Steel	2,361	2,667	2,115	2,937	—
Paper...	791	1,267	796	961	—

TRADE WITH FRANCE (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, raw	22,085	25,243	17,258	24,206	21,527
Silk, *noshi*	3,869	4,623	5,381	5,247	6,159
Habutae	8,569	6,684	5,725	6,094	9,026
Silk handkerchief	340	364	224	249	430
Porcelain...	116	106	81	78	117
Lacquered ware	242	259	145	130	157
Straw-plaits	422	782	544	679	1,686
Rice	58	14	—	617	125
Camphor...	1,069	604	301	318	748
Copper	2,144	2,364	2,273	1,414	1,609

Imports from

Wool	668	1,600	526	534	359
Mouseline de Laine ...	610	478	732	585	127

TRADE WITH GERMANY (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk Tissues *Habutae* ...	1,128	1,412	1,626	1,230	1,762
Silk Handkerchief... ...	183	195	145	147	205
Porcelain...	162	270	147	169	195
Lacquered ware	155	241	139	102	139
Straw-plaits	750	1,346	822	1,392	1,639
Camphor	509	1,301	375	545	322
Copper	2,391	2,309	1,156	954	1,749
Vegetable wax	223	167	191	168	197
Fish-oil	585	1,154	907	674	821

Imports from

Wool	855	303	390	457	701
Wool Cloths	1,673	1,163	629	1,188	2,328
Machinery and Engines..	2,059	3,213	—	—	—
Locomotive Engines ...	101	123	217	1,081	283

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	1906	1097	1908	1909	1910
Iron, bar, rod	3,258	3,176	—	—	—
Rail	1,035	1,579	2,193	409	781
Iron Nails	1,235	2,426	2,267	1,578	969
Steel Iron, Pipes	57	288	119	147	441
Indigo	3,880	5,562	5,280	4,383	3,235
Paper	1,840	2,486	—	—	—
Sugar	1,904	473	231	3	—

TRADE WITH ITALY (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, raw	9,094	11,328	8,713	9,652	12,752
Silk, *noshi*	841	877	1,526	1,059	1,662

TRADE WITH BELGIUM (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Fish-oil	170	713	409	530	807

Imports from

Wool	171	217	99	41	288
Iron, bar, rod	3,986	6,973	—	—	—
Paper	1,004	1,147	—	—	—

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA HUNGARY (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, *noshi*	183	290	363	268	194
Rice...	274	139	—	288	453

Imports from

Paper	1,385	1,340	—	—	—
Sugar	426	243	50	—	—

TRADE WITH U. S. A. (in *yen* 1,000)

Exports to

Silk, raw	78,392	79,759	81,541	86,537	92,376
Habutae	6,836	7,945	5,803	4,258	3,917
Silk Handkerchief... ...	2,190	2,008	805	932	762
Silk *noshi*, *kibiso*, ...	177	209	256	218	307
Mats & Matting floor ...	5,365	5,255	5,265	4,058	3,272
Porcelain and Earthenware...	4,332	3,816	2,655	2,897	2,782
Camphor	1,217	1,689	731	824	691
Lacquered were	292	273	116	124	156
Coal	49	1,163	342	151	485
Straw-plaits	811	651	1,120	1,677	2,788
Tea	9,142	10,861	9,731	11,659	12,955
Rice	463	744	910	540	999

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	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Imports from					
Cotton, raw	19,604	28,723	26,492	23,318	17,193
Machinery and Engines.	6,096	8,336	—	—	—
Locomotive-Engines, Cars, &c.	1,321	1,905	2,324	45	209
Iron	1,133	1,162	—	—	—
Rail	829	1,371	2,407	560	598
Iron Nails	1,329	975	765	1,025	1,559
Steel Iron	817	1,327	1,879	1,312	1,557
Leathers	1,695	2,466	—	—	—
Flour, wheat	7,924	5,857	2,638	1,276	1,614
Kerosene Oil	9,556	9,507	9,567	7,041	9,954
TRADE WITA CANADA (in *yen* 1,000)					
Exports to					
Habutae	607	391	217	358	242
Silk Handkerchief... ...	280	183	85	131	197
Mats and Matting	82	115	135	125	126
Porcelain...	195	207	138	149	195
Tea	909	1,203	1,135	1,163	1,280
Rice	288	532	356	431	368
Imports from					
Flour, wheat	163	253	172	114	74
TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA (in *yen* 1,000)					
Exports to					
Silk Tissues, *Habutae* ...	1,528	1,842	2,149	2,348	2,261
Silk Handkerchief... ...	207	185	169	174	195
Porcelain...	129	135	118	107	163
Straw-plaits	143	82	107	162	219
Rice	274	139	78	125	116
Fish-oil	78	206	130	112	196
Imports from					
Wool	2,005	5,719	968	1,996	5,127

JAPANESE AND FOREIGNERS IN FOREIGN TRADE

It is natural that with increased experience and better information of the state of foreign markets, the share which Japanese merchants occupy in the volume of foreign trade should increase. The following shown the part played by Japanese and foreign merchants in the trade of Kobe and Yokohama:—

		Exports and Imports *yen*	By Japanese %	By Foreigners %
Kobe	1874	2,988,000	11.2	88.8
	1901	65,837,000	32.4	67.6
	1908	144,150,000	52.4	47.6
Yokohama	1900	205,900,000	26	74
	1909	336,163,000	43	57

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The percentage respecting the shares of the more important nationalities as against the entire trade of Kobe, are as follows:—

	Exports				Imports			
	1906	1907	1908	1908	1906	1907	1908	1909
Japanese	36.5	38.2	40.5	43.4	46.6	55.7	57.7	59.3
Chinese	21.2	16.1	16.2	15.5	9.3	8.1	7.8	7.7
English	15.3	16.0	14.9	17.0	21.8	16.6	16.7	16.4
Germans	18.9	20.6	17.3	13.9	14.2	12.8	10.3	10.8
Americans	5.7	6.6	9.1	8.1	9.9	5.1	4.9	3.6
French	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.4

STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1,000 *tons*)

Year	Japanese	Chinese	British	French	German	Austro-Hungarian
1903	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	190
1904	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164
1905	1,771	22	6,754	239	1,918	118
1906	7,257	17	5,766	397	1,910	160
1907	8,770	57	6,267	398	1,840	154
1908	8,629	83	6,400	430	1,847	169
1909	9,497	60	5,809	310	1,629	139
1910	9,267	56	6,152	337	1,385	151

Year	Russian	Danish	Norwegain	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Total
1985	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1903	353	71	392	961	61	13,419
1904	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376
1905	30	33	1,211	2,842	315	14,259
1906	310	115	602	2,093	321	18,956
1907	324	64	385	1,618	317	20,199
1908	342	66	314	1,603	226	20,104
1909	281	36	314	1,349	242	19,670
1910	644	49	372	1,397	252	20,073

NOTE:—Prior to 1899 in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

CUSTOM REVENUE

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under *yen* 10,000,000. The revenue in 1899 was the largest under the old tariff, and it amounted to only *yen* 6,280,000 in round numbers. The increaae realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the statutory tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below:—

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Year	Total imports *yen* 1,000	Dutiable good *yen* 1,000	% of dutiable duty free	Customs revenue *yen* 1,000	Average percentage
1897	219,300	139,975	63.8	5,295	3.78
1902	271,731	151,037	55.5	14,727	9.7
1903	317,135	168,547	54.1	16,372	9.7
1904	371,360	208,450	56.1	20,520	9.9
1905	488,538	294,286	60.2	34,298	11.6
1906	418,784	281,238	67.2	41,230	14.6
1907	494,467	307,358	52.2	46,959	15.3
1908	436,257	281,399	64.3	44,817	15.9
1909	394,198	221,715	56.2	35,438	15.9
1910	464,233	232,140	50.0	36,072	15.5

THE TARIFF REVISION

The attitude of the Japanese Government as regards the new Statutory Tariff may be gathered from the following *precise* the address of the late Marquis Komura, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, made before the Revised Tariff Committee of the House of Representatives towards the latter part of January 1910, and also of the answers made to the questions put to him by some of the members of the Committee on that occasion. The Minister stated :— "The present measure embodies the proposed revision of the Tariff amended in 1906, and is to supersede the existing Conventional Tariff expected to cease operative between July and August 1911. When the Conventional Tariff was elaborated, it was impossible for Japan, owing to the various Treaty restrictions to which she was tied, to determine the rates according to the requirements which the interests of Japan were thought demanded. All such restrictions being no longer binding, Japan is left free to determine the rates on her own judgement. When the existing Statutory Tariff was amended some years ago rates were raised for not a few imports, but in the presence of the Conventional Tariff at the sametime the new rates were dead letter as applied to the goods coming from the countries under the Conventional Tariff. With the coming into force of the proposed Statutory Tariff such anomaly will disappear and the tariff will be operative on all the imports coming from all the countries. The question of what influence the proposed tariff will extend to Japanese economic affairs therefore received due consideration of the authorities in framing the present draft. The principle aimed at was to place the foremost importance to all matters of national economics. The conditions of Japanese industries also received proper consideration, and this was also the case with the commercial relations with the other countries. So far as circumstances admitted the rates were fixed so as to make them keep due proportion with each other. The question of proper harmony between different industries was also consulted." Asked by one of the members on the Committee as to whether the authorities were prepared to fix a conventional tariff on the occasion of this revision of the Treaties, the Minister replied that, "according to circumstances, Japan might fix upon conventional tariffs, but in that case they must be reciprocal and not unilateral, as at present. This necessity reduces the number of countries with which Japan might arrange conventional tariffs. 'In the case, for instance, of a country like England which adopts a free trade policy, there is no room for the conclusion of a convention.' As to America the Government is not authorized according to the new Tariff Law, to arrange a conventional

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tariff. In short, the countries with which it would be possible for Japan to conclude a conventional agreement would be very small, only one or two. In regards to the relation of the most favoured nation clause with a conventional tariff which Japan may arrange with some Power, the Minister replied that European countries, with which alone there is possibility of entering into such a contract, have conventional tariffs with other countries, and if Japan concludes a convention with any European country the most favoured clause will enable Japan to participate in the advantages accuring the convention which exists between that country and other countries, just as the same clause will enable those countries to enjoy the advantages secured by a convention between Japan and that particular country.

THE REVISED CUSTOM TARIFF LAW

(Law No. 54 promulgated 15th April, 1910)

ART. I,—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

ART. II.—Duty upon an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be levied according to the value thereof at the time of its arrival at the port of importation.

ART. III.—With regard to articles, the produce or manufacture of the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangement may, Imperial Ordinace designating the regions and articles, be extended to such articles, if necessary.

ART. IV.—With respect to articles, the produce or manufacture of a country in which vessels, or produce or manufacture of Japan are subjected to less favourable treatment than those of other countries, the articles of such country may be designated by Imperial Ordinance, which shall be liable to customs duties not exceeding in amount the value of such articles in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

ART. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty *sen* per hundred *kin* for a period fixed by the Ordinance.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty:—

1. Articles for the use of Imperial Household; 2. Articles belonging to chief of foreign states, their families, and suits, visiting Japan; 3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy; 4. Mineral oils other than the crude oils, imported for use as fuel by the Army or the Navy, with a specific gravity exceeding 0.875 at 15 degrees centigrade; 5. Worships; 6. Articles for personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to Japan and articles for official use of foreign Embassies and Legations in Japan; Articles for personal use of members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which exempt from Custom duty the articles for personal use of the

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members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in such countries for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which exempt from Customs duty the article for official use of the Japanese Consulates in such countries; 8. Orders, decorations, medals, and badges comferred upon persons resident in this country; 9. Records, documents, and other papers; 10. Articles imported as specimens or object of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, or other institutions and private technical schools; 11. Articles contributed for the purpose of charity or relief; 12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government; 13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such; 14. Travellers, effects, and tools and instruments of proffessional necessity to travellers, in so for as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs; 15. Articles sent back by Japanese military or naval forces and warships abroad; 16. Effects of persons changing their residences provided that such effect have already been used; 17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duty or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX; 18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such ceptacles are reimported; 19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto; 20. Articles for ship's use delivered in open ports to warship and vessels bound for foreign countries; 21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels; 22. Exported goods shipped by vessels which cleared Japanese ports, and brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels; 23. Horses, cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry, for breeding imported by the state and prefectures, and horses and cattle, for breeding imported by association of horse or cattle breeding.

ART. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation:—

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance; 2. Receptacles of imported goods, designated by ordinance; 3. Articles imported for repair; 4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research; 5. Articles imported as articles for trial; 6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders; 7. Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances.

ART. IX.—When articles designated by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and are exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance. When manures designated by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance. Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in the preceding

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two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV of the Customs Duties Law.

ART. X.—Imported manufactured articles which are furnished or fitted up in a vessel which is contracted in Japan are exempted from import duty if they are exported together with such vessel within two years from the date of importation provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

ART. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government; 2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes, and negotiable papers; 3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, injurious to public security or morals; 4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

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CHAPTER XXXII

THE ARMY AND NAVY

THE SITUATION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Army.—The expansion of national armaments since the War of 1904-5 has been especially conspicuous, during that War four Army Divisions were provisionally organized and afterward made permanent, while in the 1906-7 year two more Divisions were added. Thus the strength of the Standing Army as compared with that prior to the War has been added by 6 Divisions, making the total to 19. The standing army that numberd 150,000 approximately has been expanded to 250,000, while the available force in time of emergency that stood at about 600,000 on the occasion of the War has been expanded to 2,000,000. The new project of creating two more Divisions to be stationed in Korea has been disapproved by the Soionji Cabinet.

Navy.—The fleet that consisted in all of about 260,000 tons on the eve of the War has eince been expanded to 600,000. The additional expansion program is described in the section on the Navy.

Expenditure.—Naturally the appropriations for national defence have advanced in rapid stride. The movement is shown below, the figures being in unit of *yen* 1000 :—

	Army (*yen*)	Navy (*yen*)	Total (*yen*)
1902- 3	49,442	36,326	85,768
1903- 4	46,884	36,117	83,002
1904- 5(*)	38,982	30,451	69,433
1905- 6(*)	40,515	34,159	74,675
1906- 7	67,869	61,876	129,746
1907- 8	126,043	72,272	198,316
1908- 9	141,805	71,578	213,383
1909-10	87,881	72,189	160,070
1910-11	85,520	75,722	161,242
1911-12	98,392	86,233	184,625

N. B. (*) The decrease in the two given years was owing to the fact that a large part of the outlays was transferred to the extraordinary war account.

SECTION I.—ARMY

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which son and

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brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan has adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Prince Katsura, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned, and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Prince Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part,—it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, Prince Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superflous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as: —

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.
2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned Schools.
3.—The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates.
4.—The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are:—

The Artillery and Engineering School where sub-lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyama Gakko where non-commissioned officers receive from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shool, Field Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, and Band School.

EXPANSION OF THE ARMY

The expansion has gone on gradually since the early years of His Majesty's reign, this being especially conspicuous after the two foreign war in which Japan was involved in recent years.

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After the Russo-Japanese War.—The expansion carried out after the war roughly stands as follows exclusive of one brigade each in Formosa and Korea.

936 companies of infantry, 95 squadrons of cavalry, 152 batteries of field artillery, 53 batteries of heavy artillery, 10 batteries of mountain artillery, 58 companies of engineers, 38 companies of commissariat, 12 companies of communication troops, 5 companies of telegraph corps (besides small corps of airship).

Development of Special Corps

As a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during the late War, special corps has been expanded or reorganized as (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps, the contemplated change being practically completed.

1. **Siege Artillery.**—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the recent period, in the Japan-China War and the late War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The new terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have been provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consists as follows according to the new system:—

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.

Tokyo Bay	two regiments	with horese
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait)	„ „	„ „
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait	„ „	„ „
Maizuru	„ „	„ „

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki.

Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiments	„ „
Sasebo	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki	„ „	„ „
Tsushima	„ „	„ „

Besides the above one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur, and Chimhai Gulf, south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho, the latter to be made a naval station a few years afterward.

2. **Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.**—Taught by the experience of the late War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only at

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Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions. The corps is to act as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantanges are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The Field Artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as the organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line is extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade	13th Regiment	at Setagaya, near Tokyo.
	14th "	" " " "
2nd Brigade	15th "	" Konodai " "
	16th "	" " " "
3rd Brigade	17th "	" " " "
	18th "	" Shimo-Shizu " "

Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in the late War by those of Russia, have been improved and a new type designated as "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year, and cast at the Osaka Arsenal has been distributed. Arms now used in the Japanese Army are enumerated below:—

ARMS

The first noteworthy event in the recent history of fire-arms in Japanese army was the devising of Murata's rifle by Maj.-Gen. Baron T. Murata (then Major of Infantry). Its latest improvement is in the shape of 'Murata's magazine-rifle of the 1905 style, which is described as follows.

Murata's Magazine-rifle of 1905 Type

	Infantry use	Cavalry use
Bolt	Wedge-system.	Wedge-system.
Calibre (millimetre)	6,5	6,5
Length { without bayonet	1,275	0,965
Length { wish bayonet	3,850	"
Weight { without bayonet	1,665	3,180
Weight { with bayonet (*Kilogram*)	4,290	"
Loading (*gram*)	2,07	2,07
Muzzle velocity (*metre*)	700	650
Magazine	body	body
No. of Cartridges	5	5

Guns

Guns were first cast in 1885 in the Osaka Arsenal after Italian type. Guns now in service are of following seven kinds:

a. Quick-firing field-guns of 1898 type.
b. Quick-firing mountain-guns of 1898 type.
c. Field-guns of 1905 type.
d. 10 Centimetre Canet-guns of 1905 type.
e. 15 (12) Centimetre howitzers of 1905 type.
f. 24 Centimetre Canet-gnns.
g. 28 Centimetre howitzers.

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They are epitomized below.

a. *Quick-Firing Field-Guns of '98 Type:*

Calibre		7.5 centimetres.
No. of bore-line		28.
Angle of declination		7°
Muzzle velocity		487 metres.
Extreme range		7800 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	28°
	Depression	5°
Track of a carriage	Gun-carriage	1.20 metres.
	Limber	1.30 metres.
Trunnion height of axis		0.70 metres.
No. of cartridges in limber	Shrapnel	40.
	Cartridge case	50.
Weight	Gun-carriage	about 900 kilograms.
	Limber	about 750 kilograms.
Length	Gun-barrel	2.20 metres.
	with limber	7.685 metres.
	with draught	12.75 metres.
Shot — Shell	Weight	6,100 kilograms.
	Explosive	Yellow powder.
	Fuse	No. 1 small base fuse of '05 style.
Shot — Shrapnel	Weight	6,100 kilograms.
	Bullets	234.
	Fuse	Double fuse of '05 style.

b. *Quick-Firing Mountain-Guns of '98 Type:*

Same for most parts with the quick-firers mentioned above and somewhat smaller.

Muzzle velocity		263 metres.
Extreme range		4300 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	30°
	Depression	10°
Track of a carriage		0.70 metres.
Trunnion height of axis		0.50 metres.
No. of Cartridges in ammunition box	Shrapnel	7.
	Cartridge case	7.
Weight		About 360 kilograms.
Length	Gun-barrel	1 metre.
	Gun-carriage	3.50 metres.

c. *Field-Gun of '05 Type:*

Calibre		7.5 centimetres.
No. of bore-line		28.
Muzzle velocity		520 metres.
Extreme range		8500 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	16.5°
	Depression	8°
Track of a carrige		1.40 metres.
Trunnion height of axis		0.70 metres.
No. of cartridges in limber		36.
Weight	Gun-carriage	940 kilograms.
	Limber	801 kilograms.

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Length	Gun-barrel	... ...	2.325 kilograms.
	With limber	... ...	8.241 metres.
	With draught	... ...	13.300 metres.
Shot	Shell ... Weight	... ...	6.500 kilograms.
	Explosive	... ...	Yellow powder.
	Fuse	... ...	Double fuse of '05 type.
	Shrapnel Weight	... ...	6.500 kilograms.
	Bullets	... ...	270.
	Fuse	... ...	Aluminium double fuse of '05 type.

d. 10 Centimetre Canet-Gun of 0'5 Type :

Calibre	... ...		10.5 centimetres.
No. of bore-line	... ...		32.
Angle of declination	... ...		7°
Muzzle velocity	... ...		540 metres.
Extreme range	... ...		9450 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	...	15°
	Depression	...	2°
Track of a carriage	... ...		1.40 metres.
Trunnion height of axis	... ...		1.70 metres.
Weight	Gun-carriage...	... ...	2250 kilograms.
	Limber ...	... ...	380 kilograms.
Length	Gun-barrel	... ...	3.325 metres.
	With limber	... ...	8.40 metres.
	With draught	... ...	13.465 metres.
Shot	Armored shell ... Weight	... ...	18 kilograms.
	Explosive	... ...	Yellow powder.
	Fuse	...	No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
	Cast iron armored shell. Weight	... ...	18 kilograms.
	Explosive	... ...	Yellow powder.
	Fuse	...	No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
	Shrapnel ... ... Weight	... ...	18 kilograms.
	Bullets...	... ...	530.
	Fuse	... ...	Double fuse '05 type.

e. 15 (12) Centimetre Canet-Gun of '05 Type :

Calibre	... ...		14.91 (12) centimetres.
No. of bore-line	... ...		36.
Velocity	First	... ...	5.25 (4.2) metres.
	Last	... ...	2.25 (1.8) metres.
Muzzle velocity	... ...		275 (280) metres.
Extreme range	... ...		5890 (5680) metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	...	43°
	Depression	...	5°
Track of a carriage	... ...		1.05 (0.97) metres.
Weight	Gun-carriage...	... ...	2030 (1167) kilograms.
	Limber ...	... ...	500 (408) kilograms.
Length	Gun-barrel	... ...	1.80 (1.44) metres.
	With limber	... ...	8.40 (8.14) metres.
	With draught	... ...	13.56 (13.20) metres.
Shot	Armored shell ... Weight	... ...	36 (20) kilograms.
	Explosive	... ...	Yellow powder.
	Fuse	...	No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.

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Shot	Cast iron armored shell.	Weight	36 (20) kilograms.
		Explosive	Yellow powder.
		Fuse ...	No. 2 small base fuse of '05 type.
	Shrapnel	Weight	36 (20) kilograms.
		Bullets	800 (570).
		Fuse	Double fuse of '05 type.

f. *24 Centimere Canet-Gun:*

Calibre		24 centimetres.
No. of bore-line		56.
Velocity		1.50 metres.
Muzzle velocity	Hard steel shell	483 metres.
	Shell	528 metres.
Extreme range...		9000 metres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation ...	28°
	Depression ...	18°
Trunnion height of axis		2.50 metres.
Length of gun-barrel		6.367 metres (Calibre 26).
Shot — Hard steel shell	Weight	150 kilograms.
	Explosive	Black powder.
	Fuse	Large base fuse of '05 type.
Shot — Armord shell...	Weight	150 kilograms.
	Explosive	Black powder.
	Fuse	No. 3 small base fuse of '05 type.
Shot — Shell	Weight	125.8 kilograms.
	Explosive...	Black powder.
	Fuse	Head explosing percussion fuse.

g. *28 Centimetre Howitser:*

Calibre		28 metres.
No. of bore-line		64.
Velocity		0.88 metres.
Muzzle velocity		From 142 to 315 metres.
Extreme range...		7650 motres.
Extreme angle depression	Elevation	76°
	Depression	10°
Trunnion height of axis		2 metres.
Tengt̲h of gun-barrel		2.863 metres.
Shot — Hard steel shell	Weight	217.660 kilograms.
	Explosive	Black powder.
	Fuse... ...	...Large flat percussion fuse of type.
Shot — Hard steel armored shell	Weight	222.460 kilograms.
	Explosive	Yellow power,
	Fuse...	No. 3 small flat percussion fuse of type

CONSCRIPTION SERVICE

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the late War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, reserve service, and depot service and extends 16 year 4 months begining with full 20 years of age. For the first time two year system was adopted in 1907 for foot soldiers, the reserve service extends 4 years 4 months and the depot service 10 years. The depot service formerly

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extended only 5, but the period was doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

Exemption from the Service.—The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 38. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

The One-Year Volunteer.—This is the only refuge accessible to young men of well-to-do classes living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the reserve service with the rank of non commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks. The volunteers are required to serve 3 months, each for the two years following before they are enroled in the Teritorial Army.

The Six-Week Service.—This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six week they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then disbanded as soldiers and enrolled to the Territorial service. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, it being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

RESULT OF CONSCRIPTION SERVICE EXAMINATION

	1909	1910
Total No. Examined	569,317	551,924
Able-bodied per 1000	704	703
Evasion	1,584	2,000
Volunteers	2,971	3,437
Of which taken	—	2,227
Necessity to support the family	623	684
Studying at schools	42,394	43,602
Staying abroad	33,275	35,538
Missing or criminal causes	37,761	26,678
Illness, etc	8,731	8,383
Total	112,384	116,795

Sick ratio was heaviest in regard to trachoma and venereal diseases. The ratio of illiteracy is 5,8 % 1908, 5 in 09, and 4.3 against 5.8 in the preceding year. As to stature those who measured 5.3 ft. and above numbered 314 in 09 and 323 per 1000. The number examined by conscription surgeons in outlying parts totalled in 1910, 683 in Formosa, 318 Karafuto, 1,785 Korea and 948 China.

ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES TO PRIVATES

With the general increase of salaries to all those in the Government

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service from the 10-11 year the allowances to private have been increased to Y.1.95 a month to superior class privates and *yen* 1.56 to 1-2 privates. Besides, according to corps, 15½ to 25 *sen* is given for stationery. Privates are strictly forbidden to get remittance from home and, even if they get, to have it kept by their company commanders. This injunction is by no means faithfully observed, especially by new privates who, being bullied by their older comrades, are often compelled to go to extra expenses.

Military Allowances on Contract

Allowances to troops are allowed, on contract plan as regards the 5 items of food clothing, encampment-utensils, barrack necessities and horse allowances the allowances are fixed as below:

Food.—6 *go* (1 quart) of rice a day for a soldier, beside some money allowance for side-dishes. The money-allowances differ according to districts where troops are stationed, ranging for regiments at home from 7.5 *sen* per diem to 11.4 *sen* (for Hokkaido), 12 to 15 *sen*, for the Formosan garrisons and 24 for those in China and 18 *sen* for Korea and Saghalien.

Clothing.—From *yen* 27 to *yen* 34 a year for each foot soldier, *yen* 31 to 37 for cavalry, 30 to 36 for Artillery, 28 to 34 for Engineer, and 29 to 35 for Commissariats.

Encampment utensils and Barrack Necessities.—There are 26 rates ranging from the lowest of *yen* 4.64 a month for the utensils and *yen* 6.76 for the others and to the maximum of over *yen* 138 and *yen* 106,58 respectively.

Horse allowance.—Barley, hay and straw constitute fodder. Per head rates per day are, 1 *kwan* of hay or straw, barley from 1.4 *kwan* to 1 *kwan* according to the services; 36 to 55 *sen* a month for hoofing and 25 *sen* a year for hair-cutting.

The Supreme Military Council

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers have so far been honored with appointment to the Council, some of whom being dead, the present members being:—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.	Late Marshal Marquis Nodzu.
Late H.I.H. Prince Komatsu.	Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.
Marshal Prince Oyama.	Admiral of Fleet Vis. Inouye.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigo.	General Count Oku.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are *ex-officio* members.

At present the Council is composed as follows:—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.	Admiral Count Yamamoto.
Marshal Prince Oyama.	General Count Nogi.
Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.	Admiral Baron Ijuin.
General Viscount Terauchi.	General Viscount Hasegawa.
Vice-Admiral Baron Saito.	General Viscount Nishi.
Admiral Count Togo.	General Viscount Kawamura.
General Count Kuroki.	Admiral Baron H. Kataoka.
H.I.H. General Prince Fushimi.	„ „ H. Kamimura.
H.I.H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa.	

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Distribution of the Standing Army

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

	Location of Divisional Head-Quarters	Infantry Brigade	Infantry Regiment	Cavalry Brigade	Cavalry Regiment	Field Artillery Brigade	Field Artillery Regiment	Engineer's Battalion	Commissariat Bat.	Locality of Garrison of Various Corps
Imperial Body Guards	Tokyo	No. 1	No. 1	...	Imperial Bodyg'rd	No. 1	No. 13	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps	Tokyo.
			„ 2				„ 14			„
		„ 2	„ 3	No. 1	No. 13	...	...	...	...	Narashino.
			„ 4		„ 14					
1st Division	Tokyo	„ 1	„ 1	...	...	...	...	No. 1	No. 1	Tokyo.
			„ 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kofu.
		„ 2	„ 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tokyo.
			„ 57	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sakura.
		...	...	„ 2	„ 1	...	...	...	...	Tokyo.
					„ 15	...	...	...	...	Narashino.
					„ 16	...	...	...	...	„
		...	...	...	...	„ 2	„ 1	...	...	Tokyo.
		...	...	...	...	„	„ 15	...	...	Konodai.
		...	...	...	...	„	„ 16	...	...	„
		...	...	...	...	„ 3	„ 17	...	...	„
		...	...	...	...	„	„ 18	...	...	Shimo-shizu.
2nd Division	Sendai	„ 3	„ 29	...	„ 2	...	„ 2	„ 2	„ 2	Sendai.
			„ 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wakamatsu.
		„ 25	„ 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sendai.
			„ 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yamagata.

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3rd Division	Nagoya	No. 5	No. 6	... No. 3	... No. 3	No. 3	No. 3	Nagoya.
			„ 68					Gifu.
		„ 30	„ 33	... ...	... ...	...	...	Nagoya.
			„ 51	... ...	... ...	...	...	Tsu.
4th Division	Osaka	„ 7	„ 8	... „ 4	... „ 4	„ 4	„ 4	Osaka.
			„ 70					Sasayama.
		„ 32	„ 37	... ...	... ...	...	...	Osaka.
			„ 61	... ...	... ...	...	...	Wakayama.
5th Division	Hiroshima	„ 9	„ 11	... „ 5	... „ 5	„ 5	„ 5	Hiroshima.
			„ 22	... ...	... ...	...	...	Matsuyama.
		„ 21	„ 42	... ...	... ...	...	...	Yamaguchi.
			„ 71	... ...	... ...	...	...	Hiroshima.
6th Division	Kumamoto	„ 11	„ 13	... „ 6	... „ 6	„ 6	„ 6	Kumamoto.
			„ 23					„
		„ 36	„ 45	... ...	... ...	...	...	Kagoshima.
			„ 64	... ...	... ...	...	...	Yatsushiro.
7th Division	Asahigawa (Hokkaido)	„ 13	„ 25	... ...	... ...	...	...	Sapporo.
			„ 26	... ...	... ...	...	...	
		„ 14	„ 27	... „ 7	... „ 7	„ 7	„ 7	Asahigawa.
			„ 28					
8th Division	Hirosaki	„ 4	„ 5	... „ 8	... „ 8	„ 8	„ 8	Aomori.
			„ 31					Hirosaki.
		„ 16	„ 17	... „ ...	... ...	...	...	Akita.
			„ 52	... „ ...	... ...	...	...	Hirosaki.
9th Division	Kanazawa	„ 6	„ 7	... „ 9	... „ 9	„ 9	„ 9	Kanazawa.
			„ 36					Sabaye.
		„ 31	„ 35	... ...	... ...	...	...	Kanazawa.
			„ 69	... ...	... ...	...	...	Toyama.
10th Division	Himeji	„ 8	„ 10	... „ 10	... „ 10	„ 10	„ 10	Himeji.
			„ 40	... ...	...	...	...	Tottori.
		„ 20	„ 20	... ...	...	...	...	Fukuchiyama.
			„ 39	... ...	...	...	...	Himeji.

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11th Division	Zentsuji	No. 10	No. 12				Marugame.
			,, 62				Tokushima.
		,, 20	,, 43	No. 11	No. 11	No. 11	No. 11 Marugame.
			,, 44				Kochi.
12th Division	Kokura	,, 12	,, 72				Oita.
			,, 47	,, 12	,, 12	,, 12	,, 12 Kokura.
		,, 35	,, 14				
			,, 24				Fukuoka.
13th Division	Takata	,, 15	,, 16				Shibata.
			,, 30				Muramatsu.
		,, 26	,, 50				Matsumoto.
			,, 58	,, 17	,, 19	,, 13	,, 13 Takata.
14th Division	Utsunomiya	,, 27	,, 2			,, 14	Mito.
			,, 59				Utsunomiya.
		,, 28	,, 15				Takasaki.
			,, 66	,, 18	,, 20		14 Utsunomiya.
15th Division	Toyohashi	17	,, 18	,, 19	,, 21	,, 15	,, 15 Toyohashi.
			,, 60				
		, 29	,, 35				Shizuoka.
			,, 67				Hamamatsu.
16th Division	Kyoto	,, 18	,, 9				Otsu.
			,, 19				Tsuruga.
		,, 19	,, 38	,, 20	,, 22	,, 16	,, 16 Kyoto.
			,, 53				Nara.
17th Division	Okayama	,, 33	,, 41				Fukuyama.
			,, 54	,, 21	,, 23	,, 17	,, 17 Okayama.
		,, 34	,, 21				Hamada.
			,, 63				Matsuye.
18th Division	Kurume	,, 24	,, 48	,, 22	,, 24	,, 18	,, 18 Kurume.
			,, 56				
		,, 23	,, 46				Omura.
			,, 56				Saga.

PROMOTION OF MILITARY OFFICES

Rules for promotion of military officers in force in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

2 years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. For promotion to full General and next to Marshal there are no regular terms of service, being determined by special grace of the Emperor.

AGE-LIMIT IN THE ACTIVE SERVICE

Rank	Age	Rank	Age
Sub-Lieutenant } Lieutenant }	45	Colonel	55
Captain	48	Major General	58
Major	50	Lieutenant-General	62
Lieutenant-Colonel	53	General	65
		Marshal	no limit.

SECTION II.—THE NAVY

THE EXPANSION OF THE FLEET

Ancient Time.—Absence of stimulation at first and other the enforcement of seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a sea-fighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, next the encounters on the occasion of Korea, between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by the Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important in the martime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

The Restoration.—With the advent of the new era the isolation policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000.

Foreign Advisers.—Both prior to and after the Restoration, the Japanese Navy had foreign advisers and tutors, mostly English. The late Adm. Sir R. Tracey was the first foreign adviser in Japan, and then came about '73 Adm. Douglas with several assistants under him. Rear-Adm. John Jugles who occupied a similar position and retired a few years before the Japan-China war was last foreign adviser the Japanese Navy engaged.

Expansion and Adjustment Programs.—There are five programs; (1) that passed by the Diet in 1903 the third since the creation of the modern Japanese navy, which authorises an expenditure of 99 million *yen* spread over twelve years, *i.e.*, till 1915; (2) 123 milion *yen*, voted in 04 and spread over seven years, ending 1913-14 year adopted during the Russo-Japanese War,

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the outlay on account of which is, (3) 76 million *yen* in round figures voted in the 1906-7 session, and spread over seven years; (4) 80 millions *yen* voted in 1910 and spread over six years; (5) about 90 millions *yen* adopted by the Saionji Cabinet in 1911 against the original proposal of 350 millions extended over 10 years. This item requires, to be effective, the approval of the Diet in 1911-12 session. It is intended to meet the outlay for the original ambitious scheme with the amount saved by retrenching administrative expenses.

FORTHCOMING ADDITION TO THE NAVAL STRENGTH

Vessels About to be Completed

Besides the amoured cruisers *Ibuki* and *Kurama* and battleship *Aki* which have received equipment and have gone through trial trips or are about to do so, the warships now in the cradle and are expected to be placed in commission in a year or two are as follows:—

Class	Name	Displacement	Built where
Battleship	Settsu	20,800	Kure.
„	—	20,800	„
„	Kawachi	20,800	Yokosuka.
Destroyer	Umikaze	1,150	Maizuru.
„	Sakura	800	„
„	Tachibana	800	„
Cruiser	Chikuma	4,950	Sasebo.
River-boat	Toba	250	„
Destoyer	Yamakaze	1,150	Mitsubishi.
Cruiser	Yahagi	4,950	„
„	Hirado	4,950	Kawasaki.
Arm. cruisers	Kongo	26,800	Vickers.
„ „	Haruna	26,000	Kawasaki.
„ „	Kirishima	26,000	Mitsubishi.
„ „	Hiyei	26,000	Yokosuka.

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR

The strength of the Japanese Navy on the morrow of the outbreak of the War and as is exists at present is as follows:—

At Time of the Outbreak

Class	No.	Tonnage	Class	No.	Tonnage
Battleships	6	84,652	Armoured cruisers	8	73,983
Other warships	44	111,470	Destroyers	19	6,519
Torpedo boats	80	7,119	Total	157	283,743

Present Strength

Class	No.	Tonnage	Class	No.	Tonnage
Battleships	15	283,194	Armoured cruisers	13	138,052
2nd class cruisers	7	38,156	3rd class cruisers	13	43,713
			Total	48	453,115

There are beside 60 destroyers, 59 torpedo boats and 13 submarines.

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The first dreadnaught built in Japan was the *Kawachi* launched in Oct. 10 at Yokosuka, of Curtis turbine type, the Navy having secured permission from the respective inventors the use of Curtis and Parsons turbines. The latter has been used for the despatch-boat *Mogami* (1,350 tons). Our Navy has been rather deliberate in starting the construction of new warships in consideration of the keen emulation displayed by the Powers for devising improved type in the vessel and armament.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POWERS IN THE PACIFIC

Captain Oguri of the Imperial Navy enumerates the warships of the Powers available in this part of the globe in 1910 and 1917, according to the program they have respectively adopted:—

Main Force Available in 1910

	Britain	U.S.A.	Germany	France	Japan
Battleships	26	32	33	19	14
Armoured Cruisers... ...	23	15	12	15	13

Main Force Avilable in 1917

Battleships	24	37	31	26	7
Armoured Cruisers... ...	16	6	14	4	7

In the case of Japan the additional expansion program adopted by the Government and to be placed before the 1910-11 session of the Diet for approval, has been excluded.

NAVAL EDUCATION

The post-bellum naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Engineering and Mechanical School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy were practically left in the original form.

The Naval Staff College.—The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are grated into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective courses. The complement of students has been considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer-students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to posses required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who

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completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Liutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, Engineer Captains to Commanders, Constructors, Hydrogragphers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School.—The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommodation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course, subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular terms, while for latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School.—This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices subdivided into six different branches, as operations of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadet Academy.—This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago. The following table shows the numbers admitted, of applicants for admission etc. for the last four years.

	Number Admitted	Passed the Examination	Passed Med. Examination	Number of Applicants
1906	80	97	1,301	2,981
1907	150	336	1,250	2,885
1908	150	239	1,114	2,892
1909	150	280	1,166	2,877

As explained elsewhere the normal average of number of graduates has been fixed at about 150 a year.

The Naval Engineering School.—As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

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	Number Admitted	Passed the Examination	Passed Med. Examination	Number of Applicants
1906	60	180	717	1,739
1907	62	117	613	1,203
1908	60	69	422	825
1909	70	84	450	835

VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPTION SERVICE

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription service, the former almost always supplying large number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from evident reasons, volunteers to conscripts. The active service last four years and the reserve service seven years.

	Conscripts	Volunteers	Total
1905	4,469	5,114	9,583
1906	2,668	3,171	5,839
1907	4,048	4,564	8,612
1908	2,205	2,442	4,647
1909	2,860	3,076	5,936

THE JAPANESE FLEET

BATTLESHIPS

Name	Displacement (tons) Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal Speed (knots)	Torpedo tube	Armor at water line (inches)	Principal Ar'ment
Fuji	12,320 374	'96	19.2	5	19 6	12″(4)6″(10)
Shikishima... ...	14,850 400	'98	18.3	5	9 4	12″(4)6″(14)
Asahi	15,800 400	'99	18.0	4	9 4	12″(4)6″(14)
Mikasa	15,200 400	'00	18.5	4	9 4	12″(4) 8″(4)
Iwami...	13,516 367	'02	18.0	4	9 4	12″(4) 8″(6)
Sagami	12,674 401	'98	18.0	5	9 7	12″(4) 6″(11)
Tango...	10,960 367	'94	16.0	6	15	12″(4) 6″(12)
Hizen	12,700 374	'00	18.0	6	9 4	12″(4) 8″(6)
Suwo	12,674 401	'00	18.0	5	9½ 4	12″(4) 6″(11)
Katori...	15,950 420	'05	19.5	5	9 5	12″(4) 10″(4)
Kashima	16,400 425	'05	19.2	5	9 4	12″(4) 10″(4)
Satsuma	19,350 482	'06	20.5	5	9 5	12″(4) 10″(12)
Aki	19,800 482	'07	20.5	5	9 5	12″(4) 10″(12)

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Kawachi	20,800 479	'10	20.0	5		12″(12) 6″(10)
Settsu	20,800 479	'10	20.0	5	5	12″(12) 6″(10)
ARMORED CRUISERS						
Asama...	9,700 408	'98	22.1	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Tokiwa	9,700 408	'98	23.0	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Yakumo	9,850 407	'99	20.0	5	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(12)
Azuma...	9,436 431	'99	20.0	5	6 3½	8″(4) 6″(12)
Iwate	9,750 400	'00	22.0	4	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Izumo...	9,750 400	'99	22.0	4	7 3½	8″(4) 6″(14)
Kasuga	7,299 344	'02	20.0	4	6	10″(1)8″(2) 6″(14)
Nisshin	7,700 344	'03	20.0	4	6	8″(4) 6″(14)
Aso	7,762 443	'00	22.0	2	8 3	8″(2) 6″(8)
Tsukuba	13,750 440	'05	21.0	5	7 5	12″(4) 6″(12)
Ikoma...	13,750 440	'06	21.0	5	7 5	12″(4) 6″(12)
Kurama	14,600 450	'07	22.0	5	7 4	12″(4) 8″(8)
Ibuki	14,620 450	'07	22.0	5	7 4	12″(4) 8″(8)
PROTECTED CRUISERS						
Naniwa	3,700 300	'85	18.7	4	3	6″(8)
Takachiho	3,700 300	'75	18.7	4	3	6″(8)
Itsukushima ...	4,277 295	'91	17.0	4	2	12½(1)
Hashidate	4,277 295	'91	17.0	4	2	12½″(1)
Kasagi	5,416 374	'98	22.7	4	4½ 1.8	8″(2)
Chitose	4,760 395	'98	22.5	4	4½	8″(2)
Tsugaru	6,630 413	'99	20.0	6	3	6″(6)
Soya	6,500 420	'99	23.0	6	3	6″(12)
Tone	4,035 400	'06	23.0	—	2 3	6″(12)
Izumi	2,950 270	'78	18.6	3	5 1	6″(2)

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Chiyoda	2,450 308	'89	17.5	3	4½	4.7″(10)
Akitsushima ...	3,150 302	'92	19.0	5	3	6″(4)
Suma	2,657 306	'96	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Akashi	2,657 295	'97	20.0	2	2	6″(2)
Niitaka	3,365 235	'02	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Tsushima	3,365 235	'02	20.0	—	2½	6″(6)
Otowa	3,000 341	'03	20.0	—	—	6″(2)
Iki	9,672 326	'88	14.8	6	14 6	12″(2)
Okinoshima ...	4,126 277	'96	15.0	4	10	10″(3)
Minoshima	4,792 265	'94	16.0	4	10	9″(4)
Kongo	2,200 231	'77	13.0	—	4½	6.6″(3)
Hiyei	2,200 231	'78	13.0	—	4½	6.6″(3)
Katsuragi	1,476 206	'85	13.0	2	—	6″(2)
Yamato	1,476 206	'85	13.0	2	—	6.6″(2)
Musashi	1,476 206	'85	13.0	2	—	6″(2)
Takao	1,774 230	'88	15.0	—	—	6″(4)
GUN-BOATS						
Akagi	615 164	'89	13.0	—	—	8.2″(1)
Uji	620 180	'03	13.0	—	—	—
Sumida	126	'06	15.0	—	—	—
Fushimi	180	'06	14.0	—	—	—
DESPATCH-BOATS						
Yayeyama	1,600 315	'89	20.0	2	—	4.7″(3)
Tatsuta	875 240	'94	21.0	5	—	4.8″(2)
Chihaya	1,250 273	'00	21.0	5	—	4.7″(2)
Suzuya	3,080 347	'00	25.0	6	2	6″(2)
Mogami	1,324 316	'06	23.0	—	2½	4.7″(2)
Yodo	1,230 300	'06	22.0	—	2½	4.7″(2)

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Torpedo-Boat Destroyers

Akebono	311	'98	Murasame	381	'03
Arare	227	'04	Nagatsuki	281	
Ariake	227	'04	Nenohi	381	'05
Asagiri	381	'03	Nowake	357	'06
Asakaze	375	'06	Oboro	311	'98
Asashio	373	'98	Oikaze	381	
Asatsuyu	375	'06	Satsuki	350	'02
Fubuki	227	'04	Sazanami	381	
Fumizuki	400	'92	Shigure	375	'06
Harukaze	375	'06	Shinonome	279	'97
Harusame	381	'03	Shikinami	400	'92
Hatsuharu	375	'06	Shirakumo	373	'98
Hatsushimo	381	'05	Shiranui	279	'98
Hatsuyuki	375	'05	Shirotaye	375	'06
Hayakaze	375	'06	Shiratsuyu	575	'06
Hibiki	375	'06	Shirayuki	375	'05
Ikazuchi	311	'97	Ushio	381	'05
Inazuma	311	'98	Usugumo	381	'99
Kagero	279	'98	Uzuki	381	
Kamikaze	381	'05	Wakaba	381	'05
Kasumi	364	'98	Yamabiko	240	'97
Kisaragi	381	'05	Yayoi	381	'05
Makigumo	400	'92	Yudachi	375	'06
Matsukaze	381		Yugiri	279	'98
Mikazuki	375	'05	Yugure	381	'06
Minazuki	381		Yunagi	375	'06
Murakumo	279	'97			

There are besides 59 torpedo-boats.

NAVAL DOCKYARDS

These exist at the four Admiralties of Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru. They all possess dry docks for accommodating large warships. The first two are each provided with two cradles, one each being qualified to undertake armoured vessels but the other two have only one each for building small cruisers and destroyers. Port Arthur possesses a dry dock but lacks necessary equipment for building warships. The Mitsubishi Shipyards at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Yards at Kobe are also commissioned now and then with small cruisers and similar craft.

Progress of Naval Architecture

The first warship built in Japan was the *Seiki* of 870 tons launched as Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home wat the cruisers *Hashidate* of 4,278 tons. The improvement, effected since that time is demostrated by the building of the battleships *Kurama* (14,600 tons) and *Satsuma* (19,300 tons) in 1906. The launching in Oct. '10 at Yokosuka of the *Kawachi* (20,800 tons), the 1st dreadnaught attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan. The sister ship *Settsu* is under construction at Kure. It may be noted that the *Kawachi* is said to have cost *yen* 18,950,000.

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Warships at Private Yards

Of the 64 warships built at home, the share of the private yards consists of only 16, exclusive of two 2nd class cruisers now in course of building at the Mitsubishi Dockyard in Nagasaki and Kawasaki Dockyard in Hyogo. The Kawasaki yard and the Uraga yard have also built some small crafts for China and Siam.

Japanese warships built at these yards are as follows:—

Mitsubishi: 1 despatch-boat and 5 destroyers; total tonnage 2,895.
Kawasaki: 1 despatch-boat and 5 destroyers; total tonnage 2,882.
Osaka Iron-works: 2 destroyers, total 762 tons.
Uraga: 2 destroyers, total 762 tons.

The record of the private dockyards' work in naval architecture will be broken with the construction of two 27,000-ton Dreadnoughts, the orders for which have been given to the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki yards.

BUILDING WARSHIPS AT HOME AND ABROAD

One serious obstacle that hinders the shipbuilding work of Japan is the necessity to depend on foreign countries for the supply of materials. In steel, the Government Steel Foundry in Wakamatsu is still unable to supply all of the raw materials required. The Navy possesses steel works at Kure for making armor and guns, but on small scale. In 1908 a steel works was established at Muroran, Hokkaido, (capital *yen* 10,000,000) as joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy. It is intended to cast guns and some commercial products. At present the supply of materials for armament is very imperfect. Plugs are possibly supplied, but almost all other parts consisting of nickel steel have to be imported.

In wood teak from Siam and Oregon pines are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples etc. are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. are also used for the latter purpose. It should be noted that the reason why imported wood is so largely adopted is chiefly because it exists in shaps and sizes convenient for shipbuilders.

Relative Cost

As to cost it does not differ much between building at Japanese and foreign yards, being roughly *yen* 1,000 per ton for the battleship and *yen* 900 to 950 for the cruiser. On this subject interesting details have been supplied by the Naval Constructor Mr. Sakurai, of the Yokosuka Admiralty. According to the experience of the Admiralty, especially in regard to the building of an unarmored cruiser, wages (average daily rate 58 *sen*) occupy about 42% and the materials the remaing 58%, of the total cost. In foreign countries the relative rate is probably reversed. Therefore if Japan can get the supply of the materials at the same rate as elsewhere, ships built at home will be about 18% cheaper than built in a foreign country. Another thing to be taken into consideration in ordering warships from foreign shipyards is the necessity of paying no small amount on account of superintending and bringing the ships home when completed. Three superintendents and three assistants have to be sent abroad, involving as outlay of about *yen* 105,000. Then on account of bringing home the ship when completed about *yen* 450,000 is required for the battleship, the two items totalling *yen* 555,000,

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which amount to a little over *yen* 30 per ton. For the cruiser the average expense per ton amounts to a little over *yen* 47. The following data showing the relative cost of building at home and abroad are thus stated by the Naval Constructor —

Battleships Built in England.—4 ships with average displacement of 14,096 tons; hull, *yen* 8,752,100; equipment, *yen* 4,334,823; total, *yen* 13,086,925.

Armored Cruisers Built Abroad.—5 ships with average displacement of 9,569 tons; hull, *yen* 6,083,423; equipment, *yen* 2,618,042; total *yen* 8,700,465. Of the 5, 3 were built in England and 1 each in France and Germany; equipment mostly supplied in England; cost calculated at the current rate at the time of building, this being somewhat higher in the two other countries than in England.

Protected Cruiser Chitose Built in America.—Tonnage, 4,948; hull, *yen* 2,671,013; equipment, *yen* 1,444,455, total 4,115,468. The cost about same as the Takasago built in England.

Cruisers, Gunboats, etc. Built at Home or Baroad.—Protected Cruiser *Tsusima* (3,366 tons). Hull, *yen* 1,750,204; equipment, 784,701; total, *yen* 2,534,905. Gunboat *Chihaya* (1,240 tons). Hull, 748,895; equipment, *yen* 438,527; total, *yen* 1,187,422. Gunboat *Uji* (610 tons). Hull, *yen* 267,828; equipment, *yen* 95,230; total, *yen* 363,058. Destroyer (average 350 tons). Hull, *yen* 543,437 equipment, *yen* 170,753 total, *yen* 712,490. 1st Class *Torpedo-boat* (150 tons). Hull, *yen* 266,000; equipment, *yen* 104,745; total *yen* 370,745. 2nd Class *Torpedo-boat* (110 tons). Hull *yen* 135,000; equipment, *yen* 60,785; total, 195,785. 3rd Class *Torpedo-boat* (54 tons). Hull, *yen* 77,883; equipment, *yen* 40,523; total, 118,406.

Of the above the destroyer was that built in England. A destroyer is now built at home at the outlay of about *yen* 300,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS PROMOTION

Rules in force for promotion of naval officers in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to one half in time of war.

Midshipmen.—Graduates of the Naval Cadet's School are given about 8 months' practical exercise in a training ship, and then commissioned on warships in the active service.

2nd Sub-Lieutenats.—Midshipmen who have had over year's practical exercise.

1st Sub-Lieutenant.—2nd Sub-Lieutenants who have been in the service over one year. 2nd Sub-Lieutenants of over one year in the service and 1st Sub-Lieutenants are given lessons in Tordedo and Gunnery, each about 4 months.

Lieutenants.—1st Sub-Lieutenants of over two years in the service. Select 1st Sub-Lieutenants and full Lieutenants are admitted into the junior course of the Naval College, Gunnery School or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Lieut.-Commanders.—Lieutenants of over 5 years in the service. Select Lieutenants and Lieut.-Commanders who have been two years in the service on the sea are admitted into the senior course of the Naval College, about one and half years.

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Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be officially or at their own desire admitted into the special course of the Gunnery or Torpedo School, each about 6 months.

Captains.—Commonders of over two years in the service. Officers below Captain in rank may be ordered to enter or at their own desire admitting into the special course of the Naval College about one year, and study same special art of their own choice or officially imposed.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over two years in the service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years in the service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen many actural services or of special merit are promoted by Imperial order.

Age Limit of Officer in Active Service

Fleet Admiral...	No limit
Admiral	Below 68
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 65
Vice-Admiral	„ 63
Non-Combant Rear-Admiral	„ 60
Rear-Admiral...	„ 58
Architect Captain or equivalent	„ 55
Captain or equivalent	„ 53
Chief Warrant Officer or equivalent	„ 51
Engineer Commander or equivalent	„ 50
Commander or equivalent, and 1st class Warrant Officer or equivalent	„ 48
Lieut-Commander or equivalent...	„ 45
Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 43
Engineer 1st Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant or equivalent	„ 38

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st lieutenant or equivaleut

Office and Bluejackets on Active Service

(Compiled at the end of the year)

	Admirals and Non-Com'tants	Officers and Non-Com'tant	Warrant Officers	Bluejackets	Cadets	Total
1906	77	2,867	1,067	27,524	200	41,686
1907	69	2,867	1,113	42,018	257	46,463
1908	92	3,073	1,028	42,487	257	47,209
1910	36	3,306	1,138	42,042	434	47,740

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CHAPTER XXXIII

ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. IMPERIAL PATRONAGE AND STATE AID

Arts, both pure and applied, are placed under a warm prtronage of the Imperial Court, and their annual displays are favoured with visit, though rarely by the Emperor, but not unfrequently by the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princes, and always by the Emperor's Chamberlains who are under express command to make purchase of a number of exhibits from their master.

The Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai, (described below), organized by painters, sculptors of native school and connoissers, besides monetary grant for a number of years, in allowed to occupy gratuitously a place in the Uyeno Park which belongs to the Court. The society has a Prince of the Blood as honorary President.

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from *yen* 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is extended to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and, recently, swords kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Home Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, with Mr. K. Ushio as Manager, and treasures from the very beginning to 1911 is shown below.

Pictures, sculptures, and swords are graded in three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated.

STATES AID FOR PRESERVATION ON NATIONAL TREASURES

	Structural articles *yen*	Treasures *yen*	Total *yen*
1897	44,944.505	5,054.900	49,999.450
1898	149,999.894	—	149,999.894
1899	112,318.882	27,680.540	139,999.428
1900	133,491.004	16,508.134	149,999.138
1901	126,194.993	23,804.208	149,999.201
1902	137,781.315	12,218.641	148,999.956
1903	132,807.123	16,954.873	149,761.996
1904	144,935.456	5,063.712	149,999.168
1905	7,251.946	2,747.943	9,999.889
1906	131,647.528	18,342.653	149,990.181
1907	126,432.670	23,568.910	149,999.580
1908	123,657.090	26,336.910	149,993.570
1909	121,219.620	8,653.990	129,873.610
Total	1,492.682.026	186,932.930	1,679,614.956

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NUMBER OF TREASURES

	Buildings	Treasures		Buildings	Treasures
1897	52	155	1905	0	67
1898	29	0	1906	54	162
1899	52	176	1907	91	74
1900	50	251	1908	97	111
1901	129	303	1909	26	287
1902	46	186	1910	21	104
1903	41	64	1911 (June)...	36	84
1904	69	154	Total ...	790	2,178

National Art Exhibition.—Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a brief mention should be made about the national art exhibition held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. Exhibits are selected by the Hanging Committee appointed by the Minister of Education, and prizes 1st to 3rd are awarded on the recommendation of the committee. The first prizes are jealously guarded and have been given, but on the other hand consolution prizes are issued to those exhibits which though failing to secure the graded prizes are judged to deserve that distinction. Those who obtained 2nd prizes in the preceding display are entitled to exhibit without examination in the next. This privilege is also reserved for the Hanging Committee. Exhibits submitted to the Committee from the first are as follows:—

	No. by the Committee				No. of Works Submitted				No. Exh'ted on Selection				No. Exh'ted without Selection			
	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.	J.P.	F.P.	S.	T.
1st (1907)...	10	8	2	20	635	329	46	1,010	89	83	14	186	—	—	—	—
2nd(1908)...	3	11	4	28	442	359	41	842	74	88	24	186	1	1	0	3
3rd(1909)...	15	14	2	31	447	424	58	929	66	81	30	177	1	3	3	8
4th(1910)...	21	20	8	52	469	516	58	1,043	60	108	22	190	0	0	3	0
5th(1911)...	10	24	10	44	664	765	86	1,508	82	73	27	182	3	—	3	6

Recipients of 2nd prizes are shown below:—

	Japanese Painting	Foreign Painting	Sculpture
1st ...	Kijima Okoku Noda Kyuho Hishida Shunsho	Wada Sanzo	——
2nd ...	Kikuchi Keigetsu Kijima Okoku	Wada Sanzo Yoshida Hiroshi	Asakura Fumio
3rd ...	Hishida Shunsho Odake Kokkwan	Nakazawa Hiromitsu Yamamoto Morinosuke Yoshida Hiroshi	——
4th ...	Kikuchi Keigetsu Odade Chikuha	Nakagawa Hachiro	Asakura Fumio
5th ...	Kijima Okoku Odake Chikuha	Kosugi Misei Awoyama Kumeji Minami Kunzo	——

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2. MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

There are three museums that are under control of the Imperial Housedold Department, at Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara. The Tokyo Musium covers 3,216 *tsubo* of main building and 395 *tsubo* of Hyokei-kwan, which erected in commemoration of the wedding of the Crown Prince and Princes by Tokyo citizen, and exhibits the following art objects at the end of 1910. (*Vide* also Chapter of Education).

Fine Art Section.		Appled Art Section.	
Painting...	5,624	Metal work...	663
Sculpture	423	Ceramic	883
Archtecture	955	Lacquer art	425
Others	2,131	Textiles	102
		Others	754
		Total	2,826

The Kyoto Museum was built in 1895 and covers 912 *tsubo*, it being intended to afford a safe depository for the treasures are classified into Historical, Fine Art and applied art, the objects contained at the end of 1910 numbering respectively 720,986 and 667, total 2,373.

The Nara Museum was completed in 1894 and covers 465 *tsubo* and the exhibits chiefly consist, as in the case of the Kyoto Museum, of treasures entrusted for keeping by their owner, chiefly Buddhist or Shinto temples, the number on show at the end of 1910 was 733 art objects and 561 applied art objects.

Visitors to three museums ending 1910 were 222,180 in Tokyo 313,282 in Kyoto and 36,784 in Nara. Of public or private art Galleries, that of Mr. Okura's is most important, chiefly consisting of Buddhist images collected by the owner from about 1878, and enriched by the images which were bought from China on the occassion of the Boxer trouble in 1900.

The galleries of the Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai and the galleries in the Uyeno Park, the gallaries in Kyoto, the Choko-kyan at Yamada (Ise) may be mentioned, but they are all veay poor structures, saddly lock in accomodation and general arrangement.

3. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND IN JAPAN

I. The Pre-Nara Period

The introduction of Buddhism and is wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essensially exotic, and were in the keeping of Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and picture introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horiuji Temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics indicate that Japan made astonishing progress in these crafts in the seventh century. Even the art of glass-making appears to have been known.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

Doncho (priest), Korean who came about 610 A.D.; *Kanashi Marako*, about 645-54 who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horiuji Temple; *Kimara*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings": *Kudarano-Mita*, about 552-571,

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Korean wood-carver; *Tasuna*, about 536, son of *Shibaiatto*, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522, *Tori*, son of Tasuna, about 593-628 produced three Buddha Statues in Horyu-ji; *Yakushi Tokuho*, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings."

II. The Nara-Period (708-793 A.D.)

Wood-carving.—Chiefly for arving Buddhist images, attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained compratively backward. Metal-casting also mader emarkable progress, as attested by thepro duction of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todni-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 760 A. D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen at the period:—

Gyoki, priest, wood-carver; Brothers *Kei Bunkai* and *Kei Shukun*, wood-carvers; *Kunino Nakamuraji Kimimaro*, master caster; (dates unknown for all above).

III. The Hei-an Period. 1st Half (794-901)

Painting.—First began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitiation of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kose and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

Wood-carving.—Inspired by Buddhist teachings, attained the state of perfection that we really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress: colored clay and "dry lacquer" work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period. Noted names in painting:—

Kanaoka (835-895), Religious pictures; founder of the Kose school.
Kawanari (d. 853), Do.
Kukai, priest (d. 835) invented *Kana*, Do.
Saicho, priest (d. 822), Do.

2nd Half (902-1183)

Painting.—The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

Kasuga Motomitsu, first studied Kose s., but afterwards originated his own style.
Kasuga Takayoshi, son of above, about 1075.
Kose Hirotaka, Kose s., beginning of the 12th century.
Priest *Eshin*, d. 1017, religious pictures.
Priest *Yukaku*, popular name Toba Sojo, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.
Takuma Tamenari, Succeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.
Tosa Tsunetaka, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Wood-carving.—At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojoji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom *Cho* was most distinguished. His mantle was received by *Kakusuke*, son, and *Chosei*, pupil.

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Meral-work.—Attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; Lacquer-work and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

IV. The Kamakura Period. (1183-1332)

Painting.—It was characterized by a greater tendency of drawing from life and, more minute technique, effected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, by a Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite, popular.

Wood Carving.—Contrast to the mellowstyle of the preceding period the prevailling tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

Metal-work.—It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, *Masuda Izumonokami*, was ordered, by the Emperor Konoye (1142-1155) by virtue of his pre-eminence in this particular applied art, to assume the name of *Myochin*, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work.—Is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics.—Is chiefly known in connection with the founding of kiln in Seto, Owari, by *Kato Shirozaemon*. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseur as old Seto.

Noted names in painting.—classified into five schools are:—

1. *Kose* school:—*Korehisa* (about 1312).
2. *Takuma* school:—*Shoga* (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; *Eiga* (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.
3. *Tosa* school:—*Nobuzane* (date unknown) and *Kei-nin* (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).
4. *Kasuga* school (approaching to Tosa):—*Nagatsune* (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools: *Takashina Takakane* (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.
5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these *Ka-o* (d. 2345) and *Moku-an* (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Noted names in carving:—*Unkei*, son of *Kokei*, *Kwaikei*, pupil of *Unkei*; *Jokaku*, brother of *Unkei*; *Tankei*, son of *Jokaku*.

The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333-1574)

Painting.—It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which were wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century had began to lean towards the ascetic tenents of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted sames of native styles:—

Awada-guchi Takamitsu (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.

Cho Denshi, otherwise *Mei-cho*, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lengmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

Jaksai, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.

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Tosa, masters of the school who flourished during this period were:—

Yuki-hiro, his son *Yuki-mitsu*, about 1429-1440, and *Mitsunobu*, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white styles —

Josetsu about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.

Kano, masters of this school identified with this period are:—

Masanobu, 1453-1490, founder of the school, studied under *Josetsu* and *Motonobu*, 1476-1559, also called *Ko Hogan*, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife *Chiyo*, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as lady painter; *Munenobu*, d. 1562, also called *Yusetsu* son of Motonobu; *Naonobu*, d. 1512, also called Shoei, son of Motonobu; *Shushin*, also called *Eitoku*, son of Naonobu, 1543-1590; *Yukinobu*, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.

Oguri Sotan, studied under Josetsu.

Sesshu, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.

Sesson, priest, and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.

Shingei, about 1466, also called *Gei-ami*, a connoisseur and a painter, son of *Shin-no* also called No-ami, about 1450, who studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.

Shin-so, also called So-ami, son of Shin-gei (Shin-gei, Shino and Shin-so are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

Shokei, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.

Shubun, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.

Shugetsu, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504-1520.

Soga Dasoku, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but was of bolder style.

Carving.—Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was the prominent feature.

Metal-works.—Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. *Goto Yujo*, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family *Muneyasu* appeared as tenth in the line and effectd renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and was set apart as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. *Umetada Shigeyoshi*, *Nakai Mitsu-tsune*, the *Kaneiye* family, *Myochin Nobu-iye* may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work.—"Nashiji", *peargrained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. *Hideji Tai-ami*, *Sei-ami*, *Haneda Goro*, *Ko-ami Michiyoshi*, his son *Michikiyo*, and *Igarashi Shinsai* are noted *makiye* master artisans of this period.

Ceramics.—The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention at ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. *Gorotayu Shonzui*, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

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a. ***Bizen*** kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. ***Karatsu*** kiln produced between 1334-186 what collecters now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

c. ***Mino*** kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by ***Kato Kagenobu***, ceramist of Seto.

d. ***Raku*** kiln was hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by ***Ameya***, a naturalized Korean.

e. ***Shigaraki*** kiln produced a kind of sand vessels similar to wares of Korea, Annum and India.

f. ***Shino*** kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

VI. The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period (1574-1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendency of Toyotomi (Taiko) Hideyoshi was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyama furnished ample opportunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting.—Broadly classified there were four schools.

a. ***Hasegawa*** school. *Tohaku*, d. 1610, studied under ***Kana Sho-ei*** but afterward leaned towards ***Sesshu***.

b. ***Kano*** school. *Eitoku* (see above period), his two sons ***Mitsunobu*** and ***Takanobu***, adopted son ***Sanraku*** (d. 1634) and ***Kaihoku Yusho*** (d. 1615), pupil, were prominent figures of this school.

c. ***Soga*** school. *Chok-an*, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. ***Unkoku*** school. *Togan*, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshin; *Toyeki* was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by ***Mitsunori*** and ***Hon-ami Ko-etsu*** who studied under ***Yusho*** but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving.—This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work.—In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were ***Kojo***, ***Genjo***, ***Tokujo*** and ***Eijo***, of the ***Goto*** school; in ***tsuba*** there were ***Umetada Shigeyoshi***, continuing from the preceding period, ***Okamoto Tomoharu***, ***Odawara Masatsugu***; in armor-work there were ***Myochin Nune-iye*** and ***Mhochin Munenobu***; in casting there were ***Nagoshi Yashichiro*** (d. 1593), ***Nagoshi Sansho*** (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; ***Tsuji Yojiro***, ***Nishimura Do-ni***, etc.

Lacquer-work.—The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of ***makiye***, especially by ***Hon-ami Koyetsu***.

Ceramics.—With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen, etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony in higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

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VII. The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period (1603-1868)

Fosterd in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic aid supplied by Chinese exiles, reached high-water mark of excellence.

Painting.—The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanest painting. Broadly speaking about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:—

Native schools; *Hanabusa, Kano, Kishi, Korin, Maruyama, Sesshu, Shijo, Sumiyoshi, Tosa, Ukiyo-ye.* Chinese schools; *Tani, Realistic, Southern.*

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

Ando Hiroshige: Ukiyoye, d. 1858.
Gan Ku: Studied Chinese Realistic schools and orginated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838.
Gion Nankai: Southern school, d. 1751.
Hanabusa Itcho: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709.
Hara Zaichu: tried to bring Ming and native style into harmony, d. 1837.
Hasegawa Settan: Sesshu school, d, 1843.
Hishikawa Morinobu: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714.
Igarashi Shummei: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781.
Ikeno Taiga: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776.
Ishida Yutei Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786.
Itaya Hiromasa: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797.
Ito Jakuchu: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chiness schools, d. 1800.
Iwasa Matabei: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650.
Kaihoku Yusho: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style d. beginning of the period.
Kano Eino: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697.
Kano Masunobu (Doun): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694.
Kano Morinobu (Tanyu): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674.
Kano Naonobu: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650.
Kano Sansetsu: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651.
Kano Tsunenobu: son of Naonobu, d. 1713.
Kano Yasunobu: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685.
Katsukawa Shunsho: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792.
Katsushika Hokusai: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 184
Kawamura Bumpo: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840.
Kitagawa Utamaro: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805.
Komai Genki: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797.
Ko Sukoku: Pupil of Sushi, d. 1805.
Kumashiro Yuhi: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772.
Kusumi Morikage: Kano, Sch., d. about 1695.

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Kuwagata Keisai: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, caricaturist, d. 1824.
Maruyama Okyo: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795.
Matsumura Gekkei (*Goshun*): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijo school, d. 1811.
Matsumura Keibun: brother of Goshun, d. 1843.
Minagawa Kien: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo. d. 1807.
Miyagawa Choshun: founder of Miyagawa school of Ukiyoe, d. 1752; his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.
Mochizuki Gyokuen: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708.
Mori Sosen: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821.
Nagasawa Rosetsu: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799.
Nakabayashi Chikdo: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851.
Nishikawa Sukenobu: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751.
Oda Kaisen: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862.
Ogata Kenzan: brother of Korin also master ceramist, d. 1743.
Ogata Korin: founded Korin school, d. 1716.
Okada Ikyo: Tosa s., d. 1845.
Okamoto Toyohiko: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845.
Okumura Masanobu: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beni* prints.
Onishi Chinnen: studied Nangaku and Buncho, d. 1851.
Sakai Hoitsu: Korin s., d. 1827.
Sakuma Dogan: Kano s., d. 1736.
Sawaki Sushi: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772.
Shiba Kokwan: studied Western painting, d. 1818.
Shojo (*Priest*): pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627.
Soga Shohaku: Sesshu s., d. 1781.
So Shiseki: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774.
Sudzuki Harunobu: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints.
Sudzuki Kiichi: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858.
Sumiyoshi Hiromichi: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670.
Sumiyoshi Hirozumi: son of above, d. 1705.
Takaku Aigai: studied under Buucho and Taiga, d. 1833.
Tanaka Totsugen: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823.
Tani Buncho: studied Southern and Northern Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842.
Tanomura Chikden: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835.
Torii Kiyonobu: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729.
Tosa Mitsuoki: master Tosa painter, d. 1691.
Tsubaki Chinzan: studied Kwazan and Southern s., d. 1854.
Tsuruzawa Tanzan; pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710.
Utagawa Toyokuni (*Itchosai*): Ukiyoye s., d. 1825.
Watanabe Kwazan: studied under Buncho, d. 1841.
Yamaguchi Sojun: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755.
Yanagisawa Kiyen (*Ryurikyo*): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style: great colorist.
Yosha Buson: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783.

Carving.—Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, in contrast to persecution of the Toyotomi and Oda regime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the

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middle of the foowing century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally note-worthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

Higuchi Shugetsu, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764-1771.
Izumiya Tomotada, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.
Kawachi Daijo Iyeshige, mask-carver, d. 1645.
Kodama Ohmi, mask-carver, d. 1704.
Matsuda Sukenaga originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.
Mtsumoto Kisaburo, carver of human images, middle 19th century.
Nagai Rantei, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.
Nonoguchi Ryu-ho, d. 1669, *uetsuke* and human figures.
Ogasawara Issai, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.
Okano Hohaku, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son *Hokyu* succeeded his art.
Ryukei, *netsuke*, originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.
Tametake, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.
Tankai, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil *Shimizu Ryukei* was also famous.

Metal-work.—Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoyama Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand and at the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were:—
Goto Kenjo. 7th of the line. d. 1663.
Goto Sokujo, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.
Goto Tsujo, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.
Nara Toshiteru, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.
Nara Toshihisa, made a new departure in the family style, and foremost of the three Nara masters, d. 1736.
Nomura Masatoki, elegant style pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.
Tsuchiya Yasuchika, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.
Tsuno Jimpo, Goto style, d. 1762.
Yanagawa Masatsugu, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Soya, d. 1721.
Yanagawa Naomasa, son of above and rivalled Somin in excellence, d. 1757.
Yokoya Soyo, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.
Yokoya Somin, originated the "citizen" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

In sword-decoration and inlaying there were:—
Goto Ichijo, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.
Hosono Masamori, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

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Ichinomiya Nagatsune, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

Ikeda Okitaka, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

Murakami Jochiku, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters *Josetsu* and *Josui* were also famous as inlayers.

Okamoto Naoshige, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

Otsuki Mitsuoki, who displayed great oridinality.

Tsuji Michiaki, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

Umetada Shuju, d. 1755.

Yatabe Michihisa, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

In **tsuba** (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

Ito Masatsune, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

Kitagawa Hidenori, founder of Hikone chiselling.

Nagakawa Tomotsune, chiselled and inlaid landscopes and human figures; early 18th century.

Nishikawa Tadamasa, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

Umetada Shigeyoshi, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

Wakashiba, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2ad Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscaps and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting:—

Kanaya Gorosaburo, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters, bearing the same name, made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring, beginning of 18th century.

Miyazaki Kanchi, caster to the Lord of Kaga, d. 1712.

Murata Seimin, realistic style and farmous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

Murata Teijo, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

Nagose Kasho, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of 18th century.

Yomo Yasuhei, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze work, d. 1841.

Lacquer-work.—The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centures of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the country, especially in Kaga, Nagoya and other places.

Hara Yoyusai, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

Igarashi Dōho, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, 1st quarter 17th century.

Iizuka Tōyo, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

Kajikawa Kyujiro, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

Kō-ami Nagashige, 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

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Koman Kyui, founder of the Koman family of *makiye* hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations; beginning of the 17th century.

Koman Kansai, pupil of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zeshin, master *makiye* artist at close of 19th century.

Ogata Korin, famous for pearlinlaying (see also painting).

Shiomi Seisei, master of "polished" *makiye*, beginning of the 18th century.

Tazuki Chobei, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

Yamamoto Seirei, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

Yamamoto Shunsei, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery.—The arrival of Korean ceramists in Japan with the return of the Korean expedition began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this rêgimê. Broadly speaking, at first the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles was followed by a considerable modification in the existing tones.

1. *Arita.* The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name, enjoyed a high reputation.

2. *Banko.* Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. *Bizen.* Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. *Izumo.* There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. *Kutani.* Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. *Kyo* (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seisuke, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. *Awada.* Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned golden designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Takarayama Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin-China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dohachi and Kamesuke.

b. *Eiraku.* Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title derived from the Chinese procelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. *Kenzan.* Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. *Kiyomisu,* Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *céladon* porcelain at the beginning of the 19th century when such masters as Dohachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style.

Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

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Aoki Mokbei. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed a strong originality, d. 1833.

Kinozan Sobei. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

Mashimizu Zoroku. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of a great originality.

Nonomura Seisuke (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

Okuda Eisen. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin-China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils, d. 1811.

Seifu Yohei. Studied under Takahashi Dōhachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *éladon* and gold brocade style wares, d, 1861.

Shimizu Rokbei. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojosaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

Takahashi Dokachi. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lords of Kii and Satsuma, d. 1855.

7. *Mino.* Resembles Seto, and was originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajimi imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. *Satsuma.* Originated by Hochu and Bokheii, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. *Seto.* At the beginning of the 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced only earthenwares and began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Mita wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Soma, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

3. RECENT HISTORY

1. From the Accession of the Reigning Emperor in 1868 to 1882

Period of Chaos.—Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. It was then that master artists who had enjoyed liberal patronage from the *daimyo's* and courtiers were forced to seek employment from the general public. But the latter were then subject to the fatal delusion of blindly worshipping every thing of Western origin and therefore were not in the mood to take notice of productions even by master-painters living among them, while whatever interest which the Government took was in favour of Western arts at the expense of native. These artists thus found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best they could. It was at that time that **Kano Hogai** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain

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appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of *yen* 20, and that his equally famous brother painter **Hashimoto Gaho** (d. 1908) had to eke out his existence as a mere craftman and petty draftman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto spared the common humiliation and worked hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for *yuzen* prints.

Sculptors, chisellers and others were also suddenly deprived of means of sustenance, and had to resign themselves to the humiliating treatment and neglect of the times. It was in this period that the people, dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent to introduce it, were driven to vandalistic proceedings, as to propose cutting down the trees in the present Uyeno Park and to convert the ground into mulberry or tea farms, though this was given up by the timely remonstration of some foreigners. This sentiment of blind folly was, however, widely at work, and many a costly gold lacqured works of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of *kakemono* were equally detached from the masterly pictures to burn them and to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of the musical instrument *koto* were hewn to get their well-polished paulownia boards for making braziers!

A. Japanese Painting

Chinese Southern School.—In the midst of this universal hurry to copy Western ways, more or less activity was shown, comparatively speaking, by the native style of painting so far as regards the Chinese Southern School which has began to attract public attention towards the latter parts of the Tokugawa Government. In 1873 **Yasuda Rozan** returned home after some year's study in China, and his pictures drawn after the manner of this particular style were favorably received by a section of the public who had already become partial for it. **Tanomura Choku-nyu, Okuhara Seiko** (lady), **Fukushima Ryuho**, and **Hirano Gogaku** are painters of this school who flourished about this period.

Kikuchi Yosai.—Yosai was a conspicuous figure in this period, being noted for his historic painting which differs much in style from the usual canons of the Tosa and other schools. His "Zenken-Kojitsu" (Portraits of Historic Personages) was a result of laborious investigations into antiquities and allied subjects.

Kawanabe Gyosai.—Gyosai will perhaps be regarded as the most notable genius of this period, or even as the greatest after **Hokusai** to whom he resembled in many ways, in versatility and vigor.

Other Noted Figures.—Among them should be mentioned **Uwozumi Kangyo; Mori Kwansai; Shibata Zeshin** (also celebrated lacquer artist at this period), **Tsukioka Yoshitoshi; Kobayashi Eitaku; Tazaki Soun** (Art Commissioner to the Court); and **Sugitani Sessho.**

B. Western Painting

Pioneers.—The rise of the western painting was a natural outcome of the times, and though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by **Hiraga Gennai, Shiba Kokan** and some others who lived at the middle of Tokugawa period, the honor of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to **Kawakami Togai** (d. 1881), who was a professor of Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present

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Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, **Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama Shotaro** have raisen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under **Charles Wirgman** (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amature of exceptional power, and a large number of Japanese painters, including such masters as **Hashimoto Gaho, Kawabata Gyokusho** and others studied at Takahashi's atelier. Among other pupils of Wirgman may be mentioned **Goseda Yoshimatsu** and **Yamamoto Hosui.** In 1863 **Kunisawa Shinkuro** returned from London and opened an atelier at which **Honda Kinkichiro** and others studied. Kunisawa died about a year after but his influence was felt long afterward.

In 1881 the contemporary artist **Kawamura Kiyo-o**, who was dispatched to Italy for studying the art by the Tokugawa Government returned home after a prolonged stay in Venice. He has struck a new style by adapting what he had learned to the Japanese style.

4. PRESENT CONDITION OF JAPANESE ART AND CRAFTS

1. GENERAL

A. Period of Reaction (From circa 1882 to circa 1897)

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department, for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent pleas made by **Mr. E. F. Fenollosa** (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. on philosophy of the Imperial University), **Dr. Wagner** (Prof. of the University) Sig. **Chiosonne** (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. **Bigelow** (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and this was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a through change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on the purely native line was established in 1890. The Imperial Court also took interest in this affair, appointed a treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honorable post of art commissioners and appointed to it a number of master painters, and this honor has subsequently been opened to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

Art shows now came to be regularly held at Tokyo and Kyoto, while general exhibitions opend at home and abroad equally supplied occasions to display choice work from the brush of our master painters. On the occasion of the Chicago World's Fair the disply perhaps reached its zenith, for then the great painters of this era were still alive and sent their productions for display.

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B. Period of Struggle and Transition.

(From circa 1898 to present day).

The period of comparative calm and of investigation now set in over the world of art which had first gone through the stage of destruction and blind advocate of Western style and next that of reaction. Gradually a broad line of demarkation began to separate our artists into two classes, one dissatisfied with the traditional canons and trying to evolve a special style adapted to the times, and the other inclined to follow in the footsteps of old masters. It is interesting to note that while foreigners discourage or even scoff at all "new movements" by Japanese artists, and persist in advising them to remain faithful to the purely Japanese spirit and canons, the Japanese people themselves are in general in favor of all attempts having for the object this very "new" development.

The most notable experiment in this direction was attempted by the group of painters and other artists, who led by Mr. K. Okakura, then the Director, resigned in 1898 their chairs in the Governmont Fine Art Academy and set up their own Art Institute which unfortunately had to be closed after some year's existence. The movement started by the seceders exerted powerful influence over the world of art, and the active competition that set in between them and others identified with the conservative Japan Fine Art Society imparted vigor to the displays in public galleries which began to be held in quick succession in Tokyo. A similar rivalry also divided the Japanese artists of European style.

2. PAINTING

A. The Native School.—The situation of contemporary painting may broadly be subdivided into the Progressive and Conservative schools, the former trying to strike a new path independent of the traditional canons and the latter faithfully observing them.

The Progressive school shows its activity chiefly in Occidentalizing tendency and in decorative art, and the other in the Southern Chinese and the Ukiyo (Popular, *Genre*) styles.

The Progressive School.—In *motif*, material, composition and so forth progressive painters try to adapt the Western style to suit the condition of the native. With imported pigments they try, on thin silk tissues, to trace, with pliable Japanese brushes, forcible lines as drawn by Western artists, and also to discard the characteristic lineal *coutour* in favor of the Occidental mass style. Then the peculiar coloring tone of water painting to say nothing of perspective and light and shade, appeals to the ecclesiastic taste of this class of painters. This attempted innovation is still crude in several respects and cannot yet be brought to conform to the peculiar condition of Japanese home life and the taste of the people. For instance the pro-European artists are too apt to prefer a large canvass which is quite out of harmony with the requirements of Japanese homes, while their excessive zeal to faithfully represent nature and life results too often in producing pictures which lack the suggestiveness of the original Japanese painting and which is likely to run to too much details not approved by Japanese taste.

The new movement was started by the painters belonging to the dissolved Japan Art Institute, as Kwanzan, Taikan, Shunso (died in Nov. 1911), Giok-do and others. It is interesting to note that they have become less zealous in this new attempt and that it is at present more earnestly studied by the painters of Kyoto, as Seiho, Hobun, Kokyo, Keigetsu and others.

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Painters who are disposed to place special importance to the decorative aspect of the native painting, and even to confine its essential value to this narrow field are Taikan, Kwanzan, Kogyo, Somei and others. These endeavor to compose suggestive pictures with small pencilled lines, their effort being chiefly directed towards drawing picture-rolls (after ancient masters), folding screens, *Kakemono*, and wall-pictures adapted to Japanese houses.

The Conservative School.—The Ukiyoye style, though necessarily up to date in subject-matters, has acquired greater technical nicety and more brilliant coloring. The Southern style has similarly grown more delicate in execution, though faithfully adhering to the classic tradition. There are also some master painters and their followers, both of whom, though at times attempting more or less departure, are on the whole wedded to the old style. Below will be enumerated the painters reputed to occupy the foremost rank.

Kawabata Gyoksho (b. '42)—After Gaho's death the honored position of being veteran of contemporary master painters of Japanese style has naturally devolved on **Gyoksho**. He travelled extensively while young to study nature from life. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Court to draw pictures; was appointed in '96 as its Art Commissioner, and has held a chair at the Art Academy since '90.

Suzuki Shonen (b. '48) of Kyoto, is a son of **Hyak-nen**. His style is full of spirit and though now and then he is bizarre, he is undoubtedly one of the best artists in the present Japan. He is milder than **Hyak-nen** and **Shonen** and is famous for fowls and pheasants.

Imao Keinen (b. '45) is the foremost pupil of the celebrated painter **Suzuki Hyak-nen** (d. '91), who in his day was reputed as one of the best artists of Okyo's school. Hyak-nen's style was, however, somewhat diffierent, especially in vigor.

Araki Kwampo (6. '30)—At present he cannot be said to belong to any particular school, though it was in the Chinese school that he was first initiated. Afterward he studied Western painting which however he left some years later. With such diversified training his work is of hybrid style. He is chiefly noted for flowers and birds, though his human figures are by no means inferior. In '98 he was appointed Prof. in the Art Academy Tokyo, He is an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court from 1900, and also member of Royal Society of Art.

Kumagaye Naohiko (b. '28)—He is one of the foremost contemporary representatives of the Shijo school; learned under **Okamoto Toyohiko**, a famous landscapist who was a pupil of **Goshun**, (also known as Gekkei) contemporary of Okyo and founder of the Shijo school. **Naohiko** is of retired disposition and chary of exhibiting his work.

Takenouchi Seiho (b. '64), Prof. of the Art Academy, Kyoto, for many years past, and known as a foremost artist of Kyoto, learned under Kano Bairei of Shijo school. Once traveled through Europe. He is so versatile that he has often produced work that strikes one as hybrid between Japanese and Western schools. As to subjects he is equally ready with human figures or birds.

Kikuchi Hobun (b. '62), Prof. of the Kyoto Art Academy, his strength lies in flowers and birds and within this narrow field his work seldom fails to appeal to general favor.

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Taniguchi Kokyo (b. '64), of Kyoto, learned under Bairei, and his style is very delicate and therefore most fitted for depicting historical subjects.

Kobori Tomone (b. '64), Prof. of Tokyo Art Academy, is a master-painter of the Tosa school. He excels in drawing warriors of ancient time. He is the pupil of Kawasaki Chitora, authority in antiquities.

Murata Tanryo (b. '72), Pupil of Kawabe Mitate, painter of Tosa school. He seems to represent ancient manners and customs and also warriors.

Ohashi Suiseki (b. '65). As a follower of Watanabe Shoka of Southern Chinese school, Suiseki of Gifu occupies a unique position, that of being the master painter of tigers, is a gold medallist at Paris, St. Louis and other world's fairs.

Mochizuki Gyoksen (b. '34), is a great grand-child of the famous artist, Gynksen (written in different characters); Art Commissioner to the Court, is one of the contemporary masters in animals.

Matsumoto Fuko (b. '43), is pupil of Kikuchi Yosai, and together with Watanabe Seitei is the great master's two best followers; he is more faithful to the master's style than Seitei.

Watanabe Seitei (b. '51) is more versatile than the other and his work being in light touch even resembles water color pictures. He has done much in improving, in conjunction with **Namikawa Sosuke**, the designs of enamel ware.

Suzuki Kwason (b. '60). He enjoys with Seitei a greater popularity in the West than in Japan and has done much in designs for porcelain, pottery and cloisonné wares for the Europe market.

Shimomura Kwanzan (b. '73) is famous as the best graduate of the Tokyo Art Academy and his style being somewhat heavy is best suited for treating solemn subjects. He studied at Gaho's atelier for some years and then in England. His recent productions show highly decorative style, very clever in composition.

Terasaki Kogyo (b. '66) wields a light brush and is reputed as a master in treating subjects of manners and customs. He possesses a fertile brain and his work is rich in variety; is believed to be all-round artist in every style of painting, so that it is almost impossible for critics to recognise his works. First he studied under **Hirafuku Sui-an**, Master artist of Shijo school, and then under **Gaho**; is Professor of Tokyo Art Academy.

Kawai Gyokdo (b. '73), is a landscapist, and of a style somewhat more solemn than **Gaho** under whom he studied at first. He studied under Kono Bairei at Kyoto and then came to Tokyo to study at Gaho's atelier. Recently his works fail to show any change in both technique and design.

Kajita Hanko (b. '70) is at his best in treating subjects of modern life, and is fond of depicting girl students; but his fame has somewhat declined.

Yamamoto Shunkio of Kyoto (b. '71), learned under **Mori Kwansai** (d. '94), Prof. Kyoto Technical School, and one of the masters of Okyo's school. Shunkio's pictures display greater vigor than the master's and he is especially noted for drawing bleak northern landscapes.

Yokoyama Taikan (b. '68), is the best known of the graduates of the Tokyo Art Academy. His work is highly original and is especially famous for beautiful colouring; he tried to supersede the line drawing of Japan

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with the Western mass drawing. He has of late produced decorative work, Once travelled with Hishida Shunsho in America and Europe.

Takashima Hokkai (b. '59) formerly a dendrologist and now a noted painter of Chinese School, being noted in landscape painting in black and white.

Noguchi Shohin (b. '47). Famous lady painter of Chinese Southern School and Art Commissioner to the Court; is reputed as the best lady painter Japan has ever produced; studied under **Hino Taizan**; her daughter is a painter of talent.

Yuki Somei (6. '75) Prof of Tokyo Art Academy, is a leader of progressive artists of the younger generation. He intends to limit Japanese painting as a decorative art, studied at **Gykusho's** atelier and then at the Tokyo Art Academy and therefore combines Japanese and Western styles.

Ogata Gekko, (b. '59). In these days when the *Nishikiye* print has declined and the *Ukiyoye* painters have become renegates, Gekko remains as the only master of this school. His brush is very light and vigorous.

Kaburagi Kiyokata (b. '78). Pupil of **Mizuno Toshikata,** follower of Tsukioka Yoshitoshi, *Ukiyoye* master who flourished at the beginning of this era, Kiyokata aims to improve the *Ukiyoye* style with the aid of Western painting; his works are more full of expressive than those of brother craftmen.

B. Westerning painting in Japan.—The progress of western style of painting has been very active of late, and works displaying creditable originality have been recently produced. The two groups of painters, one styled the Hakbakai (dissolved in 1910) created in 1905 with Profs. Kuroda and Kume as centre, and the other, the Taiheiyogakai, organized by Profs. Koyama and Asai. The two stood as a sort of rival, though no particular difference in style and so forth separated them. Painters of this school have lately shown the tendency of specialization, and young aspirants of painting are drawn to the exotic painting in larger numbers than to the native.

Of the noted draughtmen of this school may be mentioned:—

Koyama Shotaro (b. '00) pupil under Kawakami Togai, and among those whom he has educated Nakamura Fusetsu stands most prominent; he is more a teacher than active worker.

Kuroda Kiyoteru (b. '66), Prof. of the Fine Art Academy, and Art Commissioner to the Court, studied under Raphael Collin; wields firm brush.

Kume Keiichiro (b. '66), Prof. of the Fine Art Academy; studied under Collin; has of late rarely produced his work.

Wada Eisaku (b. '74), first studied Japanese painting and next the Western under Kuroda at the Fine Art Academy; has been dispatched by the Government to France where he studied at Collin's atelier.

Okada Saburosuke (b. '69), is a graduated of the Fine Art Academy, and afterward studied under Collin; his brush is versatile.

Kanokogi Takeshiro Prof. of the Kyoto Technical School; studied under Asai and Collin; was awarded Prix de Julian in the Julian exhibition of 1906.

Yoshida Hiroshi (b. '76), is a pupil of Koyama and is noted for water painting, visited Europe and America twice for study; his wife is noted as painter of the Western school.

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Nakamura, Fusetsu (b. '66), studied under Koyama Collin and Rolans; wields powerful brush, his subject matters chiefly coming from Chinese and Japanese painting; obtained a prize at the Academic Julian; is noted for wood-cut pictures.

Nakazawa, Hiromitsu (b. '74), graduate of the Fine Act Academy and noted for landscape sketches, being a great traveller.

Mitsuya, Kunishiro (b. 74), studied under Koyama and also in Europe and America.

3. WOOD-CARVING AND IVORY-CARVING

1. Wood-carving.

In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pilars to temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four class of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of the times latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

Wood-carving business is now situated in an unevitable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of drcoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as castly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan fined very little demand both at home and abroad. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring. They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to their in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were orginally drawn to the profession from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster. The wood-carving course in question is non-existent.

Wood-carving and plaster-modelling, it may be noted, are easily interchangeable, and experts in the one can after a short training pass to the other. In the one the artist has to chip out a desired figure and in the other to build it up. The process is exactly reverse, but a wood-carver who is thoroughly at home with his subject can produce a plaster-model after preliminary lessons in handling clays or plaster. There are, therefore, two classes of plaster-modellers at present in Japan, one consisting of old wood-carvers and the other composed of men who were devoted to it from the first. The former are therefore wood-carvers and modellers in one.

Living Wood-Carvers.—Wood-carving specialists outside "temple sculp-

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tors" are not many, but we may mention as such Profs. **Takamura Koun** and Take-uchi **Hisatou** (Tokyo Art Academy), two of the foremost artists in this line. The former was pupil of **Takamura To-un** (d. '79) and was originally a Buddhist carver. He enjoys repute as being perhaps the best carver of animals and birds. Carving of historical figures is regarded as a special province of the other. Both are also plaster-modellers. **Yamazaki Cho un, Hayashi Bi-un, Yoneharu Unkai, Mori Hosei, Goto Sadayuki** (d. '03), **Yamada Kisai** (d. '00) and some others stand on a lower level. **Shinkai Taketaro,** (originally Buddhist) is more of a modeller than the other, he having been sent abroad by the Government to study the new art.

Modellers in Plaster.—This is the most marked instance of Occidental influence over Japanese arts. It originated with the short-lived art course in the old Kobu Daigaku (Engineering College) closed in short existence. From this course graduated **Okuma Ujihiro, Ogura Sojiro** and **Fujita Bunzo,** while Prof. **Shirai Uzan** who studied in France and **Motoyama Hakun** came from the Tokyo Art Academy. To this short list should be added the names of ex-Prof. **Nagamura Shukei** who returned in '87 from prolonged study at Rome, as also Prof. **Numada Ichiga** who is Officier de Academie France. Okuma has so far been most active in furnishing models for bronze-images, for the images of Omura Masujiro (erected at Kudan, Tokyo), late Prince Arisugawa, late General Kawakami and some others all came from his hands. Ogura modelled Prince Ito's image at Kobe and Count Okuma at Waseda that of Motoyama (some consider him foremost modeller for images) that of late Count Goto at Shiba Park: Shinkai that of late Prince Kita-Shirakawa in front of the Guards' Barrack near the Imperial Court.

2. Ivory Carving

With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnishes them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90% of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60% is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40% spread over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but they are also judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

Living ivory artists may be mainly divided into three groups, viz, those following the lead of Prof. **Ishikawa Mitsu-aki** (or Komei) of the Tokyo Art

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Academy, others under **Yoshida Homei**, best pupil of the late **Shimamura Shummei** who in his days divided with the Professor the honor of being the master artist in this particular lines, and finally those who were formerly wood carvers. This honor, therefore, is now in undisputed possession of the Professor, and he is fully entitled to it. His productions are characterized by classic purity both in design and technique, and it should be noted that he is a painter of no common merit. **Yoshida Homei** is still a young man about thirty-five, and yet his great master singled him out to receive his mantle. He is therefore credited by his contemporaries as an artist with a great future. Prof. Ishikawa possesses in **Asahi Meido** a pupil quite worthy to succeed to his fame. Among the ivory woodsculptors may be mentioned **Yonehara Unkai**, and as these generally retain, either on purpose or as effect of long custom, the original style of chiselling, their work is somewhat distinct from that of ordinary artists in ivory. Besides those mentioned above living ivory artists worth introducing to foreign collectors are **Asahi Giokzan** of Kyoto who occupies in that city a position similar to that of Prof. Ishikawa in Tokyo; then **Takenouchi Jitsuga, Hamada Shomei, Hirasaka Hobun, Shimomura Hozan, Sano Koichi, Hayashi Hozan,** and others.

Foreigners desirous of obtaining ivory wares should be reminded not to place them in too warm and dry places, for they are liable to crack, but if put in a glass case kept suitably moist this danger can be avoided. As mantelpieces, therefore, it would be safer to select wares carved out of a block, not too thick, but of a smaller one which prevents cracking by equal expansion of different parts.

4. METAL WORK

Recent Progress.—Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle partrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artists and artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play, but the same men carve now on their work-tables vases, censers, statuettes, and divers sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the present era of Meiji (began 1868) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

Alloys for Metal Work.—There are three kinds of alloys used by Japanese artists in metals, viz., copper-bronze which may be regarded as an alloy of six to seven parts copper and three parts lead with slight mixture of tin;

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shibuichi, one quarter silver and three quarter copper; and *shakudo*, seven parts copper to three parts gold. The supply of the copper-bronze alloy is generally obtained by melting down old bronze wares as candle-sticks, old coins, etc., excepting sound giving articles such as bells, gongs etc. The re-melted alloy is preferred to the new one, as the former can lend better color to the wares produced. The addition of copper of about ten per cent of the whole weight is said to heighten the color effect of the old alloy. The objection to the use sound-giving vessels is that the coloring effect is inferior.

Style of Japanese Metal Work.—Japanese metal work is extremely complicated as to styles, which, however, may be broadly classified into casting, chisselling, hammering, and inlaying. They are to some extent inter-dependent of one another while each consists of more or less number of different processes, making the subject of metal work rather entangled. By far the best article so far published on the modern metal work of Japan is that contained in the 10th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, it combining the two merits of conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Of the four main divisions of metal-work, chiselling is most characteristic to Japan and indicates a greater progress than in the other three, and indeed speaking generally, the fame of Japanese metal art may be said to depend mainly on the high standard to which it has been carried through the liberal patronage of *samurai*.

Casting.—Metal-casters from the very nature of their work, are perhaps the largest guild of all metal-workers, but of these three stand out prominent as masters, viz. **Okazaki Sessei** and **Oshima Jo-un**, and late **Suzuki Chokichi**. The first is a caster of the old school and has cast a number of statues, the second is more disposed to produce hall ornaments, as vase, *kimono*, etc. He follows the old method of working, dispensing with the use of day or wax in modeling. He was for some while a Professor at the Fine Art Academy, Tokyo. Suzuki Chokichi (d. 1910), Art Commissioner to the Court, perhaps claimed a greater title as artist, though in his later days he chiefly devoted to managing his workshop where commercial metal wares were turned out. His latest production was a pair of dragons in silver presented by the Peers to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of the silver wedding ceremony some years ago. The name of **Kano Sei-un** should also be montioned.

Chisellig.—Chiselling is closely allied to casting and inlaying, for Japanese glyptists, in treating a work of larger dimension, generally have recourse to casting the ground-work at first, while the help of inlaying is resorted to in producing a work of special design. The latter is a very common device and is known by the name *zogan katakuri*. Chiselling can boast even a larger number of first rate artists than casting. There is **Ito Katsumi**, a venerable patriarch of four score years old, who was one of the regular sword-decorators to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore as chiseller of old *tsuba* and similar minor objects he occupies the foremost rank. Prof. **Unno Shomin** and his nephew Prof. **Unno Bisei** (both of the Fine Art Academy of Tokyo) should be mentioned next. The Unnos were sword glyptists to the Lord of Mito, and are especially noted for chiselling human images. It may be stated in passing that the elder Unno was a fellow Professor at the present institution with the late **Kano Natsuo** (d. 1897) who was perhaps the foremost *katakiri* artist in recent time. The younger Unno has twice visited Europe and America to study the Western style, especially as applied to chiselling of medals and decorations. He is one of the most

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noted rising metal artists, being still comparatively young, and is certainly the most versatile, he supplying by his own hands the groundwork in casting and also designs. **Kagawa Katsuhiro, Tsukada Hide-aki,** (both Natsuo's pupils)and **Toyokawa Mitsunaga** (Tokyo School) are artists enjoying equal fame as the Unnos. Kagawa (Art Commissioner to the Court) excels in chiselling flowers, birds and landscapes while Tsukada loves to work on a larger field.

Hammer-work.—Repousse has in **Suzuki Cho-sai** a veteran artist of four score years old. It was by him that the hammering in silver was first introduced. **Kurokawa Eisho** and **Yamada Chozaburo** (Daishoji, Kaga) may be said as the two foremost artists in this special line, and it is by them and by the two **Hirata** (**Soko** and **Juko**) that the credit of the art is maintained. Kurokawa is an inlaying expert as well, but in hammering his strength lies in making hollow articles as vases and similar articles. Yamada works in an entirely different sphere, that is to beat fowls, monkeys, rabbits and other kinds of animals out of iron. He is without a peer in this field, and experts declare his works are a production which defies comparison not only in modern Japan but perhaps in the old. The comparison may even extend beyond the seas. He is yet a comparatively young man with brighter prospect before him. **Hirata Soko** and **Hirata Juko** are cousins and are first-rate figure-hammers.

Inlaying.—Inlaying subdivides itself into several different styles, as *nunome-zogan* (linen-mesh inlaying), *hira-zogan* (level inlaying), *kiribame-zogan* (insertion-inlaying), *sumi-zogan* (ink-inlaying), and some others. The second is the original method and hence also called *hon-zogan* (true-inlaying). Takaoka, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this particular inlaying about the time of the Restoration and the *hira-zogan* wares produced there and other places went abroad in immense quantities for some years after the opening of the country to foreign trade. The natural reaction followed, especially as exporters or makers did not scruple to send articles of inferior quality, and the fame of this inlaying soon went down. Since then *hira-zogan* experts have considerably decreased in number, many of them having gone over to other styles of inlaying.

The *nunome-zogan* was invented by **Kajima Ippu** (d. 1900) and is a distinct advance over the older process in producing decorative effect. **Kajima Eijiro,** relative of the inventor, his son, and **Miyaji Kazuo,** his pupil, stand out prominent as noted experts of the *nunome*. Flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and such articles are the principal productions in the mesh-inlaying process.

Kiribame-zogan is a later innovation and the *sumi-zogan* still later. **Suzuki Gensuke** and **Kurokawa Eisho** are experts in the two methods. The insertion process may not be an invention, strictly speaking, since it was not unknown in former days, only it was much simpler and was apparently looked on as a mere curiosity. It is difficult to determine to which of the two, **Suzuki** or **Kurokawa**, should the honor of revival go; at any rate both of them have produced exquisite insertion specimens that awake wonder and admiration of experts and connoisseurs alike. For indeed their technical skill is amazing; very often they make insertion of thin lines with the thickness of hairs. The ink-inlaying is Suzuki's invention and there can be no doubt that in faithfully chiselling out the force of the original design this new inlaying is superior to the other. He is an old man a little over 70 years old and a seventh in the hereditary line of metal artisans. Suzuki

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supplies an excellent type of Japanese artisan artists of old school who are fast dwindling in number.

5. THE JAPANESE SWORD

It is the strange irony of fate that while the world is ringing with the fame of Bushido, the art of forging the Japanese sword, the "Soul of Samurai," is threatened with extinction. There are only two master sword-smiths now alive, but both are old men who have passed the venerable three score and ten, and may therefore die any day. These two are **Miyamoto Kanenori** (b. '31 in Hoki) and **Gwassan Sadamune** of Osaka, now 75 years old. Both were appointed in '06 Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court, rather tardy honor. Their career sufficiently illustrates to what viscissitude of fortune this once proud art has been subjected since the down-fall of the feudal regime.

Miyamoto.—He was a sword-smith in the service of Arao Tajima who as the first councillor of the Lord of Tottori resided in Hoki. He in company with his master resided for a years in Kyoto during the troubled time of the Restoration. It was then that he was ordered to forge swords for use of the Emperor of the time, (father of the present Emperor) of the late Prince Arisugawa, and lastly of the boy Emperor just ascended to the throne. He was also placed in charge of a highly honorable duty, that of forging a number of swords and other edged implements which are newly made whenever the twentieth year anniversary of the ceremony of removing the Great Shrine of Ise is performed. The ceremony for which the master smith received the order was that carried out in 1869. That was the high water mark of his career for some decades to come, for with the proclamation in '72 of the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords by *Shizoku*, as the *Samurai* was now called, sword-making business suddenly lost patronage, and he had to retire to his native place. There for about fifteen years he eked out his existence by making kitchen knives and other common tools. It was by divine intercession, as it were, that his hidden merit was once more restored to light. The removal ceremony of the Great Shrines was to take place in '89 and the programme of preparation included the making of new swords, halberts and so forth. The authorities in charge were very much perplexed to decide as to whom should the order be given, for the name of Miyamoto had gone out of memory. Guided by the mark of the maker engraved upon the hilt of one of the swords, inquiry was sent to the district authorities of Hoki. His existence was assured and he was summoned up in a hurry to Tokyo, to be charged once more with the sacred business. Thus brought out to deserved eminence he was no longer obliged to lead an obscure life; in fact he now found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of public. He was once honored with forging swords in the presence of His Majesty, was ordered to make swords for the two children of the Prince Imperial, for the British Minister of War in the last Balfour Cabinet, and what is far more noteworthy,—such cases being very rare,—he was for the third time placed in charge of sword-making business for the removal ceremony that was performed in 1909. He was also given office in '93 at the Tokyo Arsenal where swords for use of non-commissioned soldiers are made.

Gwassan.—The career of *Gwassan*, briefly noticed in the biographical section of this publication, though perhaps less romantic is equally suggestive. Gwassan is even reputed by some to be superior artist to Miyamoto, but it was only in '05 that his fame was first noised abroad, and that he began to

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engrave his own name on the swords that came from his anvil. He had been obliged until then to engrave on his make the names of Kanemitsu, Masakuni and other old swordsmiths of Bizen and Sagami, for he could not get any order if he used his own name.

The Old Sword and the New.—This strange procedure of the first sword-smith now in Japan requires explanation. The fact is the supply of old swords is still almost inexhaustible in Japan. For hundreds of years daimyos and their retainers preserved their swords handed down from their forefathers, and to the stock they kept on adding whenever fancy directed them. Perhaps every respectable old *daimyo's* house still keeps hundreds of swords and every respectable old *samurai's* family must keep five or six, and there are even now some 300 such houses and over thousand times as many families. Consequently old Japanese swords can be procured at less than a tenth of the price commanded during the halcyon days of feudalism, but at a lower rate than that which ordinary people would be inclined to pay for a sword forged by living smiths. Thirty *yen* must at least be paid for a blade expressly ordered of Gwassan, for he can hardly be expected to temper at a single essay a blade with which he is satisfied, three or four must be forged before a satisfactory one is obtained. The result is such an order is very rarely received, a decent old blade being procurable at perhaps a third of the price.

The Dying Art.—The only two living master swordsmiths nearing the close of their earthly existence, the question that naturally arises is, will there appear successors to carry on the tradition of this noble art? The probability is they will not, so long as demand for new swords remains so precarious as it has been heretofore. Time is changed and life is now too hard to attract young men to the pursuit of the ancient craft when the prospect of reward is so slender. Beside the two masters there are **Hi-oki Kanetsugu**, formerly swords-smith in the service of the Lord of Tottori clan; **Osaka Kaneyoshi** of Mino, noted for swords of the Seki style; **Horii Taneaki** who was befriended by the late Baron Sannomiya, himself a great expert in the art, and plied his anvil at the forge constructed at the Baron's premises; and **Sakurai Masatsugu**, sword-smith in the service of H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa and now serving at the forge in the Prince's villa at Maiko. The former two are old men only ten years or so younger than the great seniors, though the third is still in the prime of life. It is doubtful whether any of the three can get on as regular sword-smiths, even supposing they can attain the high standard of excellence of **Gwassan** or **Miyamoto**. The numerous race of experts who, sub-ordinate to the smith, made accessories is fast disappearing, or has taken to more paying occupation. The only best artisan in Japan for lacquering the sheath of the sword died in '05 with no one to succeed to his art; there is only one expert each now for cording the hilt and for applying the shark's skin to it, and both are old men well on sixty. Sword-polishers are an exception amidst this universal desolation to all other fellow craftmen, for peers and others who possess swords have to polish them every now and then to keep them from rusting. It is curious to note that while the art of forging the sword is in imminent danger of extinction through utter neglect, we find its enthusiastic votaries among foreigners. There is Dr. Tilden, medical man of America, who while in Japan learned for three years the art under a young smith, and there is Mr. Alfred Dobrie, engineer of Bessemer's Steel Works. The latter has never been in Japan, but his fancy for Japanese swords taken such strong hold of

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him that he is now writing a book upon them, three instalments, in which form it is published, having appeared.

Military Officers and the Japanese Swords.—It should not be supposed that Army and Naval officers of the present day are indifferent to the sword which was an object of almost religious devotion to the old *Samurai*. On the contrary they hold a similar cherish to the blade, though in the mood unavoidably different from that of the sword-girdling gentry of by-gone days. The sabres they wear are not properly sabres, for the blade is invariably that of Japanese sword, either old or new. Strange to say the idea of adopting or adapting the sword for the sabre-blade originated with the Navy and not with the Army. It occurred to some admirals on the occasion of the prohibition of sword wearing custom by *Shizoku* in 1872, when hundreds of sword-smiths and thousands of subordinate artisans were thrown into something like a panic at the prospect of losing means of livelihood. The admirals in question thought that their sabres might as well be made with the blade from Japanese sword as with the ordinary sabre-blade. The idea was at once carried into execution; their peculiar shaped sabres attracted the notice of the young Emperor when on a certain occasion they were brought in his presence. His Majesty expressed his approval, and this led to the universal use of the Japanese blade-sabres by officers of the Navy. On the other hand, officers of the Army were for the several years contented with using ordinary sabres, and it was not before the fierce experience of bloody hand-to-hand fightings in the civil war of 1877 that they were convinced of the inefficiency of their sabres in actual service. Since that time it has almost become an unwritten law for military officers to keep two sabres, one real which is used in drill and the other made of sword for use on battlefield. However, the Japanese blade generally used by the less warlike descendants of old *samurai* is shorter and less heavy. The blade used in older days measured from hilt to tip about 2½ ft. and weighed about 300 *momme* (100 *momme* about 0.8¼ lb. avo.). At the time of the particular civil war the blade most in demand measured about 2.2 ft. and weighed about 180 *momme*. The Japan-China war did not put the swordmanship of Japanese officers to any great test, and after the war even shorter blades, 2 ft. at most, were in demand. During the late war, on the other hand, when desperate hand-to-hand fightings were very frequent the length and weight of the blade was restored to that prevailing at the time of the civil war. The blade of this kind was used formerly by minors, retired *samurai* and non-combatants. It is shorter swords of this particular type that find large number of customers.

The Sabre.—The sword and the sabre are two distinct things, so are sword-smiths and sabre-smiths, the blade for one being quite dissimilar to that for the other. The process of tempering, therefore, must necessarily be different. This distinction also extends to the materials used for forging them. For the Japanese sword steel made of sand-iron, generally that produced in Hoki and Bizen is used, while the sabre is made of imported steel. Again in the eyes of sword-smiths and sword collectors the sabre is merely an object of practical utility while the sword is one of taste and ornament as well. Sword-smiths are artists while sabre-smiths are artisans. The latter have in most cases descended from the former, but not until after repeated failures could they learn the new process of tempering. An interesting story is attached to the history of sabre making in Japan. It will be remembered that the sword-prohibition edict in 1874 suddenly robbed

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sword-smiths and others of the means of livelihood, and orders given by officers of the infantine fleet of Japan for sabres were insignificant. It happened in '74 that the Army felt the necessity to get a supply of sabres for its officers, and the authorities were on the point of placing orders with German makers. The news reaching the ears of a certain sword-dealer in Tokyo, he earnestly represented and barely succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities to postpone giving that order until after Japanese sword-smiths had been allowed fair trials to forge sabres. The trials at last succeeded, though after repeated failures, and Japan, therefore, was saved at least some expenses, if not dishonour, of depending on foreign countries for the supply of sabres used in her army. The timely step taken by the petitioner has been richly rewarded, indirectly, for through his foresight and energy he has since been the greatest sabre-dealer and maker in Japan. (This was Suya, Hikage-cho, Shiba). At present sabres for use in the Army are manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal, but for mounting Japanese blade for sabres or for making real sabres a sufficient number of hands are found in Tokyo. Of late quite a large number of sabres have began to find their way to China for use of her officers.

6. LACQUER ART

The art and craft was considerably improved by **Zeshin** (d. 1839) and his pupils **Hobi** and **Jaishin** (d. '03), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with a new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavouring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and subjects.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particulary new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of com-

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mercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the stand-point of art.

Of the comtemporary master *makiye* artists and artisans the following may be mentioned :—

In Tokyo, for Makiye :—**Shiroyama** Shosai (Prof.) Art Commissioner to the Court, **Tsujimura Shokwa, Akatsuka Jitoku, Funahashi Shumin, Tanabe Shorei, Uematsu Hobi, Yasui Hochu**; for Lacquer :—**Koyama Kumehachi, Ichijima Asajiro, Okude Wajiro**, Suzuki Kasuke.

In Kyoto, for Makiye :—**Tomita Kohichi, Yamamoto Rihei**; for Lacquer :—**Kimura Shooku, Okada Shoka.**

In Kanazawa, for Makiye—**Sawada Soji, Ogaki Shokun**; for Lacquer :—**Tsuruta Wasaburo, Yonenaga Tahichiro.**

Then there are in Nagoya **Kanamori Haru-ji** (lacquer). in Shizuoka, Ishikawa Gonjiro (lacquer), in Nara, Yoshida Tatsu-no-suke (lac.), in Kagawa, Fujikawa Yonezo and Fujikawa Shinzo (both lacquer), in Aizu, Shinowara **Unkichi** (*makiye*), in Osaka, Asano Sukesaburo (*makiye*), in Kamakura, Koto **Unkyu** (*makiye*).

The "dry lacquer" art revived by **Karasugi Gochiku** and **Tsujimura Shoka** deserves mention, as also the discovery of "colored" lacquer at the Art Academy.

The Nippon Lacquer Art Society (est. 1891) at Yumi-chó, Kyobashi Tokyo, and the Lacquer Art Firm (est. 1897) at the same address are headquarters for the lacquer art and industry of Japan, the former dealing with matters for improving the art and industry and the latter acting as medium between *makiye* and lacquerer artists and artisans and general public who want to give order. The two bodies are in charge of Mr. Araki Mayumi. perhaps the most noted *makiye* and lacquer ware connoisseur.

7. CERAMIC

A. Pottery

Pottery was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized, and the number of pottery districts lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list is made (* indicating that the places are noted for art objects) :—

*Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), Banko, *yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns, producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Innyama-*yaki* (Owari), Kasama-*yaki* (Hitachi), Kuji-*yaki* (Mutsu), Mashiko-*yaki* (Shimotsuke), Mizunohira-*yaki* (Satsuma), Mumyoi-*yaki* (Yamashiro), Santa-*yaki* (Settsu), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi). Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), Ureshino-yaki (Hizen), and some others.

Aizu-yaki.—The kiln dates from about 1,647 when a potter from Seto erected a kiln at Hongo village, a place some distance north of Aizu (present

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town of Wakamatsu). Only faience was produced at first, but about a century and a half later porcelain was also introduced. Aizu-wares are principally confined to household utensils, and for cheapness combined with comparatively excellent technique they enjoy high reputation. **Mizuno Kizo** of Hongo may be mentioned as one of the most noted potters of Aizu at present.

Arita-yaki.—The Korean potter who followed to Japan as a retainer of the Lord of Hizen when the latter returned home from Hideyoshi's Korean expedition in 1598, discovered clay in Hizen and began to produce milk-white porcelains for which Arita-yaki subsequently became celebrated. Application of bright pigments was a later innovation. The ware being extremely hard and decoration highly graceful "brocade" design Arita wares are suited both for decorative and practical use. Among contemporary potters the names of **Fukagawa Eizaemon, Fukagawa Chuji** and **Fujisaki Tahei** may be mentioned. The Koran-sha, Saga, is the most important firm of Arita wares.

Awada-yaki.—This is a great favorite with foreigners to whom its elegant decorations seem especially acceptable. The wares are largely shipped abroad under the name of Satsuma faience of Kyoto, they bearing close resemblance both in the quality of plate and designs, though in price Kyoto wares enjoy greater advantage, being cheaper. To **Kinkozan Sobei** is due the credit for this great improvement of Awada-yaki. His kilns also produce for foreign markets wares which are modelled on Delft or Copenhagen style. **Ito Tozan** is another celebrated living artist of Awada, and perhaps is an artist of greater calibre than his contemporary, possessing a creative power of greater breath. His decoration off aience in seven colors is stated by Capt. Brinkley as a feat not known before.

Awaji-yaki.—This is one of the latest wares having been started only about fifty years ago. At first it was a soft ware decorated with blue or yellow enamel, which enjoyed some popularity owing to low price. The ware however, had little artistic value. Coming to recent period milk-white porcelain called *Onokoro-yaki* was introduced, and has met with some favorable reception. Utensils and decorative articles are produced.

Banko-yaki.—This is an unglazed dark-colored ware chiefly consisting of Japanese tea-sets, but also finds its way to American market in the shape of ash-holders and such small utensils. **Ogawa Hanhichi** of Yokkaichi is held in high reputation as potter of this *yaki*.

Izumo-yaki.—There are two varieties of this *yaki*. Rakzan-*yaki* and Fushina-*yaki*, the former originating in the Empo-era (1673-'80) and the latter about a century later. Rakzan resembles Hagi-*yaki*, but shade more tasteful. Tea-service etc., are principal production. Fushina was originally faience decorated with flowing golden or bluish enamel but of late wares with elaborate designs have began to be produced and to attract some attention in foreign markets. **Fushina** and **Sawa** are noted potters of Fushina while **Nagaoka** enjoys great repute for his Rakzan tea-pots and cups.

Kiyomizu-yaki.—Kiyomizu, one of the oldest and most important centres of Japanese pottery, fully maintains the tradition of the past, possessing as it does in **Seifu Yohei, Miura Chiksen, Takahashi Dohachi, Shimizu Rokubei, Shofu Katei**, especially the first two, potters of first order. Yohei is greater than his father of the same name who died in 1860, though this remark may not apply to Dohachi and Rokbei whose predecessors of the

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same names certainly possessed greater technical and artistic ability. **Seifu** is especially great in *céladon* and monochromes of reddish hue, and his attempt to reproduce old Chinese masterpieces has also resulted in delightful specimens. At any rate Seifu enjoys by common consent the reputation of being one of the two foremost living potters of Japan, the other being Miyagawa Kozan of Yokohama, both of whom are on the honorable list of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court.

Kutani-yaki.—Kutani-*yaki* first attained a great fame as a highly decorated ware based on Arita style. That decoration, however, was of far more subdued tone than the somewhat garish style of later days which at one time attracted great attention of foreign buyers. This method of decoration was overdone, the ware declined in prosperity and an inevitable reaction to older method has set in. The *yaki* has not yet succeeded in reviving the old popularity, while it is even reported that the supply of clay is no longer so plentiful as it was before and that the deficit is made up with unglazed biscuits coming from Mino and Aizu. **Shida Yasukiyo, Sugimoto Sahei** and **Asai Ichizo** may claim mention as living noted experts of Kutami. It should be remembered the industry originally appeared in Daishoji where it is even to-day more prosperously carried on than in any other place of Kaga.

Makuzu-yaki.—*Makuzu-yaki* is the name given to the kiln of **Miyagawa Kozan** (b. '34), Ota, Yokohama where he removed from Kyoto soon after the opening of this port to foreign commerce. This title was first assumed by Kozan's father of the same name who, originally a potter of Raku style, established his kiln at Makuzu, Kyoto, and produced wares that once attracted public notice for their uncommon excellence. Kozan's first work at Yokohama was the imitation of Old Satsuma, but this he soon gave up and turned his attention to more ambitious task of reproducting old Chinese masterpieces. The departure he inaugurated found imitators in many of his contemporary ceramists of Kyoto and elsewhere. But Kozan is an artist of too great a calibre to rest contented with merely reproducing imitations of old master-pieces. Indeed to call his productions as imitations would to him injustice, for his "imitations," coming through his fertile brain, invariably bear marks of his own originality stamped upon them. Kozan's versatility is truly remarkable, he being equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes or decorative designs (which he himself paints), firing with pigments on biscuits (*hon-yaki*) or painting on glazed ground (*uwaye*). He stands in this respect in strong contrast to his great contemporary, **Seifu Yohei** of Kyoto, whose field of operation is far from being so extensive. What is equally wonderful about **Kozan** is, that all his works maintain almost uniform level of high excellence, for he never allows a work which he does not approve to be put on the market, but unsparingly destroys all such wares. Such uniform excellence can not be said to mark the productions of Seifu. Kozan has been an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court since 1896 and has in his son **Hanzan** a young potter with great future promise.

Mikawa-yaki.—This is the modern name of old *Hirado-yaki* which at one time occupied a high place in Japan for its artistic production. After the Restoration the industry suffered decline, to be revived, however, through the efforts of Toyoshima Masaharu and some others.

Mino yaki.—This is one of the latest additions to the keramic community of Japan. And yet so actively has the business been taken up by people of

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Mino, that in output Mino wares now stand at the head of the list. For this remarkable prosperity credit is due in large part to **Nishiura Enji**, of Tajimi. Before his time Mino potters were unknown to general public as all their wares were sent out under the guise of Seto production. He erected kilns and work-shop on a scale that was uncommon at that time and devoted all his energy toward improving the quality of Mino wares. This bore fruit from about 1877 and the wares could easily find market on their own merit, even succeeding after a short period to shoot ahead their former masters in output. *Mino-yaki* is essentially an industry, and its wares combine quality acceptable to general public, cheapness and elegance. There are, however, some potters who produce wares of higher pretension. Flower vases, incense burners and other decorative objects produced by Nishiura are work of high technical skill and refined designing. His kilns are noteworthy as turning out than any other's larger qnantity of wares after Delfit and Copenhagen fashion which in the shape of coffee-sets, tea-sets etc. are great favorities with foreign consumers. Porcelains with finished design over blue glaze producedly **Kato Gosuke, Kato Mosuke** and **Ichikura** also deserve mentioning in this connection.

Satsuma-yaki.—Satsuma-*yaki* has undergone many modifications of which the most notable was the production from the close of 18th century of **Nishiki-de** (brocade design), enamelled faience after the fashion of Awata faience of Kyoto. If, therefore, Awata potters have to a great extent, as they have done, superseded the business of Satsuma artists since the former began to turn out fine specimens known as "Satsuma of Kyoto," the latter perhaps have no valid reason to complain By this encroachment of Awata people the business in Satsuma, where through the help of local authorities it was once revived after the neglect during the early years of this era, has again suffered relapse. None the less some few living potters of note, as **Chin jukan** and **Togo Jusho**, maintain the tradition of this famous kiln.

Seto-yaki.—Only earthenwares were at first produced, this continuing as far down as the beginning of the 19th century when a Seto potter came back after having secretly mastered the art of porcelain at Arita. This departure imparted a new impulse to deplomeut of the industry in Seto which soon began to eclipse almost all other kilns in the amount of its output. In turn, and quite recently, Seto was thrown into shade by its disciples, potters of Mino. Seto wares are chiefly porcelains of light blue glaze, and most of the potters are contended with manufacturing wares of practical utility. Decorative objects are, of course, not rare, and among these there are porcelain plaques for which Seto has lately become famous, and also imitations of that famous Chinese masterpiece known as *Yun-lo totai-ki*, very delicate pieces with their fragile bodies decorated with incised designs. **Kato Gosuke, Kato Jusuke, Kawamoto Hasukichi** and **Kawamoto Hansuke** are noted Seto potters of the day.

Tobe-yaki.—It was after the advent of the present era (1868) that this kiln began to attract notice, though it was in 1775 that the first kiln was set up in Iyo at the command of the Lord of Matsuyama. As decorative ware, only the light yellow glazed porcelain first produced by **Mukai Chihei**, may, be mentioned. Other wares are all utensils. Milk-white glazed ware is also manufactured.

Tokyo Kilns.—Tokyo can now boast two distinct kilns, namely *Takemoto-yaki* and *Toju-yaki*, the former started by the old Tokugawa bannerman of that name and the latter by **Kato Tomotaro**, originally a potter of Seto and

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engaged by the defunct porcelain factory, at Koishikawa, Tokyo. **Takemoto Hayata** with his father erected a kiln at Takatamura, suburb of Tokyo, early in the era: succeeded, after repeated failures, in producting flower-pots and flower basins of Cochin-China style. Then followed vases and other decorative things of the same style which is held in high repute by Japanese votaries of tea-ceremonials. Takemoto confined his efforts in producing monochromatic porcelain and in this he attained marked progress, but was cut away in '92 at the premature age of 45, in the midst of active career. His son Ko-ichi has succeeded to the new profession of the family. Two articles of great industrial and technical value have been manufactured by the family, a silk reeling tool by Hayata and an insulator by his son, both made of porcelain of extreme hardness. The present head of the family is president of the Tokyo Pottey Guild.

The *Asahi-yaki* originated by the late Prof. Wagner, of the Tokyo Techinical School, may deserve mention in this place.

R. Shippo-Yaki (Enamel Ware)

History.—It was at Nagoya, in the province of Owari, that early in the 16th century the *Shippo-yaki* was resuscitated after it was left neglected for several generations, and to the city or more properly Owari still belongs the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in **Namikawa Sosuke** (d. 11) and Kyoto in **Namikawa Yukie** have each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom **Ando Jyubei** and **Hattori Tadasaburo** are promient. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among the two Namikawa, same 17 in Kyoto and one in Yokohama. Owari boasts no less than 500 *Shippo* ceramists, of whom about 200 are found in village Takara which is situated about 8 miles west of Nagoya and on the road to Tsushima, Takara-mura is essentially a *Shippo-yaki* village, the only one in Japan, as Seto in the same province is a potters' town. Commercially that village is one of great importance, for it is there that the greater part of cheap *Shippo* ware going to the South seas, America and other places are produced. In the village stands a monument erected in memory of Kaji Tsunekichi by whom the art was revived.

Recent-Progress.—The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo exhibited in the 3rd Domestic Fair held at the metropolice that year a folding screen of four leaves each decorated with designs in enamels produced by a new process, i.e. the now celebrated cloisonneless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. Namikawa's invention at once sprang into fame both at home and abroad, and it laid the foundation of the prosperity which the *Shippo-yaki* business has subsequently enjoyed. It was an invention of no ordinary description and came none too early, for the *Shippo-yaki* business had long been threatened with the danger of collapse, so that even its fate may have been settled by the success or failure of that invention. As it was, it proved a splendid success, reviving and inspiring the industry as it has done with new vitality, for with the aid of the *musen* and *shosen* processes the Japanese shippo ceramists were now able to carry their technique and design, to the state of high finish and perfection.

The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal

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but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs, on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of the process of a certain French artist, Tesuma (?), of wares with transparent designs was then next evelopment. The transparent design enamels are now a common property of all *Shippo* artists in Japan.

The origin of this new innovation was not without interest, suggesting as it does the fertile talent of Japanese artists. Ando's brother, in the course of his travel through Europe, noticed a spoon decorated with raised dots in enamel. He brought home some specimens. The design struck his elder brother and artists under him, they thought it might not be difficult to produce enamels with more extensive designs in high relief. Repeated trials were made and the result was the were which was put on show at the Osaka exhibition. The design was produced by chiselling on the surface of the base, and from chiselling to hammering designs from inside was only a natural process of development. All these different proceses have carried the *Shippo* art to high state of perfection and the Japanese master artists in this line can now produce ware of such delicate and consummate designs with marvellous facility that they may perhaps claim the honor of leading the world. The latest improvement relates coloring. Japanese enamels artist had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by **Ota Jinnoemon** of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Of course the use of this chemical compound for the purpose of producing the color in question was not a new idea, the difficulty lay how to produce *Shippo* ware of any size of this particular monochrome, for the employment of this color had up to that time been confined, as it is still generally the case in Europe, for decorating small objects as the rays of medals or petals of flowers. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *mori-agé* ("upplied") style originated by Hattori is a new departure. High relief designs executed in this style look highly tastely.

8. TEXTILE FABRICS

Textile fabrics as decorative objects may properly be divided into three classes, namely those that depend for effect on woven figures, those that produce effect by dyeing, and lastly embroidery. Fabrics with woven decorations are essentially heavy stuffs, and include various kinds of brocade as *nishiki* and *kinran*, *donsu*, *tsuzure-ori*, satin, etc. Formerly their use was more limited than it is to-day. Chief demand came for making ornamental sarcoats of great *daimyos*, garments on ceremonious occasions for high priests and ladies, screens and hangings at temples and palaces, *obi* for ladies, and so forth. The gold brocade was, as is still so to some extent, associated in the minds of ordinary people with the Imperial standard of which it was and is still invariably made. As tapestry the use of textile fabrics was not so general as in the West, nor did Japan have table cloth or bed-cloth. However, for making knick-knacks of sundry descriptions, as tobacco-pouches, purses, sword-bags etc., heavy stuffs consumed were not small. As ladies' *obi* the demand for less heavier stuffs still continues to occupy an important place. It may not exaggeration to say that but for this peculiar

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costume of Japan, high-class weaving could never have attained the progress it did in this country. That progress was in danger of suffering serious check when the demand of *daimiyos*, temple, and other for heavy woven fabrics fell with the abolition of feudalism. The decline suffered was fortunately temporarily and, what is better, it has been more than compensated for by the appearance of a new and larger class of patrons, in Europe and America. It was then that heavy and costly stuffs of larger dimension than our weavers used to produce began to grow in demand, in the shape of tapestry, table or bed cloths etc. The weavers of Nishijin lost no times to import jacquard looms and to turn out pieces suitable to foreign customers. Considerable modifications have since appeared in Japanese decorative weaving, either by studying products of foreign looms or by improving native products to meet foreign demand. The *tsuzure-ori* piece, perhaps the most elaborate work of decorative weaving both in regard to technique and design, is no longer a small specimen of curiosity as it formerly was, but a sumptuous arras magnificent in design and workmanship. Some Nishijin master weavers have even began to attempt Gobelins. In technical skill they may yet come up to the high standard of French artists, but they have their *tsuzure-ori* to rival the celebrated French products. **Iida Shinshichi, Kawashima Jimbei** and **Nishimura Soemon** (d. '11)are three greatest weavers and dealers in Kyoto.

Yuzen and **Yuzen-birodo** ("cut velvet") are two of the most important fabrics with printed decorations. The former is not merely used for decoration purpose only, but as garment for young women and girls the demand for it is quite extensive. Silk crapes, silk tissue called *habutaye* and also muslain de laine are employed as ground to receive designs according to *Yuzen* process. Showy designs in rich and bright colors generally characterize *Yuzen* fabrics and it is because Japanese girls wear garment made of this particular stuff that they present such picturesque appearance. The **Yuzen-Birodo** is almost exclusively intended for decorative use, for tapestry, table or bed cloth or even as wall-picture. The process of dyeing is identical with that for the *Yuzen*, but in the cul-velvet the design is cut out of nape of the cloth according to the picture originally painted upon it. The consequence is, the design of the cut-velvet, as compared with that of the other, can not be carried to minute elaboration; it somewhat lacks life-like freshless in color and details of form. This drawback is amply compensated for by mellow tone of decorative effect and particularly by the lustre which the fabric imparts.

Embroidery.—But it is in embroidery that the decorative talent of Japanese artists has been put to greatest advantage. Embroidery is indeed one of the most significant cases illustrating how highly are the Japanese people endowed with faculty of adaptation. It may be remembered that, with the social revolution that followed the downfall of feudal system, Kyoto embroidery experts suddenly found themselves placed in great strait, they no longer obtaining orders *daimyos* and other high circles. Everybody is now aware how successful has been the innovation and to what marvellous standard of excellence has the art of embroidery been carried in Japan. Embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto are really things of delight. They can reproduce with colored yeans almost any tint and shade which painters obtain by means of pigments. Not only are original paintings faithfully reproduced but in one important respect embroidery even surpasses painters' work, in that the lustre of the silk yarns

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used imparts to the designs a heightened effect as compared with pictures drawn with brushes. The art of embroidery thus developed within the present generation generally exists in the shape of wall-pictures, *byobu* (folding screens), table-cloth, etc.

Nishijin, of Kyoto, stands at the forefront as centre of decorative weaving, embroidery and dyeing, especially in the latter two. In regard to the first Ashikaga and Kiryu, both not far from Tokyo, claim some share. As to industrial branch of weaving, this is almost universal in Japan, but if we are to pick out places where woven fabrics going to Europe and America are produced, there are besides the three centres mentioned, Hachioji (for *Kaiki* etc.) *Kai* (nursery of *Kaiki* silk tissue), Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama (for *habutaye*), Kawamata (*habutaye*), etc. "

9. COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely ousted by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate, for the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then followed by the *Shimbi Taikwan* created in 1899.

"Nishikiye."—Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikiye* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoye* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hoksai left their fascinating production, has been ousted from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikiye*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikiye* of its popularity, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikiye* business formerly, now coming from the studies of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoye* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Japan. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days.

The "Tsuki-Hiaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes) by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), Taki Kwatei's (d. '01), "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds), Toshikata's (d. '10) "Sanju Rokkasen" (36 celebrated beauties), and Miyako-no-hana" (flowers of the capital), Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (chice beauties in Genroku style), and some others were published some years ago, and perhaps are now out of print, Since then no *Nishikiye* album have been published in Japan except various albums of reproduction of old masterpieces published by the Kokka-sha, and Shimbishoin.

Besides albums other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publication.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

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Revival.—On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of coping, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, having not infrequently to discover processes by which old masterpainters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers.

Engraving and printing needed for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishiki-ye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. it is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate proess of printing.

Market of Old Ukiyo-ye Prints.—The great popularity of old *Ukiyo-ye* prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country, and the price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints.—Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being *sumi-ye* (black and white prints), *tan-ye* (vermilion prints), *urushi-ye* (lacquer prints), *beni-ye* (carmine prints), *naga-ye* (long prints), *kirara-zuri* (mica prints), *chuban nishiki-ye* (medium size prints), *koban nishiki-ye* (small size prints), *hoso-ye* (miniature prints), *namiban gomai-tsuzuki* (ordinary five sheet series; also three sheet series and only one sheet); old illustrated books, etc. The *nishiki-ye* most popular to foreign collectors are Moronobu, Kiyonaga, Utamaru and Hoksai.

10. DESIGNS

History.—Japan is now reputed to occupy a prominent place in the art of designs, and yet strange to say it was only within these ten years or so that the subject began to attract any serious attention of our people. At any rate, what with the inexhaustible stores of designs left by Korin and his followers, not to go back earlier, our artists and craftsmen did not experience any particular difficulty in getting designs suitable for the purpose. Professional designers were, however, not wholly absent, only they were not so

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specialized as is the case at present. The most notable instance in this respect was the *monya* (pattern makers), a class of experts who supplied patterns and general designs to dyers and other artisans. The *monya's* work was by no means despicable; on the contrary it was carried to great perfection. In their hands the coats-of-arms and family crests have become things of delight and wonder of creative ingenuity. What the *netsuke* and *tsuba* were in the art of carving so was the *mon* in designs, only in the choice of subjects the *monya* was naturally placed at greater advantage than the *netsuke* artists. Every visible object, real or even imaginary—stars, water currents, birds, flowers, leaves etc.—has been pressed into service to enrich the repertoires and to give endless diversity to the stock of *mon*. One may form some idea of how far the ingenuity and taste of Japanese pattern-designers have been carried when he is told that even such a simple emblem as the cross exists in the Japan *mon* book in as many as one hunded different modifications. Besides the *monya* there were painters who furnished designs, while several classes of artists, notably *maki-ye*, metal-carving and others, generally made it a rule to go by the designs they themselves elaborated.

Contemporary Designers of Note.—With such short history behind it designing as special art counts only a few noted experts at present. They are, in Tokyo, **Kishi Kokei** (Art Commissioner in Court), **Kubota Beisai** Prof. **Fujishima Takeji**, Prof. **Yuki Somei** and Prof. **Shimada Kai** (Fine Art Academy). Those in Kyoto are **Kamisaka Setsuga**, **Furutani Konin** and **Shimomura Gekko.** All these are designers in general, though each of then possesses special merit differing from the rest.

ART EDUCATION

Principal institutions teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution Nippon Bujutsu-in (Nippon Fine Art Institute) organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, has been removed to Nara to work for repair of National Treasures in Nara and its vicinity.

Besides the above there are many Technical Schools of middle school, grade in several Prefectures, among which those at Ishikawa and Aich are noted. For female art students there are the Tokyo girls Art and Craft School in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirant.

ART PUBLICATIONS

The Gahosha publishes the *Bijitsu Gwaho* (Office, Hongo, Tokyo), and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima in '99. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing at albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirable reproductions contained in the two publications.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

CHOSEN (KOREA)

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between Their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations, and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to concluded a Treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masakata Terauchi, His Resident General,

and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Yc Wan Yong, His Minister President of State,

Who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following Articles.

ART. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

ART. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cesion mentioned in the preceding Article, and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

ART. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to Their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and Their Consorts and Heirs such titles, dignities and honours as are appropriate to Their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignities and honours.

ART. IV.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate hours and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and the heirs, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honours and treatment will be granted.

ART. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will eonfer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, regarded as deserving such special recognition.

ART. VI.—In consequence of the aforesaid annexation, the Government of Japan assume of the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property Koreans obeying the laws therein force, and to promote welfare of all such Koreans.

ART. VII.—The Government of Japan will, so far circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Koreans who accept new regime loyally and in good faith, and who are duly qualified for such service.

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ART. VIII.—This Treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Viscount MASAKATA TERAUCHI, President-General.
The 2nd day of the 8th month of the 43rd year of Meiji.

YE WAN YONG, Minister President of State,
The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Nung-hui."

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION

The regulations for the organisation of the new administrative machine in Korea were published on Sept. 30th, as sumarized below :—

The Government General.—The Government-General of Korea is invested with the power of control over all Korea. He has the command of the army and navy, under the direct control of the Emperor, within the sphere of power assigned to him and controls all affairs pertaining to the defence of Korea. The Governor-General also controls all political affairs in Korea and can make appeal to, or receive the sanction of, the Emperor through the Minister President.

The Governor-General is appointed by the Emperor personally from military or naval officers of the rank of full general or admiral. The Governor-General can issue Government-General-of-Korea ordinances by his official power, or by special commission, and he may also issue ordinances, to violations of which punishment of penal servitude or imprisonment of a period not exceeding one year, or of fines of an amount not exceeding *yen* 200 are attached. The Governor-General can also cancel or suspend the orders or punishments issued by the officers under his control, in case they are contrary to the regulations, or injurious to the public good, or exceed the limits of their official power, The Governor-General can apply to the Emperor through the Minister President for the appointment, promotion or decoration of officials of *sonin* rank upwards, while he is invested with the power to personally appoint or dismiss civil officials of the *hannin* rank.

In the Government-General is appointed a Director-General of Political Affairs, whose function it is to assist the Governor-General, and to control the official business of the Government-General and various departments and bureaux of the same. The Government-General is divided into a secretariats' office and five departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs, of Internal Affairs, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and of Justice. The Chiefs of those Departments are appointed from among officials of the *Chokunin* rank. Besides these the official personnel of the Government-General includes nine Directors of Bureaux, two councillors, two private secretaries, nineteen secretaries, nineteen commissioners, thirty technical experts, six translators and 337 clerks, assistant experts and student interpreters.

N. B. For the names of chief officials in the Government-General see Chapter on Official Directory.

Governors of thirteen prefectures of Korea are as follows:

Governor

North Hamkyon-do.—T. Takei.
North Chunchhong-do.—T. Suzuki.

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Phyongan-do.—T. Matsunaga.
Kyongki-do.—N. Higashi.
North Kyongsang-do.—A. Kagawa.
South Cholla-do.—
North Hyongan-do.—T. Kawakami.
North Kyongsyong-do.—Yi Shinko.
Hoanghai-do.—Chhyo Wi-mun.
North Cholla-do.—Pak Chyungyang
South Chungchhyon-do.—Pak Chyung-yang.
Tangnon-do.—Yi Kyoi-ogn.
South Hamgyong-do.—Sin Oanheui.

Among the 13 Provincial Governors 7 are Japanese and 6 Korean.

There have been considerable reductions of staff, the total number of elimination being 628 high-class officials (*koto kwan*), and *ha min* 434 clerks.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

As a result of the annexation the former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and the Crown Prince, Prince Heir, while the Ex-Emperor is called His Imperial Highness Tai Wang (Prince Father). Their Highnesses shall shall receive the treatment of Princess of the Blood and their annual grants remain same as before the annexation, i.e. *yen* 1,800,000.

CREATION OF KOREAN PEERS.

In Oct. 1910, 75 distingished Koreans including five members of the former Imprial family, were created Peers. They are:—

Marquises.—Yi Chai-oan, Yi Chaikak, Yi Hai-Chhyang, Yi Hai seung and Yun Ttaik-yong, Pak Yong-hyo.

Counts.—Yi Chi-yon, Yi Oanyong, Min Yongrin.

Viscounts.—Yi Oan-yong, Yi Koulyong, Pak Chesyun, Ko Yong-keui, Chhyo Chyang-eung, Min Ppyonghyok, Yi Yong-sik, Kim In-sik. Koan Chyung-hyon, Yi Ha yong, Yi Keunttaik, Song Pypong-chhun, In Syonchyun, Yi Chai-kon; In Tok-yong, Chhyo Mimheui, Yi Ppyong-mu, Yi Keun-myong, Min Yong-kuai, Min Yong-syo, Min Yong-hwi, Chyon Syong-keun.

Barons.—Yun Yong-ku and forty-four others.

The new Peers were conferred monetary grants, at the rate of *yen* 50,000 for a Baron, and *yen* 100,000 *yen* 150,000, and *yen* 200,000 respectively for a Viscount, a Count and a Marquis. The rate is between four and five time that usually granted on a new Peer in Japan. The families of the late Kin Om-keun and 14 other Koreans who rendered distinguished services during their lifetime also received a grant, *yen* 10,000 for the first and *yen* 5,000 each for the rest.

MONETARY GRANTS ON COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

Monetary Endowment on Communities.—Municipal and rural districts had conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government, in the form of 5 per cent. securities. The total grant amounting to *yen* 17,398,000 was as follows:—

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	yen		*yen*
Kyongki province	2,637,000	South Kyongsang province.	1,606,000
North Chungchong province	794,000	Whanghai province	1,094,000
South Chungchong province	1,489,000	Kangwon province	1,125,000
North Cholla province ...	1,312,000	South Pyongan province ...	1,046,000
South ,, ,, ...	1,694,000	North Pyongan province...	1,149,000
North Kyongsang province	2,013,000	South Hamkyong province.	883,000
		North ,, ,,	556,000

The grants are kept in charge of each provincial Governor, and are founded, the use of the principal being prohibited. The securities are placed in the custody of such bank as may be nominated by the Governor General. Interest on the fund are to be spent for purposes of giving work to people who are without proper means of livelihood, education and relief in bad years, the provincial Governor being required to obtain the approval of the Governor-General in disposing of the interest. He is also responsible for the production of an annual Budget concerning the fund and a full settlement of the account within three months of the end of each fiscal year. The Governor General orders that three-fifths of the available sum be devoted to workgiving purposes, one-fifth to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work the first consideration must be in favour of those belonging to the former official caste known as *yangpan* and literati who are possessed of no adequate means of livelihood, and such enterprises as paper making and sericulture. The total number of Yangpan and Literati are 54,217 and 10,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly Yangpan, are in official service.

Monetary Gifts to Old Folks.—On the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3rd, 87,047 old folks of over 60 years old of the Yangpan class were given monetary gifts ranging between *yen* 15 each on those of between 60 and 65 and *yen* 20 each on those over 100 years old.

Gifts to Dutiful Children and Faithful Wives.—On the same occasion 529 dutiful sons and 1,326 girls and 1,323 faithful wives received gifts of *yen* 10 each.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL

The Central Council is in effect a privy council and has to consider matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The personnel of the Central Council consists of a President, a Vice-President, fifteen advisers, twenty councillors, thirty-five assistant councillors, a chief secretary, two secretaries, three interpreters and three clerks.

The post of the president is to be occupied by the Director General of Political Affairs in the Government-General.

The President is Mr. Yamagata and Vice-President Mr. Kim Yen-sik. The remaining 14 members are all Koreans, who held at one time or another Ministerial Posts. The salaries of the above Members of Council are fixed at *yen* 2500 per annum.

AREA AND POPULATION

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the Peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the former Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,047 square Japanese *ri* which

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is a little below that of Honshu of Japan proper, and a little over one half of the area of Japan proper and Formosa combined, this being 27,062 sq. *ri*. The Government has decided to carry out thorough surveying in 10 years at an outlay of *yen* 15,000,000.

The population was formerly calculated at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 but the estimate made in Mar. '10 puts it at 129,434,282.

CLIMATE

The following is based on mateorological records kept at the Japanese or other consulates in Korea and extends over 16 years for Fusan, 14 for Seoul, Ninsen, and Gensan. Records for Pingyang only cover two years, that is 1905 and 1904.

Temperature

	Fusan c.	Ninsen c.	Gensan c.	Seoul c.	Pingyang c.
January	3.4	–3.3	–3.8	–3.6	–3.9
August	25.4	23.9	23.9	24.5	23.7
Average	13.4	10.4	10.2	10.4	8.8

Rainfalls

	Fusan milm	Ninsen milm	Seoul milm	Gensan milm
January	35.7	15.0	18.2	55.2
August	285.3	128.0	160.5	565.4
Total	1,416.1	897.0	810.8	1,817.2

No. of Days of Rainfalls and Snow falls

	Fusan	Ninsen	Yongampho	Gensan	Pingyang
February	6	6	4	8	1
July	13	11	15	21	11
Total	121	102	86	142	105

THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN KOREA

The total number of Chinese, Europeans and Americans residing in Korea at the end of 1909 was 10,427, as follows:—

	1909	1908
Chinese	9,568	9,970
American	493	395
English	159	163
French	96	90
German	45	39
Russian	18	18
Others	23	42
Total	10,402	10,717

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FINANCE

Budget for 1911-12

Revenue (*yen 1,000*)

Ordinary.		Extraordinary.	
Taxes and duties	10,871	Proceeds of public loans...	12,324
Stamp receipts	659	Fund to meet deficit... ...	12,350
Yök-tun receipts	1,261	Total	24,674
Government enterprise and property...	10,962	Grand total	48,741
Miscellaneous receipts ...	312		
Total	24,067		

Expenditure (*yen 1,000*)

Ordinary...	27,891	Extraordinary	20,850
		Total	48,741

Debts

Name of Loans	Interest	Amount *yen*	Date of Loans	When Redeem	Creditor
Undertaking	6	1,000	Oct. '08	'23	Jap. Gov.
Currency Adj'ment	6	3,000	Jun. '05	'15	1st Bank.
Loan to faciliate the circulation of money ...	no	1,500	Dec. '05	'12	Jap. Gov.
Cur. Ad'jment	6	8,585	—	—	BK. Korea.
New Enterprises	6½	17,963	Nov. '08	'23	Ind. BK. Jap
Public work	6%	1,000	" "	'23	
Borrowed from Jap. Gov.	no	14,282	—	—	
Total	—	46,331			

Besides there is a loan of *yen* 6,979,910 for supplementary currency adjustment.

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in *yen* 1,000)

Year	Merchandises			Specie & Bullions	
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports
1903	18,219	9,477	27,696	1,942	6,526
1904	26,805	6,933	33,738	9,163	6,257
1905	31,959	7,916	39,876	1,151	5,515
1906	29,521	8,902	38,424	1,329	6,057
1907	41,436	17,002	58,438	1,992	5,547
1908	41,025	14,113	55,138	12,396	6,114
1909	36,648	16,248	52,897	16,093	8,017
1910	39,782	19,913	59,696	1,876	9,199

Exports (in *yen* 1,000)

Articles	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Beans & Peas	3,510	3,881	3,370	3,513	5,726
Rice	1,603	7,558	6,484	45,530	6,277
Live Stock	511	775	717	426	634

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Cow Hide	653	676	518	815	1,004
Fishes dried, salt & manure ...	23	245	238	260	317
Paper	112	65	68	78	95
Wheat and Barley	201	456	166	741	361
Copper	116	53	64	30	1
Beche de Mer	95	91	76	73	87
Ginseng...	6	1,200	—	848	175
Cotton, raw & ginned...	90	63	103	273	304
Imports (in *yen* 1,000)					
Sheeting (Japanese)	1,196	2,974	2,975	2,428	4,486
„ (Eng. & Ame.)	400				
Shirtings, grey	1,007	1,869	1,365	1,135	
„ white	765	1,281	1,574	1,493	1,676
Cotton, P. G. Japanese	1,332	1,629	1,625	1,312	1,693
T. Cloth	297	285	275	195	—
Cotton Reps...	129	175	—	—	—
Cotton Yarn, Japanese	1,583	2,670	2,023	1,285	1,801
Grass Cloth	817	995	1,649	1,530	906
Clothing	723	1,404	—	—	—
Cotton Wadding...	313	405	392	371	—
Silk Piece Goods	708	1,371	1,472	1.244	1,085
Oil, Kerosene	1,009	1,068	1,411	934	1,261
Timber...	1,155	1,828	1,671	981	1,065
Sake, Somshu	799	726	700	759	735
Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco ...	1,161	1,241	1,178	1,168	935
Coal and Coke	588	803	1,379	896	809
Sugar	676	801	852	838	862
Beer	199	312	373	312	—
Straw Bags & Rope	487	659	—	—	936
Paper, Japanese	350	425	577	600	704
Flour, American	318	321	384	322	332
Railway Materials	—	939	1,010	47	—
Matches, Japanese	328	349	391	339	—
Iron, Pipes & tubes	—	150	590	523	—
Porcelain	235	294	275	253	—
Fruits, fresh & dried	241	235	313	307	—
Medicine	182	318	—	—	—
Salt	309	363	417	303	—
Soy	208	161	139	148	—
Furnitnre	143	268	—	—	—
Coal & Coke	688	803	1,379	896	809
Timber & Planks	1,155	1,828	1,671	981	1,065

TRADE IN LEADING PORTS (in *yen* 1,000)

		1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Ninsen	Exports ...	2,303	2,386	4,801	2,554	3,316
	Imports ...	16,803	14,135	19,508	17,892	13,340
Fusan	Exp.... ...	2,024	2,957	4,397	4,471	5,155
	Imp.... ...	8,219	7,938	8,721	9,258	8,307
Chinnampho ...	Exp.... ...	1,267	1,216	2,060	2.200	2,075
	Imp.... ...	4,822	2,959	3,895	3,057	3,215

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Gensan	Exports ...	643	982	1,180	1,002	1,054
	Imports ...	3,954	3,466	3,042	2,884	2,686
Mokpho... ...	Exp.... ...	477	425	1,316	860	1,203
	Imp.... ...	320	413	620	659	724
Kunsan... ...	Exp.... ...	360	645	1,911	1,833	2,049
	Imp.... ...	262	490	912	973	913
Masan	Exp.... ...	105	66	337	250	142
	Imp.... ...	37	390	836	735	355
Seoul	Exp.... ...	—	8	12	25	41
	Imp.... ...	—	252	1,497	3,920	4,902
New Wiju ...	Exp.... ...	—	111	609	808	—
	Imp.... ...	—	172	748	1,186	—
Chongchin ...	Exp.... ...	—	—	—	325	—
	Imp.... ...	—	—	—	436	—
Songchin... ...	Exp.... ...	—	100	197	325	—
	Imp.... ...	—	122	298	371	—

Trade with Different Countries

(in *yen* 1,000)

	1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	Imported from	Exported to	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Japan...	22,914	6,916	27,368	12,545	24,040	16,093	21,814	12,158	25,338	15,378
China...	4,105	699	4,463	3,179	4,832	2,247	4,473	3,124	3,845	3,025
Great Britain...	33	14	5,517	—	6,781	5	6,506	50	5,226	24
U.S.A.	2,557	—	3,295	—	4,194	45	2,402	68	3,204	304
Russian Manchuria ...	37	500	—	657	51	772	46	786	17	1,155
European Russia	—	—	39	—	21	—	26	—	—	—
Belgium	5	—	25	—	66	2	145	25	120	—
Total (inc. others) ...	29,654	8,132	41,436	16,394	41,025	14,113	46,648	16,248	39,782	19,913

New Korean Undertakings

With the approval of the Diet in the session of 1910-11 it has been decided to raise the Korean Undertaking loan roughy of *yen* 56 millions spread over a number of years. The money is to be appropriated for these works:—*yen* 10,000,000 spread over 5 years for road-making extending more than 580 *ri*; *yen* 37,500,000 on account of 174 m. railway making, i.e. the Korean line (Taiden-Mokpho) to be completed by 1913-4 year and the Seoul-Gensan line 136 m. to be completed the year after; *yen* 1,200,000 for doubling the line over the river Han; and *yen* 8,000,000 for harbor-works at Fusan, Ninsen, Chinnampho and the dredging of the month of the river Tadong.

BANKS AND BANKING

Besides the Bank of Korea organized as late as August, 1909, there are in Korea three ordinary banks end six people's banks organized by Koreans, and then there are branches of four Japanese banks. The Korean banks are as follows as repoated at end of 1909;—

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	Established	Capital *yen*	Paidup *yen*
Kanjo-Ginko	1903	300,000	75,000
Ten-ichi-Ginko	1900	500,000	125,000
Kan-ichi-Ginko	1906	500,000	125,000

	Loans from Gov. *yen*	Deposits *yen*	Loans *yen*	Overs draft *yen*	Bills dis'ted *yen*
Kanjo... ...	100,000	434,960	62,700	20,227	426,454
Ten-ichi ...	180,696	606,579	289,853	49,114	355,965
Kan-ichi ...	—	543,250	129,768	3,715	440,463

The Peoples' Banks are located at Secul, Kyong-song, Toyon-an, Chen-chu, Kwang-chu, and Hamgyong, all orgrnized in 1906 with authorized capital of *yen* 100,000 to 400,000. The paid up capital totals *yen* 555,250, shares subscribed for by the Government aggregates *yen* 329,960 and the advances made by it *yen* 1,214,680. The deposits total *yen* 752,286, loans *yen* 1,549,191 ; overdraft *yen* 30,134 ; bills diecounted *yen* 1,102,250, and debentures issued *yen* 752,970.

Of the four Japanese banking organs in Korea. 1st Bank, Ind. Bank of Japan, 18th Bank and 58th Bank, the first is the oldest establsshment and before creation of the Bank of Korea, was bankers to the Korean Government enjoyed the privilege of issuing convertible bank notes. The Industrial Bank entered the field later to undertake an important role financing Korean economic enterprises and to furnish funds at long terms. The Bank is alarge creditor to the Goverment, as shown elsewhere. The 58th Bank may practically be considered as bankers for Japanese resident merchants with whom a long standing relation exists, while the 18th Bank's sphere covers the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese. It make advances on goods and possesses a number of warehouses either established by it or borrowed from other parties. The three Industrial Bank stood as follows, the Industrial Bank not undertaking ordinary banking :—

	Deposits *yen*	Loans *yen*	Overdraft *yen*	Bills dis'ted *yen*
1st...	4,091,572	441,110	388,662	1,071,422
18th	2,186,521	1,480,699	368,401	1,076,380
58th	1,809,809	1,579,363	268,466	952,116

Other Banking Organs

Other banking devices are the Note Associations by which the old and irregular practice of issuing a sort of promissory notes used in commercials transactions has been improved and the issue of bills of exchange cheque was allowed to the approved Note Associations. These number, at end of 1908 six, with the aggregate capital of *yen* 330,000 numbers 536, total amount of bills guaranteed *yen* 3,874,090, and amount of bills paid *yen* 4,007,320, and amount of outstanding bills guaranteed *yen* 894,940.

Warehousing business is carried on both by the People's Banks and a private company. The former have succeded to business formerly undertaken by the Government and either make loans on the security of rice or furnish on credit. The Seoul Mutual Warehouse Company, orgonized in 1905 undertakes both ordinary and bonded warehousing. The capital is *yen* 250,000 of which *yen* 100,000 was subsidized by the Government.

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The Bank of Korea

The agreement providing for the Central Bank of Korea was signed on July 26th, 1909, between late Viscount Sone, Resident-General, and Mr. Yi Hoang, then Korean Premier, and it reads as follows:—

(1) "The Korean Government agrees to establish the Bank of Korea which shall be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea. The Bank shall manage Japanese Government funds when such business is entrusted to it by the Bank of Japan.

(2) The silver notes issued in Korea by the Dai-Ichi Ginko shall be treated as if issued by the Bank of Korea which shall assume the obligation of redeeming the notes.

(3) Japanese and Korean exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea.

(4) Japanese shall be appointed directors and auditors of the Bank of Korea for the time being.

(5) The Bank of Korea need not pay a dividend on shares held by the Korean Government before the rate of dividend paid on shares held by others has reached 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Korean Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by other than the Korean Government of the Bank of Korea."

The capital is *yen* 10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of *yen* 100 each, of which 30,000 were alloted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and 400 received for directors and auditors. For the remaining 69,600 only Japanese and Korean were allowed to subsribe.

The total number appliep was 20,350,374 of which 627,010 were in Korea, and the rest in Japan, the number of allotment was determined at the rate of 1 for 301 applied for. The subscribers were then ordered to pay in a quarter for their shares.

The Board of Directors comprise Mr. Ichihara (Pres), Messrs.. Midzukoshi, Mishima and Kimura, directors, and Messrs. Hamaguchi and Ito, auditors.

JAPANESE IN KOREA

Number.—Up to the time of the late war, the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed from 40 to 50 thousand, but thereafter it increased at the rate of 20 or 39 per cent. annully until now there are 15 Japanese for every 1,000 Koreans and 10 Japanese for every square mile of Korean territory. This means that each square mile in Japan has contributed six persons to each square mile in Korea. In the matter of property the Japanese now own in Korea land to the value of 135 million *yen* and buildings to the value of 12 millions. The following table shows the numbers of male and female immigrants at different periods. It is as follows:—

	Houses	Men	Women	Total
Dec. 1906	22,319	48,078	35,287	83,315
June 1907	25,317	51,737	39,486	91,223
Dec. 1907	28,272	55,669	42,332	98,001
June 1908	32,978	64,778	49,886	114,664
Dec. 1908	37,121	70,145	56,023	126,168
June 1909	41,128	78,500	62,417	140,917
Dec. 1909	42,816	80,599	65,135	145,734

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When to the number those who are in Korea in Government services are added, the total must reach about 200,000.

Property.—The property held by Japanese in various places of importance in the Peninsula is estimated as follows:—

	Land *tsubo*	Buildings *tsubo*	Value *yen*
Fusan	2,356,189	87,062	9,494,266
Masan	178,749	14,136	1,229,664
Kunsan	30,923,990	73,844	3,404,199
Mokpho	1,121,455	14,321	1,060.226
Seoul...	462,618	66,143	11,164,385
Yongsan	1,210,607	19,404	1,506,334
Chemulpho	4,469,157	39,796	94,654,700
Pyongyang	817,707	16,352	1,778,599
Chinnampho	597,573	18,420	1,896,991
Gensan	1,083,571	21,664	1,078,257
Taiku	430,562	22,310	1,226,953
Total...	52,652,560	394,152	128,494,534

AGRICULTURE

Cultivated and Uncultivated Areas.—Though not yet accurately known, the cultivated area is estimated at 2,302,279 *cho* and the land not yet brought under tillage 2,302,274 *cho*. Besides there are about 16,000,000 *cho* of forests, hills etc. The price of land is more or less *yen* 87 per acre of paddy-field and from 62 to 15 per acre of upland-farms. Difficulty of irrigation is the greatest obstacle to opening wild land in Korea.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law regarding the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody, regardless of nationality, may rent uncultivated lands from the State for a term of not more than ten years for tillage, stock-breeding, afforestation or similar industrial undertakings. The annual rental is 50 *sen* per *cho* (2½ acres), but this in waived in special circumstances. Up to the end of July '10 application for renting uncultivated lands reached 127,532 *cho*, of which permission was granted for 13,433 *cho*.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barely, soya bean, cotton etc. The rice is fairly good in quality but very poor in the yield. Yearly products for about 874,000 *cho* are about 7,986,000 *koku*, almost one half the rate in Japan proper.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley couers 421,828 *cho*, yielding 4,194,425 *koku*. Beans are exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy. The acreage is 358,000 *cho* and the yield 1,925,000 *koku*. Export to Japan amounted to about 3,500,000 *yen* in '09.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just, the contrary in Japan proper. About 30,000 *koku* is produced yearly. The serious drawback consists of the danger of parastic worms and of sudden change of temperature. In 1909 the Government granted the subsidy of *yen* 72,000 to encourage this industry.

Ginsengs.—Ginsengs or medical roots which are highly valued by Chinese and Korean formerly totalled *yen* 1,650,000 worth in output, but in recent years, owing to the ravage of injurious fungi, the amount has fallen

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and the yield is now insignificant. Investigations are now going on to find remedy.

Cotton.—The experimental cultivations of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese including several members of the Two Houses of the Diet, some Government officials and cotton planters. It was granted *yen* 100,000 by the Korean Government. The sersult of the three years' experiment having proved satisfactory, planting is now carried on at many places.

The American upland variety has been proved best suited to the Korean soil. The yield per *tan* is put at 100 catties as safe estimate as against 80 of the native variety. The ratio of ginned cotton is 35% and 23% respectively. The Society in question has yet not more than 1,200 *cho* under cotton, but expects to widen the area to 150,000 *cho* by 1917. That is one half of the area which is available for cotton plantation in Korea, it being estimated at 300,000 *cho*. When that total available area is converted into cotton plantation, it will yield 105 million catties of ginned cotton which is worth *yen* 36,000,000 at the rate of *yen* 35 per 1,000 catties. That quantity corresponds to about one-third of the total import of raw cotton into Japan. At present about 120,000 *cho* is under cotton of native variety, but as the average yield is about 70 to 80 catties per *tan* the total produce does not exceed 90 million catties. Export to Japan amounted to *yen* 103,507 in '08 and 273,095 in '09. A small cotton company run experimentally by Japanese spinners exists in Korea. Result has been satisfatory it declared about 6% dividend in last half term), and there is a project on foot of creating a big cotton company with the capital of *yen* 20,000,000.

Stock-Farming—Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Korea possesses a great future.

Live cattle and hides are largely exported to Japan proper,

Farming Enterprises by Japanese.—The Japanese farming enterprises as they existed in 1909, represent 80,538 *cho* (201,345 acres) with investment amounting to bobut *yen* 8,300,000 and by 728 investors. The average price paid per *cho* (2½ acres) is *yen* 35,836 and average yield *yen* 15,616 against disbursement of *yen* 7,523. The profit reaches as high as 43.6%. The gravest drawback in Korean farming is danger of flood, which sometimes devastates the farms.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Gold.—Mines are very rich in Korea and are the field of investment which attracts greatest attention from both Japanese and foreign capitalists. The latter are actively working gold mines, the most important in the Peninsula. The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., an American interest, orgrnized in 1897 is working Woonsan concession in Pyongan district and is the largest undertaking, being backed with capital of *yen* 10,000,000 fully paid up. Since 1903 it handled 230,000 to 300,000 tons of quartz every year, with output of gold amounting to *yen* 2,400,000 to *yen* 3,000,000. Net profit in '03 was reported at *yen* 930,000 and in '09 at *yen* 1,100,000. The Chiksan gold mine, for which an arrangement was made in 1910 for joint working of Japanese and American capitalists with a capital of *yen* 2,000,000, is an extensive concession fifty miles south of Seoul. It contains both quartz ledges and placer areas in which 2,500 natives are working on a tribute

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system. There are besides British, French, German and Indian concessions, all of which being yet in the experimental stage or carrying on work on a small scale. Placer beds are abundantly found in Southern Pyongan and in Chunchhong district and may develop into profitable source of investment if more improved method in place of the existing primitive process is adopted.

Iron.—Iron ores of various descriptions occur, chiefly in the basins of the river Tadong and its tributaries. At the end of 1909 the concessions numbered 38, including an important mine in the vicinity of the mouth of the Tadong worked by the Okura Firm. In 1909 the output from all the mines along the Tadong amounted to about 100,000 tons. They were purchased by the Government Steel Wooks at Wakamatsu, and it is expected that before long at least one half the raw material consumed at the Works will be supplied by the Korean iron mines. The Works secured two mines in the same region in 1910, Better facilities of transportation will be followed by marked increase of output.

Graphite.—The production of graphite recently has increased suddenly. The output that did not exceed *yen* 20,000 in 1907 now stands at over *yen* 328,000 with a greater promise in accordance with the development of various industrial enterprises. At the end of '09 black-lead concessions counted 109, about one half of it being exploited by British capitalists.

Other Mineral Resources.—Smokeless doal, copper, and mica are also plenty. The Pyongyang coal measures, though producing only dust-coal, are almost inexhaustible in supply. The Imperial Navy uses this dust-coal for making its briquets.

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 5,000 miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Whale, shark, sardine, perch, cod, yellow tails, ear-shell are the principal marine products. The proverbial indolence of the people has hindered the proper exploitation of this important natural resource. If the Korean fishermen were as diligent and progressive as the Japanese the yield would increase as much as five times more than to-day. The existing states of the industry are these:

	No. of boats	No. of fisherman	Value of Catches	Average per one person
Korean...	12,411	68,520	3,139,100	45,813
Japanese	3,898	16,644	3.418,800	205,601
Total	16,309	85,164	6,557,950	77,048

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for the *Myng-tai* cod fishing, the western sea for the *Guchi* fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cods and herrings etc. These are called the "three fisheries of Korea."

Activity of Japaese Fisherman.—Bold enterprises which Japanese fishermen from Kyushu and other places have been carrying on for years past along the Korean coast is the most notable feature in the exploitation of Korean resources by Japan. Long before the protectorate regime and the late annexation those daring fishermen occupied Korean waters as their own sphere of activity. Fishering colonies formed by them are dotting all along the shores of Korea. Enumerating only those forming a hamlet of not less than five families, the total colonies number 1,146 with 4.820 inhabitants, The enterprise is well worth attempting, for whereas the average catch per

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fisherman in Japan proper is only *yen* 43 a year. it is as much as *yen* 200 in Korean waters.

Salt Industry.—Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture. The output is as yet only about 244,900,000 *kin* against the total consumption of 350,000,000 *kin*. The shortage is made up by the imports from Japan, China and Germany. Salt manufacture will receive due attention from Government before long.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions in the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tumen, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as forests roughly measure about 11,000,000 *cho* (27½ million acres), about 47% of the total area of Korea. The trees growing in the wooded zones in nothern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines etc. In preserved woods here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, Zelkowa, walunt-trees, etc. The greatest obstrcle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuri es ef oppression and extortion. Since 1907 the Government, by establishing nurseries in three places, has been trying in various ways to incalcate in the minds of the people the idea of importance of tree-planting. The endeavors are said to have proved successful. Besides planting in denuded areas, the woods in northern Korea are being properly utilized also from 1907. In 1909 timbers worth *yen* 982,000 were brought down the rivers, the amount for 1910 estimated at *yen* 1,165,000.

INDUSTRIES

The native industries are quite primitive, for even ceramics and fabrics that formerly flourished have suffered decline through long neglect. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning, such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal-work, knit-work and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Penisula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy, matting and chemicals from sea-weeds.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a technical training school and a brick factory. This last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habit, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and comparatively costly.

Industries Started by Japanese.—These are still insignificant, the investment not reaching *yen* 2,000,000. Seventy-eight works existed in 1908 comprising 25 rice-cleaning shops, 15 tile and brick shops, 12 iron works. These produced about 3,000,000 worth of productions. They employed 3,200 Korean (2,000) and the rest Japanese and Chinese.

WAGES IN KOREA

Wages of native coolies are much cheaper than in Japan, say about a half of the other. Returns made in April 1910 are as follow.

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Place	Japanese *yen*	Korean *yen*
Seoul	1.00	.50
Chemulpo	1.00	.45
Fusan	.99	.60
Pyogyang	.70	.45
Chinnampo	.70	.50
Mokpo	1.00	.50
Masampo	.75	.45

Various engineering enterprises lately started have increased demand for laborers and Chinese laborers have began to settle in Korea in large numbers. They are preferred to Japanese in consequence of their comparatively low wages and greater diligence.

EDUCATION

Korean had no system of education before the peninsular was brought under Japanese protection, only about 10% of children of school-age, and only those of upper classes, attended schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated. The marked improvement that has come over the education of Korean people indicate by the following official figures at end of October 1910:—

1. Governmental School

Kind of school	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Normal	1	17	280
Technical	3	75	750
Boys' High	2	28	392
Girls' High	1	12	212
Seminary	1	9	26

2. Semi-Public

Industrial	18	75	189
Elementary	90	436	14,562

3. Public Schools

Elementary	41	159	4,214

4. Ppivate

High	1	7	76
Industrial	7	34	187
Elementary	86	98	2,436
Religious	2,135	7,355	10,209

Religious schools are generally those kept by foreign missionaries, the educational system of which is said to be not quite in harmony in principle with that in Government and other schools. Education of Japanese boys and girls is of course properly attended to, the figures for the purely Japanese schools for October 1910 being:—

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Kind	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary	123	502	14,617
Middle	1	19	225
Girls' Higher	3	17	203
Technical	1	20	1,018
Kindergartens	9	22	585
Various	6	26	309
Total	143	606	15,559

JUDICATURE IN KOREA

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts are classified as District Courts, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal, and besides there is also a Supreme Court. The District and Local Courts transact the respective legal work provided for those courts in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgement on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the Local Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgments given at the second trial of the Appeal courts, and the protests against the judgments of the Appeal Courts. Besides the abovementioned affairs, the Supreme Court also carries on the work coming under the special duties of the Supreme Court provided for in the law courts, and also gives judgment to cases of crimes committed by the members of the Korean Princely families and those criminals who are to be sentenced to treatment severer than confinement according to the former Korean law. The public procurators' offiees are attached to the Governor-General courts, and conduct their work under his superintendence. The Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, Local Courts and District Courts have their respective chief and chief procuratar's office at each court except the District Courts. The regular number of the bench of the Courts and procurators' office is as follows:—Judges—329; public procurators—85; chief clerks—4; interpreters—4; clerks—368; student interpreters—187.

GARRISON AND POLICES

At present the troops in the Peninsula represent a Division and a Brigade. The Division has its headquarters at Pyongyang, primarily to protect the Korean frontier. The remaining troops are stationed in the south and it is a mixed brigade. As to the police force, there are in Seoul the Metropolitan Police Bureau, six police stations, and one branch station. In the interior there are 65 police stations, 3 branches, and 336 *chuzaisho* (sentry stations). The staff comprises 30 Japanese and 17 Korean inspectors general, 144 Japanese and 102 Korean inspectors, and, 884 Japanese and 3,130 Korean policemen. In addition there is a force of gendarmerie.

New Naval Station.—A new naval station has been established at Chinhai Bay in southern Korean at an estimated outlay of a little over *yen* 8,000,000 to be spread over ten years beginning with 1910-11 year. The completion of this station will lessen the value of Maizuru station, for Sasebo and the new basis at Chinhai will sufficiently guard the strait to Tsushima.

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RAILWAYS

The railways of Korea consist of a trunk line extending from the southern extremity (near Fusan) of the Peninsula and terminating at new Wiju, on the Yalu, and three branch lines, Seoul-Ninsen, and others. The whole extends 641.5m. The gauge is the standard 4.8 ½ ft. The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen line was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul Ninsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1900. Amalgamated in 1903 to the large company, the whole was purchased by the Government as described in the Chapter on Railways. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two banches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly laid on war account during the late war. The Korean railways were transferred to the control of the Imperial Railway Board in Dec. 1909, but lately restored to the Government-General of Korea.

The returns for the 1910-11 year are as follows:—

Mileage	Locos.	Carriages	Wagons
674.48m	145	159	1,086

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

This is the first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans having in view the exploitation of resources of Korea. It was organized in the fall of '08 in conformity with the Oriental Development Co. Law issued in '08 by the Japanese Government. The capital is *yen* 10,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of *yen* 50, and of that number the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The Company's line of business comprises loan to Japanese settlers redeemable in 25 years, loan for Korean land redeemable in 5-15 years, and temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the Company is 100 years to be renewable with the approval of the Japanese Government. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, while it obtains State aids of not more than *yen* 300,000 a year for the first eiight year. According to the original programme of the Company the *yen* 2,500,000 paid up is to be alloted thus:—*yen* 625,000 for buying rice fields 2,500 *cho*; 300,000 for buying the equal area of upland fields; 150,000 for buying wild land and opening it; 750,000 to be used as loans. The President and two Vice-Presidents are to be filled with Japanese nominated by Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company issued in Sept. '10 a Rule for settlers whether Japanese and Korean, and either individually or in groups of not less than ten families. These settlers are classified into two kinds, viz, peasant proprietors and tenant. Settlers belonging to the first class can lease wet and dry fields to the total area of two *cho* (five acress) per family, the ownership of which to be assigned to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. During that interval they will have to pay a contract amount to the Company in the shape of annual instalments for the fields, fixed at the current value of the field, plus 6 per cent. interests on the value. They will also enjoy the advantage of lease of land for afforestation purposes in addition to the fields above mentioned. But they must pay the land tax and all

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other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers get the right to cultivate the Co.'s fields by paying a stated rent. When, however, they prove themselves worthy and convince the Company of the efficiency of their labour, they will be given the chance to become land-owners. Such people as well as worthy proprietor-settlers can apply to the Company to purchase on their behalf any land to an extent not exceeding 4 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease, and will find the land their own after the payment of annual instalments for 25 years or less.

The Co.'s settlers must be over twentieth year and free from military service. They are required to bring their families to their settlements. The Co. will advance part of initial expenses, within limit of 200 *yen* per house, and for purposes of direct necessity for the conduct of pursuits, such as building of dwelling etc. the sum may be increased only in case of those who are to work on unreclaimed land. The advance must be repaid in a period of 25 years or less in annual instalments, and interest is to be paid on them at 7% per annum. Any settlers violating the contract will be dispossessed of the lease and to repay the loan at the rate of interest of 10%. The proprietor-settlers have to pay rent at the rate of 10% of the value of the land. The Co. may extend similar help to settlers of other companies and individuals.

Fifty families were to be taken in 1910-11 and 200 in 11-12 year.

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CHAPTER XXXV

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

REVENUE (in *yen* 1,000)

The Formosan finance has been made independent since 1897-8. It had to depend at first on aids from the Central Treasury, but this finally disappeared from the Budget of 1905-6 year.

Ordinary :—	'07-8	'08-9	'09-10	'10-11	'11-12
Inland Taxes	5,794	7,826	8,858	13,503	15,852
Custom Duties	2,142	2,479	303	284	—
Tonnage Dues	18	17	17	17	19
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property... ...	20,092	15,696	16,271	18,180	20,321
Stamp Receipts	579	610	550	563	663
Various Licenses & Fees	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous Receipts..	218	192	147	172	179
Total Ordinary ...	28,850	26,832	26,152	32,725	37,040
Extraordinary :—					
Proceeds from Sale of Property	37	113	71	86	87
Subsidies from Central Government	1,000	1,650	—	—	—
Proceeds of loans transferred from General Account	—	823	2,100	3,045	2,760
Surplus of the previous year transferred ...	5,357	7,586	701	2,032	3,764
Total Extraordinary..	6,445	10,173	73	5,994	6,611
Total Revenue... ...	35,295	37,005	30,025	38,689	43,651
Ordinary :—					
Administration	775	841	910	907	953
Judiciail Courts	371	386	405	409	425
Local Administration ...	593	628	692	767	786
Police	350	381	449	450	468
Prisons	495	567	496	499	493
Hospitals	297	325	386	418	454
Custom-houses	277	284	301	316	326
Communications	1,195	1,208	1,354	1,405	1,475
Expenses for Governmens Railways... ...	1,441	1,449	1,574	1,873	2,582

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Monopoly Bureau ...	8,790	7,524	7,526	7,565	8,497
Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account ...	2,349	2,535	3,436	5,180	5,180
Other Expenses	2,731	3,722	4,718	2,990	4,080
Total Ordinary ...	19,669	19,758	22,233	22,782	25,725
Extraordinary :—					
Expenses for Special Undertakings	2,686	2,369	2,530	3,115	2,760
Subsidies	783	826	1,027	987	937
Expenses for Public Works	3,290	5,461	2,461	4,186	6,470
Other Expenses	754	363	504	3,621	4,020
Expenses for Encouragement of Industry ...	525	887	1,109	2,881	3,732
Total Extraordinary	8,040	10,908	7,772	15,906	17,926
Total Expendtture..	27,709	30,666	30,025	28,689	43,651

POPULATION

At end of		Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
1904	Japanese	32,060	21,301	53,365	3,073,685
	Natives	1,558,420	1,357,564	2,915,984	
	Savages	53,174	51,160	104,334	
1905	Japanese	37,823	23,695	59,618	3,151,831
	Natives	1,570,239	1,408,779	2,979,018	
	Savages	57,323	55,872	113,195	
1906	Japanese	43,358	27,682	71,040	3,183,417
	Natives	1,580,603	1,418,611	2,999,214	
	Savages	57,378	55,785	113,163	
1907	Japanese	47,671	30,254	77,925	3,212,572
	Natives	1,589,469	1,429,933	3,019,402	
	Savages	58,433	56,812	115,245	
1908	Japanese	50,307	32,932	83,329	3,240,438
	Natives	1,596,282	1,440,573	3,036,855	
	Savages	60,803	59,451	120,254	

There were besides foreigners as follows:—1904, Male 5,694; Female 315; 1905, M. 7,719, F, 504; 1906, M. 9,690, F. 601; 1907, M. 10,599, F. 797; 1908, M. 11,138, F. 1,013.

The Aborigines.—There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. They are divided into about 800 communities with the population of about 100,000. They are broadly divided into the Northern Aborigines and the Southern Aborigines, the former more savage and untractable, being given to head-hunting, the latter far more submissive and advanced. The Northern Aborigines almost exclusively belong the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes, in eight number, as Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other.

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THE ABORIGINE'S REGION

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half of the total area of the island. Their haunts are gradually wrested away and exploited for the rich resources contained.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier to prevent the descent of the savages upon the plains the Volunteers were organized even when the island belonged to China. The system was kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler, so that in 1906 the corps grew to the strength of almost one military Brigade and was composed of 102 Police Inspectors, 435 Policemen and 4,467 Guards enlisted from the natives. The outlay augumented in proportion to the expansion of the service, and what amounted to only *yen* 35,000 at first, grew to 230,000 in 1900, 400,000 in 1903, 700,000 approximately in 1906, 1,680,000 in 1907 and 1,900,000 in 1908. In 1910 the Government decided to adopt the subjugation programme on a larger scale and set apart *yen* 5,000,000 spread over five years, including about 1 millions for road-making of 591½ *ri*. The work was started in April and the Frontier Guards advanced on the haunts of the northern tribes that refused to submit to the authorities. With the help of regular troops, and with the Guards as auxiliaries, action was started from the two directions, Shinchiku and Gilan. The force detailed for the latter consisted of seven companies and about 2000 Guards with six mountain guns, and that for the other two companies and 600 Guards with two guns. After stubborn fighting with the the savages and the still more formidable enemy in the shape of pathless ascents and steep cliffs, they succeeded in securing the heights that command the table-lands where the aborigines dwelt. The latter were no longer able to continue resistance and had to submit, surrendering arms of 8000 in 1910. The Guard zone was shortened from 160 *ri* to 120. The casualties on the part of the invaders comprised four officers killed, four wounded, 83 privates killed and 141 wounded; 107 Guards killed and 123 wounded. It should be noted that the peaceful method of persuasion is actively availed of for tribes less stubborn and more amenable to reason. In 1911 a similar expedition was started against the other Altaiyol tribes.

FORESTS AND PLAINS

(March, 1908)

Administration districts	Protection area	5,004
	Utilization „	1,153,609
Total...		1,158,613
Aborigines' districts...	Under expl'tion	337,119
	Not yet „	1,473,936
Total, *cho*		1,811,055
Grand total, *cho*		2,969,668

State Forests and Plains Under Promise of Sale

	No. of item	Area		No. of item	Area
1904	42	1,366 *ko*	1907	128	7,676 *ko*
1905	143	3,867 „	1908	98	3,762 „
1906	201	6,498 „			

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Tree Planting

End of March	Government *cho*	Private *cho*	Total *cho*	End of March	Government *cho*	Private *cho*	Total *cho*
1903	775.3	—	775.3	1906	711.5	872.9	1,584.4
1904	685.3	—	685.3	1907	629.4	931.0	1,560.4
1905	816.3	—	816.3	1908	731.3	1,964.2	2,695.3

Seventy to eighty parts of the trees planted are camphor trees.

Primeval Forests

Primeval forests exist along the aborigine's quarters and several timbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm laid rails at the cost of about *yen* 2,000,000 to bring out the timbers from the *hinoki* forests exisiting there, covering some 25,000 acres. The Arisan project of the Firm has been given up owing to the far graver difficulty, than exprienced was expected, and the Government has therefore decided, with the consent of the 26th session of the Diet, to undertake the business on its own account at an outlay of *yen* 5,900,000 spread over fine years ending 1914-15 year. This sum includes *yen* 1,800,000 to be paid to the Fujita Firm as price of the rails etc. constructed at its expense. Arisan rises over 2,000 to 8,000 ft. aboove sea-level and therefore contains timbers of diverse varieties. Camputing only those that are above a certain size, these number about 1,500,000 yielding over 18,000,000 *shakujime*. Prof. Hoffman, of the Imperial Tokyo University, who has expored the forest reports, as follows:—

The three most peculiar features are first, the forest is very dense; second it is very abundant in useful trees; third, there are very many trees which, are available for purpose of lumber. Such a large tract of land, almost 10,000 square *cho* in extent, so thickly covered with fine big trees can scarcely bf found elsewhere in the world, and indeed it is hardly too much to say thae the Japanese *hinoki* contained therein is enormous. Unlike ordinary trees ot the kind, the *hinaki* of the Arisan forest are very straight.

LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERALS

	Appointed	Relieved
Adm. Count Sukenori Kabayama	May, '95	June, '96
Gen. Prince Taro Katsura	June, '96	Oct., '96
Gen. Count Kiten Nogi	Oct., '96	Feb. '98
Late Gen. Count Gentaro Kodama	Feb. '98	Apr., '06
Gen. Count Samata Sakuma	Apr., '06	

EDUCATION

	Government			Public			Private		
	No. Schools	Teacher	Students	Scs.	Trs.	Sts.	Scs.	Trs.	Sts.
1908.....	30	267	6,295	206	895	35,898	641	709	15,415
1007.....	25	216	4,987	192	765	34,382	884	950	19,155
1906.....	22	187	4,354	180	738	31,823	927	972	20,423
1905.....	19	177	3,935	165	677	27,464	1,061	1,122	19,549
1904.....	32	194	4,524	153	620	23,346	1,086	1,144	21,999

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Among "private" schools, old style family schools kept by Chinese scholars predominate, these numbering 630 in 1908. It is owing to the gradual lessening of the imperfect schools of this type, that the private school list is gradually diminishing.

JUSTICE (Sentences carried out)

Court	Capital	Penal service limited time	Major imprisonment	Flogging	Total including others
Appeal	5	1	73	1	88
District	2	293	1,660	1,365	3,410
1908	7	294	1,733	1,366	3,408
1907	7	—	2,093	2,387	4,636
1906	9	—	1,477	1,818	3,408
1905	10	—	1,523	1,424	3,062
1904	33	—	2,714	748	3,608

AGRICUCTURE

Area of Tillage of Land

At end of year	Rice paddy	Upland field	Total
1903 ("ko")	286.818	263,092	550,722
1904 („)	312,599	332.092	644,691
1905 („)	314,363	329,504	643,868
1906 („)	319,217	334,081	652,298
1907 („)	328,540	345,981	674,520

"ko" =2,932 "tsubo" or about 2½ acres.

Agriccultural products (in 1,000)

	1905	1006	1907	1908	1909
Rice (*koku*)	8,707	7,937	9,024	9,313	9,259
Tea (*kin*)	51,480	47,105	45,703	77,457	11,794
Sweet-potators (*kin*)	1,140,397	1,137,437	1,208,838	1,463,811	1,310,364
Ramie (*kin*)	2,633	2,947	3,170	1,951	1,967
Jute (*kin*)	2,495	3,512	3,412	3,197	4,428
Rush for mat	834	1,776	1,720	924	—
Barley & Wheat (*koku*) ...	45	44	44	41	—
Beans & Peas (*koku*)	94	100	124	155	—
Pea-nuts (*koku*)	216	187	241	257	—
Mountain Indigo (*kin*) ...	5,930	4,000	930	1,161	—
Tree Indigo (*kin*)	17,530	36,876	49,956	28,551	26,132
Tobacco (*kin*)	141	287	355	73,880	—

Live Stock (in 1,000)

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Buffalo...	226	233	233	252	276
Cattle	98	170	111	120	138
Swine	976	1,017	1,074	1,146	1,230
Goat	117	107	114.	128	143

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SUGAR INDUSTRY

The output of crude sufar in Formosa during the 8 months, Nov. 10 to June 11, amounted to over 4½ million catties, that for one year from Nov. 09 to Nov. 10 being over 3,200,000 millions. The refining work is not yet started in the island, owing to the contract existing between the Formosan companies and the refineries existing in Japan proper, and also that between the former and the island authorities who are granting them bounty on this cousideration. This bounty has been very much lessened of late, and it is expected that the Formosan Govenment will in future devote greater attention to encouraging rice cultivation instead of sugar production.

TEA

The aggression of the Ceylon teas in the American market has both affected the Oolong teas, and green teas from Japan proper. In order to recover the position formerly occupied abroad, ntthe Formosan Governme started in 1903 an experimental station at Anping-Ching for manufacturing Oolong tea by means of up-to-date machines instead of laborious manual process. As the same time, the manufacture of black tea like the famous product at Hankow, China, was started, and this also has proved a success. In 1907 quantity of the blak tea was exported as a trial to Russia and Turkey, where was favorably received. In 1908 the machinery was lent free to the Japan Formosa Tea Co. formed, with the Government countenance, with the purpose of producing black tea for Russian market, and with gurantee of 6% interest on its paid-up capital for a period of five years. The Government is anxious to utilize the wild lands reclaimed in the aborigines' quarters, and the lands are said to be specially suited for tea-shrubs fit to make black tea.

MARINE PRODUCTS (in 1,000)

	Raw		Cured	
	Quantity *kin*	Value *yen*	Quantity *kin*	Value *yen*
1904...	15,239	677	3,186	226
1905...	12,357	650	2,443	230
1906...	13,584	717	2,899	197
1907...	12,727	787	2,810	186
1908...	—	902	—	227
1909...	—	775	—	112

MINERAL PRODUCTS

	Gold *momme*	Gold dust *momme*	Coal *kin*	Sulphur *kin*	Petroleum *kin*
1904	322,904	42,515	137,793,442	5,262,709	703
1905	394,506	25,494	158,283,205	1,958,944	3,129
1906	363,262	12,980	172,004,857	1,354,410	4,394
1907	319,249	10,010	225,432,745	2,193,728	6,028
1908	429,241	12,030	257,207,044	3,281,358	6,560
1909	421,222	15,533	305,686,491	3,603,950	—

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TRADE

Foreign Trade (in *yen* 1,000)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Specie & Bullion Exports	Specie & Bullion Import
1905	10,629	10,963	21,593	1,229	455
1906	9,779	82,737	22,516	2,188	24
1907	9,741	11,220	20,960	258	339
1908	9,297	17,074	26,373	68	2,751
1909	11,687	12,591	24,279	157	7
1910	11,986	19,852	31,838	37	1

Trade with Japan Proper

	Exports	Imports	Excess of Imports
1902	7,406	9,235	1,827
1903	9,729	11,194	1,465
1904	10,430	10,156	*274
1905	13,661	13,483	*177
1906	18,259	15,634	*2,625
1907	17,634	19,750	2,115
1908	24,423	20,926	*3,496
1909	36,309	24,006	*12,302
1910	47,937	29,070	*18,867

Note.—*denotes excess of exports.

Chief Commodities Exported

Value (*yen* 1,000)

	Oolong tea	Rice	Sugar	Camphor	Tur. meric	Flax, Hemp, & Jute
1905	6,235	593	25	2,052	13	517
1906	5,029	278	153	2,222	39	646
1907	5,159	41	13	2,619	89	587
1908	5,568	419	15	1,710	32	436
1909	5,842	137	12	4,377	25	344
1910	5,837	121	491	3,932	29	342

Chief Commodities Imported

Value (*yen* 1,000)

	Opium	Petroleum	Flour	Hogs	Chinese Cotton Tissues	Cotton Satin
1905	1,927	670	223	231	132	345
1906	3,371	633	99	242	129	335
1907	2,275	549	186	15	36	764
1908	2,286	815	369	10	63	313
1909	2,379	785	147	4	77	328
1910	3,642	681	220	9	31	340

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EMIGRATION TO FORMOSA

In pursuance with the resolution adopted a few years ago, the Government decided to help the settlement to the island from Japan proper. About 350 farming families, consisting of 1,750 emigrants, are to the invited at a cost of *yen* 400,000, in the course of the 1911-12 fiscal year. A number of colonies is to be created, each colony consisting of about sixty families. Education and medical provision will be made for each colony. After their arrival in the island houses will be provided for their accommodation, but each family will be required to take over *yen* 200.

THE THREE IMPORTANT UNDERTAKINGS

Since the 1900-1 year the Formosan Government has carried by means of loans the trunk railway construction and improvement (*yen* 27,585,000), land surveying (*yen* 5,756,000), Kelung harbor-works (*yen* 8,6000,000), official buildings (*yen* 1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship (*yen* 235,000), totalling *yen* 33,376,000. These works having been nearly completed, the Government next took in hand in 1908-9 year another series of undertakings at the estimate of about *yen* 39,000,000 and spread over 16 years ending 1923-4 year, as follows:—

	yen	
Irrigation	30,000,000	to begin in 1908-9, and end in 1923-4.
Takao harbor-works ...	4,733,000	to begin in 1908-9, and end in 1923-5.
Taito railway	4,257,000	to begin in 1909-10, and end in 1915-6.

Irrigation.—Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms, it being impossible in many places to raise a second crops of rice owing to lack of water. The Government's plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified waterways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h.p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

Takao Harbor-works.—Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at a time, and to handle goods of about 500,000 tons a year.

Taito Railway.—This is a project to lay a railway between the centre of the eastern district of the island and the Karenko harbor, the only available indentation in the northern Formosa, and to facilitate the exploitation of its rich natural resources, as camphor, minerals, sugar, etc.

STATE MONOPOLIES

The state monopolies in Formosa are opium, camphor, salt and tobacco, of which the first originated more from the idea of gradually suppressing the pernicious custom and less from revenue purpose. Both camphor and salt were monopolies from the time of the Chinese rule, while tobacco was included in the list in 1905 when the tobacco monopoly was enforced in Japan proper.

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The revenue from the four items for the last few years is as below:—

End of Mar.	Camphor *yen*	Opium *yen*	Tobacco *yen*	Salt *yen*
1904	2,258,217	3,620,335	—	472,851
1905	3,695,884	3,714,012	—	557,875
1906	4,235,860	4,205,830	1,496,022	667,369
1907	4,865,226	4,433,862	3,044,593	711,488
1908	7,221,853	4,468,514	3,500,852	754,414

Opium

End of Mar.	Raw Material (100 *kin*)	Value (*yen* 1000)	Manufactured (1000 *momme*)	No. 2 Smokers	Per 100 native
1904...	311	2,415	48,846	132,903	4.63
1905...	262	2,411	46,615	137,952	4.73
1906...	335	2,912	51,847	130,476	4.38
1907...	387	2,974	53,092	121,330	4.50
1908...	359	2,922	47,307	113,165	3.73

	Camphor (1000 *kin*)	Oil (1000 *kin*)	Price Paid (*yen* 1000)
1905	3,540	2,805	1,384
1906	2,865	2,373	1,286
1907	3,252	2,986	1,742
1908	3,914	4,180	2,401
1909	3,534	4,446	—

The bulk of camphor and oil is produced at private refineries. Owners of private refineries comprise 6 Japanese and 9 natives, between whom 5,753 refineries are worked. The men employed in the business, from the cutting of the trees to extracting crude camphor, number over 9,000. The crude camphor is bought by the Government and refined at the Government works where the camphor is exported abroad through the Mitsui Bureau.

SALT

End of Mar.	Salt field *ko*	Output *kin*	Value *yen*
1906...	1,090	70,398,672	121,918
1907...	1,029	93,550,156	176,874
1908...	1,089	118,968,965	224,575
1909...	1,139	99,398,000	185,948

The consumption of salt in the island is somewhere 50,000,000 *kin*, so more than one half is available for export. The quantity which Formosa is allowed to ship to Japan propea is now limited to 80,000,000, and as the demand for Formosan salt is increasing in Korea the outside market for the goods seems to be quite sufficient. The Formosan authorities are encouraging the expansion of the industry and expect to increase the acreage to about 2,300 and the output to some 335 millions by 1912-13 fiscal year.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco, as shown before, is still insufficient to meet the demand in the island. The quantity of cut-tobacco consumed is about 5 million *kin* of which only less than one fifth is supplied at home, the balance coming from China.

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MINING

Gold.—Gold is the most important mineral in the island, its output corresponding to about 40% of that of Japan proper. The three gold mines, that are situated about 10 miles east of Kelung, and in close proximity to each other are most noted. They are Kinkwaseki, worked by M. C. Tanaka of Tokyo, Zuiho by the Fujita firm of Osaka, and Botan-ko by Mr. K. Kimura, of Kelung. The first produces gold and copper and its concession covers 601,274 *tsubo* of gold-copper area, 34,653 of placer-gold, and 89,069 of coal; the second 2,451,186 *tsubo* of gold area, 389,305 of placer-gold, and 421,357 of coal, and the third consits of 649,280 *tsubo* of gold area. In the three coal is chiefly extracted to use it for smelting and other purposes at their works. The output of gold in 1907 was reported as follows:—

	Output (*momme*)	No. of Days of Laborers
Kinkwaseki	120,718	423,000
Zuiho	88,217	286,393
Botanko	20,314	283,108

Petroleum.—Petroleum beds are judged to exist along the central ridges and extending almost through the entire length of the island. Only the Nippon and the Hoden Petroleum Cos., both in Echigo, have started actual work of boring, each only one or two, but as yet the work is experimental. It may be mentioned that more than 60 years ago the oil digging was tried by a Chinese, and at one time the Chinese Government engaged two American experts and tried machine boring, bui in both cases the work did not bear any good fruit.

RAILWAYS

The work of constructing the trunk line from Kelung to Takao (247 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 miles) laid by the Chinese Government was began in 1899 at the estimated outlay of *yen* 28,800 and as work spread over ten years. The work was completed in spring of '08, and at less than the estimate, owing to fall of wages and other favorable conditions, and slight modification of the original route. The construction of Tamsui (10 miles) and Hozan (10 miles) branches, hotels along the line, improvement of Takao Harbor, and other subsidiary works have also been completed. The lines, main and branch, compise 18 tunnels aggregating 4 m. 56 ch., 28 bridges of over 300 feet long, totalling 6 m. 25 ch. The business record for 1908-'09 is given below:—

1908-'09 1 m. 271.3; loco., 54; carriage, 112; wagon, 826; passenger mileage, 43, 592, 279; goods mileage, 31, 921, 462; traffic receipt, *yen* 2,715,329; expense, *yen* 1,459,226; net proffit *yen* 1,266.604.

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CHAPTER XXXVI

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

Japan acquired the sourthern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. That half covers roughly 2,000 square *ri*, or about twice as large as Shikoku in Japan proper. The Civil Administration Office was opened at Toyohara, (Vladimirofka) on June 15th 1907.

Finance

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for fiscal years are as follows:—

Expenditures	09-10 *yen*	11-12 *yen*
Civil Adm'tive expenses	705,608	976,028
Roads, building and repairing &c.	511,421	1,092,532
Foresty &c.	194,301	
Railways	236,536	
Reserves	30,000	30,000
Total	1,677,866	2,105,604
Revenue		
Taxes	30,000	35,803
Receipt from Sate Undertakings and Property..	254,060	376,244
Fees and Charges	610,200	720,200
Sundries	154,100	—
Aids from Treasury	629,406	570,657
Sale of State Property...	—	283,000
Surplus of preceding year	—	100,000
Total	1,677,866	2,105,604

Besides the garrison requires some *yen* 600,000.

Civil Administration Office

Civil Governer ... ... Teitaro, Airaoka.

Immigration and Settlement from Japan Proper

The number of people who crossed over during 1908 to the new dominion totalled 21,579 (16,204 males and 5,375 females) against the preceding year's figures, 40,230 (31,476 males and 8,754 females).

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Foreigners, Aborigines, Etc.

The Southern Saghalien contained roughly 10,000 Russians of all descriptions before the outbreak of the war, and of these only 300 remain, these being mostly poor people who were devoid of means of leaving the place and removing to Russian territory. Besides the above, there are about 1,291 aborigines consisting of five tribes, as Ainus, Gilyak, Orochon, Tonguz and Yanguz.

Sanitary, Education, Religion

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. The mortality in 1906 totalled 196 consisting of 151 males and 45 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Provision to give education to children of the settlers has already been made in some places. The first elementary school established was that in Toyohara (Vladimirofka), where it was opened in August, 1906, to be followed by those in Korsakoff and Mauka in October of the same year. In January 1907 the three schools had 533 attendants, and it was already found necessary to expand the scope to admit new pupils.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having visited the place in 1906.

Fishery

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. There are two distinct conditions under which the pursuit of this business is allowed, one, since fishery under special license and the other under ordinary license. The former is issued to those who have obtained permission to carry out for a certain number of years fishery at special grounds, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to the pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There also grounds where fishery is restricted or where it is absolutely forbidden.

The Government started a year or two ago, with fund of *yen* 137,000 a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Marine products in the last few years are as follows:—

	Herring oil cake *koku*	Salmon *koku*	Trout *koku*	Total *koku*
1907	234,316	3,868	96,926	335,110
1908	199,792	4,792	42,078	346,582
1909	169,697	8,631	30,574	208,902
1910	220,014	8,644	76,691	305,349

Sardine, trout, Salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters.

Farming and Stock-breeding

So far it has been ascertained that in the plians existing in the southern half about 45,000 *cho* (112,500 acres) are available for tillage and 55,000 *cho* (137,500 acres) for pasturage. Supposing 7½ *cho* (about acres) is to be allotted for one family and 3 *cho* (about 8 acres) is required to raise one head of cattle

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or horse, the southern Karafuto can maintain 6,000 farming families and 18,000 heads of cattle and horses. The settlers who, in compliance with the special inducement offerod by the Island authorities settled in the island, cultivated the land deserted by the Russians, at the rate of about 5 acres per family. These settlers numbered about one thousand families at the end of 1908. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants as flax and hemp are grown in the island. The harvest of oats in 1909 totalled 7,000 *koku*.

Forest

Various kinds of pine-trees abounid, forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timbers but lack of convenient transportation prevents their being utilized. The trees have so far been largely consumed by forest fires instead of by men, such fires lasting even three consective years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

The surveying completed in 1909 shows that the southern half contains 3,392,712 *cho* (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaf trees measuring 1,647,110,000 cubic feet, 500,000 *cho* of broad leaf trees yielding about 76,680,000 feet, and 290,000 *cho* of mixed forests yielding about 158,170,000 feet. The conifers are *Todo-matsu* (*abies sachalinensis*), *Ezo-matsu* (*picea ajanensis*) and larch, while white birch. a *luns*, and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

Minerals

The strata in the island are of Tertiary formation in greater part, and hold very rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at same places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found, while in 1907 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

Railway

The light rails laid between Otomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage extends 26.2 m. and the gauge is 1.11¾ ft.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

SOUTH MANCHURIA

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it, issued on Sept' 1st. '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*zhin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Governor-General is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relative to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than *yen* 200. The Government-General Office consists of the Military Department and the Department of Civil Administration. In 1910 the Technical School, as yet teaching mining and engineering, was opened at Port Arthur.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG

General Rules.—The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provisions about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry or before his departure; about quarantine arrangement etc.

Art. I. of the Regulations reads as follows:—

"Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Dairen. This does not apply to Chinese junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwantung."

The supplementary rules contain this clause.—

"In regard to the sailing of Russian vessels, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being."

Dairen, a Free Port.—In strict conformity with the formal notification communicated on Aug. 22 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo. the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign marchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen.

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The Opening of Port Arthur.—Port Arthur was opened to ships of all nations in June '10, the Imperial Ordinance issued on that occasion reading thus:—

Article I.—Japanese and foreign ships and warships may enter the Western Harbor of Port Arthur, provided they observe the Port Arthur Harbor Regulations.

Article II.—The Governor-General of Kwantung may make necessary provisions and dispositions, provided they do not conflict with the provisions of the Law respecting the Defence-works Zone of Kwantung Province and the Port of Arthur. With regard to matters, however, specially designated by the Minister President, he must previously consult with the Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station.

FINANCE

Revenue

	1909-10	1910-11
	yen	*yen*
Ordinary:		
Revenue of the Kwantung Government...	1,617,275	1,540,956
Taxes	226,231	208,545
Revenue from public undertaking and State property...	1,367,621	1,279,051
Miscellaneous receipts	23,423	27,073
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property	1,200	17,616
National Treasury grant	2,964,000	2,948,416
Surplus of previous year transferred ...	286,000	361,000
Total (with others)	4,879,489	4,867,988

Expenditure

Ordinary:		
Expenditure of the Kwantung Gov't ...	571,777	434,714
Expenses of Law-courts	64,536	66,124
Police and Prison expenses	86,066	868,720
Communication expenses	1,125,871	1,099,788
Other expenses and Reserves	451,157	787,686
Total	3,116,297	3,257,033
Extraordinary:		
Undertaking expenses	1,613,192	1,400,955
Grant for local expense deficit...	150,000	200,000
Total	1,763,192	1,610,955
Grand total	4,879,489	4,867,988

The total revenue in 1911-12 amounted to 4,984,926.

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA

	Male	Female	Total
Antung	2,632	1,745	4,377
Liaoyang and neighbourhood	2,043	1,247	3,290
Newchwang	1,507	1,083	2,590
Mukden...	1,398	1,043	2,441

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Tiehling...	1,235	981	2,216
Changchun	549	494	1,043
Harbin	408	581	989
Kirin	80	96	176
Kungtsling	187	329	426
Shinminfu	109	72	181

Besides the above there are about 17,000 in Dairen, 6,094 in Port Arthur and about 3,000 in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway.

FOREIGNERS IN KWANTUNG

Foreigners (excepting Chinese) are not permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property beyond the town limits of Dairen and and Port Arthur, but in regard to Russians rules heretofore in force shall remain in force for the time being.

Any resident or visitor whoee presence is deemed prejudical to public order or morals may be ordered to withdraw within five days, or may be prohibited to reside for not less than one or for not more than three years.

FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN (1909)

	Exports to *yen*	Imports from *yen*	Total *yen*	Total (1908) *yen*
Japan	22,880,382	13,537,100	36,417,482	39,822,282
China	9,778,126	6,061,382	15,839,508	15,576,092
Korea	317,394	1,136,014	1,453,408	1,607,436
Other countries ...	9,836,400	3,814,787	13,651,187	9,076,733
Total	42,812,302	24,549,283	67,361,585	66,082,543

EDUCATION

The Kwantung peninsula and the Manchurian districts under Japanese control are now provided with educational institutions from the lowest to collegiate grade. Primary school statistics are as follows:—

Primary Schools.—In 1908 four primary school with 1,925 pupils existed in the Kwantung districts. There were besides 12 primary schools in the railway zones.

Other Schools.—A middle school was opened in 1910 and over 130 students are now attending it. The Technical College was opened in the same year and has at present over 35 students.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The transfer of the last section of the road ceded by Russia to Japan took place on Aug. 1st 1906, between the representatives of the two countries. Meanwhile the Japanese Government re-named the acquired line as South Manchuria Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Nan Man Tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a private concern of a special character. The establishment of the South Manchuria Railway Company was announced in June 1906. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the company contract was passed. At the same time the Government handed over to the Organizing Committee the Orders relative to the construction, working, etc. of the railway. On April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings

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to the Company. The control of the Railway was transferred to the Minister of Communications in July '08, and subsequently to the Imperial Railway Board.

The Company Contract.—The company contract provides that the capital to be *yen* 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of *yen* 200 each, one half of the capital to be represented by the Manchurian Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 500,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects. The Company raised a loan of £8,000,000 in 1908 in Europe, and the capital actually paid in by the shareholders is only *yen* 2,000.000. In January 1911 another foreign loan of *yen* 60,000,000 was floated in London, 20 millions to repay the short term loan and the rest for reconstructing the Antung-Mukden line. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 percent, on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and refrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6%. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures, within the limit of *yen* 100,000,000, which the Company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. In compliance with the Government orders, the Company completed the reconstruction of the temporary 3.6 ft. gauge of the main lines to 4.8½ ft. the work being completed in Oct. '09. A railway works exists at Dairen and three repair shops at Lioyang, Kungchulin and Antung.

The construction of the Antung-Mukden line from the original 2.6 ft. to the wide gauge was started in Oct., '09 and was completed in Oct. 1911.

Business Report.—The business result for the 1910-'11 was as follows in *yen* 1000:—

	Earnings		Disbursements	
	2nd half 1910-'11	1st half	1st	2nd
Railways	10,076	9,158	3,208	3,527
Steamers	162	101	215	247
Harbors	739	743	599	684
Mining	3,530	2,042	1,440	2,487
Electricity	330	214	234	266
Sundries	411	411	1,484	2,465
Interest	115	549	—	—
Interest on loans	—	—	1,952	2,611
Total	15,366	13,221	9,135	12,291

The extermination of the pest required *yen* 713,533 in 1911.

Steamship Connection.—For the benefit of those in China, the Company runs the regular direct Shanghai-Dairen service, running on the route the *Kobe-maru* and *Saikyo-maru* (each 2,877 tons) chartered from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. By this means those living in China are enabled to travel in a shorter time between China and Europe, than by travelling via Vladivostock. The time economized between Shanghai and London is 2 days, though there is some inconvenience, of having to change cars at Kwanchengtsz and Herbin. The exepense by the Dairen route is 307 roubles against 407 by the Vladivostock route.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of a President and a Vice President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among sharholders of at least 50 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

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Board of Directors.—*President.*—Zeko Nakamura. *Vice-Pre.*—Shimbei Kunizawa. *Directors.*—Chotaro Seino; Katsumi Kubota; Shintaro Inuzuka; Seijiro Tanaka; Santaro Okamatsu; Kingoro Nonomura.
Chief-Secretary.—Raizo Tatsui.

Administration of the Railway Zone.—Expenses on account of various arrangements of public utility are met with the contributions and dues from those living in the zone, the deficit supplied by the Company which paid *yen* 55,923 for the 2nd half of 1909-10. In the same period there were 12,079 buildings with 42,438 inhabitants. The rent received totalled *yen* 75,647. The Company maintains hospitals at Dairen, Fushun and several other places and gave treatment during the said and half 59,878 inpatients and 213,560 out-patients, spending *yen* 183,072 against receipts of *yen* 89,577. A number of primary schools are maintained.

Harbor Business.—The harbor equipment of Dairen is to be constructed practically in conformity with the plan elaborated by Russia, and consists of the Eastern breakwater, quay of the Eastern mole, Northern breakwater, dredging of the basin, and so forth. The above has been partially completed. For the 2nd half of 1909-10 the business returns show 702 steamers, 762,479 short tons of freight, *yen* 742,565 earnings and *yen* 599,702 disbursements.

Electric Gas, Hotel Enterprises.—An electric power station exists at Dairen, Mukden, and Changchun for lighting. A gas-works at Dairen calculated to produce 280,000 cubic feet a day was established in March, '10. The Company runs its own hotels at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden and Changchun.

Education.—The Company maintains eight primary schools and a number of branches, besides special facilities for Japanese and Chinese. At the end of 1910 the attendants numbered over 1500.

The Antung-Mukden Railway

The Antung-Mukden railway was opened to traffic on the 30th Oct. 1911. The total length of the line is 170 miles and the reconstruction has cost the South Manchuria Railway Company about *yen* 24,500,000.

To Manchuria via Fusan or Dairen.—For passengers travelling between Japan and Manchuria *aiâ* Fusan this line saves much in distance, as the following table indicates:—

	Mileage	Hours	3rd class *yen*
By Antung-Mukden line.			
Shimbashi to Shimonoseki	704	31	6.15
Shimonoseki to Fusan	122	10	3.00
Fusan to Mukden	756	30	13.44
Total	1,582	71	22.59
Viâ Dairen route.			
Shimbashi to Kobe	375	13	3.85
Kobe to Dairen	900	77	12.00
Dairen to Mukden	436	14	7.85
Total	1,711	104	23.70

To Harbin via Fusan or Tsuruga.—To reach Harbin the Tsuruga-Vladivostock route is shorter by about 600 miles, as 338 miles between Mukden and Harbin is to be added to the 1,582 shown above. On the other hand the distance from Tokyo to Harbin via Vladivostock measures thus:—

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Shimbashi to Tsuruga	313
Tsuruga to Vladivostock	496
Vladivostock to Harbin	470
Total	1279

Antung Mukden route however, may appeal to travellers disliking sea voyage.

Object of this Line.—The principal object of this line is the conveyance of passengers, and there is good reason to believe that the Dairen route will maintain its present prosperity. The fact is the freight rate over this line is about fourfold that via Dairen, at shown below:—

	yen
By Antung-Mukden route.	
Mukden to Fusan per ton of beans	14.62
Fusan to Kobe per ton of beans	4.00
Total	18.62
By the Dairen route.	
Mukden to Dairen	4.00
Dairen to Kobe	1.85
Total	5.85

The Yalu Bridge.—The Yalu bridge was built by the Korean Governor-General's Office and its length 3,097 feet. The bridge opens in the middle by means of turning tables, to admit the passage of junk traffic.

COAL-DEPOSITS IN MANCHURIA

There are four principal coal measures in the region occupied by the Japanese troops in the late War, and of these the Fushun and Yentai collieries are most important.

The Fushun Coal Fields.—The Fushun coal-fields are incomparably more valuable than the Yentai mine. They are found both north and south of the walled town of Fushun, which is situated about 25 miles east of Mukden. The southern measures alone belong to the Japanese control, the northern measures worked as exclusively Chinese undertaking from the outset. The southern fields principally consist of Chien-kin-sai, Yangpaiho and Lachutai, of which the first is the most important. Divided by a tributary of the Hunho the two latter lie in the east and the other in the west. The two eastern mines were commenced working on a large scale by Russian capitalists in 1903, while the western mines were left in charge of a certain Chinese under the control of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The coal-strata extend more than 50 miles from east to west, starting at the west in the neighbourhood of Lisisai about 12 miles east of Mukden, and terminating in the vicinity of Ying-cheng via Chien-Kin-sai, Yang-pai-ho, Lachutai and Chang-tang-shih-men-sai. On the other hand, the breadth, from north to south, does exceed 2½ miles at the widest parts. The strata dip 10° northeast and outcrops are found on the northern slope of the range of hills standing south of the river Hun. In thickness of coal bearing seams and perhaps in volume, these coal measures may defy comparison in the whole world. The strata, as observed in the second shaft at Chien-kin-sai, exceed 100 ft. thick with about 40 thin intercalating layers only one of which is a little over 2 ft. thick, the rest varying in thickness from 1 inch to a little over 1 ft. The whole interlaying seams do not much exceed 11 ft. the remaining 98 ft. being coal. Under one square *tsubo* of surface 120 tons

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of coal are estimated to exist, supposing the deposits are available as far as 90 ft. The coal capacity of the principal deposits is estimated at 200 million tons. The quality, too, is excellent, being of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as has been proved by the repeated analysis on the three grades of Chien-kin-sai coal. In the second half of the 1910-11 483,435 short tons were produced, monthly average of 80,573 tons. During the same period 448,746 were sold in Manchuria, 141,839 exported to China, Shingapore, etc. 38,351 supplied to ships, in all 628,836 tons including over 50,000 tons of Japanese coal used to fill up the insufficient supply.

The Yentai Coal-Fields.—The mine exists northeast of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The strata exist on a mountain range running from north to south from Matsishan to Biming-shan via Chien-shan and Tszerh-shan, and extend from 1½ to 3 miles. The deposits are also found at Taku a little beyond the range.

Outcrops are conspicuous on Matsi-shan. The geological formations of this district belong to the carboniferous system and consist chiefly of sandstones, claystones and shales. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, 1st seam of 5 ft., and 2nd of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. From the surface to the 1st seam the covering measures 152 ft., the layers between 1st and 2nd seams, 174 ft., between 2nd and 3rd, 325 ft. and between 3rd and 4th, 10 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke and in this respect, it occupies midway between the smokeless coal of Amakusa and the Tagawa coals, both in Kyushu. The coal does not take fire readily, but on the other hand the caloric power is comparatively strong and lasting. The working was started in the 2nd half of 1910-11 year, and 15,231 tons, a monthly average of 2,539 tons were produced.

The Fuchow Coal-Field.—The coal-fields, Cha-tsz-ku and Wu-hu-tsui, exist in the vicinity of Fuchow, both of which were formerly worked by the Chinese for more than a century. The former lies about 2½ miles east of South Watangten station and the other about 30 miles southeast of Fuchow. Prior to the outbreak of the Boxer trouble, the Russian worked Cha-tsz-ku for some while, but it was abandoned and the plant removed to Yentai. The work was resumed a few years after, only to be discontinued once more. The other field was also worked by the Russians, who had to discontinue the work shortly before the outbreak of the late War. Cha-tsz-ku contains five seams of excellent coal of strong caloric power and is well suited for railway engines. The seams, which yield lump coal, extend several miles. The coal obtained at Wu-hu-tsui is dust coal which is smokeless and smelless, of weak caloric power. It is, therefore, suited for domestic use. As the mine is situated very close to the shore, it commands facilities of marine transport.

The Penchihu Coal-Fields.—The mine was at first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo, but an understanding exists Japan and China to make it as a joint undertaking of the Chinese Government and the Firm, with the capital of 2,000,000 taels equally supplied by the two. The deposit is practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft. The extraction will be made 500 tons a day, and it is judged that the work last at least 50 years.

SALT-MAKING

Prior to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, salt-making business was a source of goodly revenue to the Manchurian authorities which issued

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license at a certain fixed rate of fee and allowed people to engage in the refining business. The industry did not prosper much under the Russian rule, and the War did entirely dislocate it. The industry is slowly recovering its normal activity as Japanese and native enterprise. The principal centres of the refining business are Kaiping and neighbourhood, Kwantung districts and shores near Fuchow. The normal output from the three districts at ordinary time was respectively 300,000 *koku* (Chinese *koku* corresponding to 2½ Japanese *koku*) 100,000 and 6,000. Refining being made by sun drying, the season is restricted from March to August of lunar calendar. The farm generally measures 112 ft. by 30 ft., and is of oblong shape with the interior divided into 12 to 18 compartments. Four or five days are required before the brine dries up and deposits the crystals, the brine led into the enclosure at high tide. When the clear weather continues the deposits can be obtained five time in a month. From one farm generally 10 Chinese *koku* is obtained at a single deposit. The average yearly gathered from one first grade farm is from 250 to 300 *koku*, from one of medium grade 200 to, 250 and from one of lowest grade 100 to 150. The salt product in southern Manchuria is of coarse crystals, blackish in color and comparatively free from magnesia. As the Japanese prefer salt of finer crystals and purer appearance, the Manchurian salt requires refining before it can be put on the Japanese markets. The Civil, Administration authorities have entrusted the control of the salt refining industry in Kwantung to a Japanese firm. About six refining undertakings conducted by Japanese capitalists have been started in Kwantung, the investment aggregating 6¼ million *yen* and the area leased 17,000 *cho*, both in round numbers, The worked carried by the natives being on a smaller scope covers only 1,500 *cho* capable of yielding about 73,000 *koku*.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, and the term will be two years. A Division to which the duty of garrison is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisons of the Portmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men who responded to the call of voluntary service, and are under the control of the Department of the Communication. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:—

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters; one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng.

THE SOYA BEAN

The fame of Soya bean has spread all over the world since 1906 when the Misui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. As substitute of cotton seeds for extracting oil the bean met with a favorable reception not only in England but in Germany, France and elsewhere, and the following year the enterprising firm received large orders. The yield of bean in Manchuria is between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons and the output of bean-cakes

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about 1,000,000 tons. In 1909 the export amounted to 800,000 tons of which about 50% went to Europe, 30 to China and 20 to Japan. The export *is* made through Dairen, Newchang (which monopolized it before the export to Europe began), and Vladivostock, the first claiming about one half and the other half is is divided between the two ports.

LANDS IN RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TENURE IN MANCHURIA

The entire land belonging to the Eastern Chinese Railway, over which Russia exercises administrative powers, covers an area of 327,720 acres, or 513,63 square miles. Around Harbin alone, the "zone" extends 12,000 dessiatines, which is equal to 32,397 acres, or 50.62 square miles.

The total extent of the land belonging to the South Manchuria Railway is 70.54 square miles, or 45,156 acres. Of this, about 7.5 per cent., or 5.30 square miles (3.429 acres), have been acquired by Japan from Chinese landowners and the rest about 65 square miles—having been handed over by Russia in accordance with the Treaty of Portsmouth.

UTILIZATION THE LAND BY THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Of 60,774,000 *tsubo* of land belonging to it, 1,917,500 constitute dwelling land. On this land the inhabitants in the second half 1910-11 comprised 14,867 families, of which Japanese numbered 11,500 and the rest Chinese. The rent received by the company from the area rent exceeded *yen* 68,000 for the same period.

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APPENDIX

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HISTORICAL SKETCH, NEMES OF DIRECTORS AND STATISTICS OF THE LEADING JAPANESE FIRMS

(Abbrev.) K. K.=Kabushiki Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K.=Gomei Kaisha (Partnership Unlimited); Gs. K.=Goshi Kaisha (Partnership Limited). Capital in 1,000.

Akita Mokuzai K. K. Timber merchants and exporters, Noshiro, Akita Established in Apr. '07, amalgamating Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos, Capital *yen* 2,000 (p. u. 1,000). Directors N. Isaka (Pres.). D. Takemura (Mg. Dir.) Specialities: timber and supply of electric light and power to the Akita city. Timber-chios are consumed as fuel.

Ando Shippo-ten, Enamel ware merchants and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Works, Nagoya. Established in '82 by J. Ando. Average annual output is reported about *yen* 30,000 Branch Harbart, U.S.A. Awarded with Gold and Silver medals at Paris, St. Louis, Anglo-Japanese Fairs etc.

Asanuma Shokai, Gs. K., Photographic and printing machine merchants, Honcho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Mar. '02 by the Asanuma family. Capital *yen* 200.

Chosen Ginko, K. K., Seoul, Korea. See the Chap. of Chosen.

Chuo Seishi K. K., Paper manufacturers. Nakatsu, Gifu. Established in '06 with capital *yen* 500. Directors, T. Shibusawa (Pres.) H. Okawa (Mg. Dir.)

Dai Hyaku Ginko, K. K., Bankers. Yorozucho, Nihombashi Tokyo. Established in '77. One of the most soundest and prosperous banks with wide foreign connection. Directors, K. Takata (Pres.) K. Ikeda (Gen. Mg.) Capital *yen* 2,000. Latest dividend (2nd half, '11) 25%.

Dai Ichi Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo, the first private bank in Japan established in July '73. Was for many years, and before the creation of the Bank of Korea in '09, banker to the Korean Government, having solely enjoyed the privilege of issuing notes, also undertook for the Korean Govt coinage reform business. Now maintains 29 branches at Yokohama, Osaka, Seoul etc. Directors, Baron E. Shibusawa, (Pres.) Y. Sasaki (Gen. Mg.). Capital. *yen* 10,000 (p. u.). Reserve fund, *yen* 5,850.

Dai Ichi Seimei Hoken Sogo K. Mutual Life Insurance Co. Tori-Sanchome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in Sept. '02 by Mr. Yano and others; pioneer mutual life insurance company in the country. Directors Count Y. Yanagisawa (Pres.) T. Yano (Mg. Dir.). Capital, *yen* 200.

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Dai Jugo Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Kobikicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Eestablished in '77 by some Peers and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Capital *yen* 18,000 (fully p. u.). Directors, K. Sonoda, (Pres.) I. Matsukata (Vice-Pres.) M. Naruse (Mg.).

Daimaru Gofukuten, Dry goods store, Kyoto. Established several centuries ago; has head store at Kyoto and branches at Osaka and Kobe, Reorganized as limited company in '08 with the capital of *yen* 500; Directors F. Shimomura, Pres., N. Kataoka, Adv.

Dai Ni Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Sanchome, Hohcho, Yokohama. Established in '74, capital 1,5000 (fully p. u.). Directors, T. Hara, (Pres.).

Dai Nippon Bakushu K. K., Beer brewery company; formed in Jan. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries; capital *yen* 12,000 (p. u. 7,492). Directors, K. Magoshi, Pres., T. Uyemura, Mg. Dr., Brands, "Ebisu." "Sapporo," "Asashi" "Munchener." Office, Meguro, near Tokyo.

Dai Nippon Kido K. K., light-railway company, Tsukiji, Tokyo; established in '08 amalgamating eight light railway companies in different prefecture. Capital *yen* 2,335 (p. u. 167). Directors W. Amenomiya, R. Otaki.

Dai San Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Kobuna-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo; established in 1878 with capital *yeu* 2,400 by the Yasuda family in '10 increased to 5,000 (p. u. 3,700) Directors, Z. Yasuda, (Pres.). T. Shimizu (Mg. Dr.)

Fuji Gasu Boseki K. K., gassed yarn, Oshima-machi, Tokyo, Established in '97 with capital *yen* 16,888 (p. u.) afterward parched Onagigawa cotton mill and others. Capital *yen* 16,000 (p. u. 10,888) reserve fund, *yen* 2,098 has factoriesaat Oshiage (spindles 56,184) Oyama No. 1(41,056) No. 3 (39,728) No. 4 (40,000) for cotton spinning; Hodogaya (19,620) Oyama No. 2 (16,860) for silk spinning and Onagiguwa (620 looms) for cotton spinning and weaving. Dirictors, K. Hamaguchi, (Pres.) Dr. T. Wada, (Mg., Dir.)

Fuji Seishi K. K., Paper mill, Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo; established in '87; Directors, K. Ono. Pres., T. Katoda Mg. Dr., Specialities Fuji brand papers. Capital, *yen* 10,000 (p. u. 6,350).

Fujita-gumi, Gm. K., Awaji-cho, Osaka, undertakes reclamation, forestry and mining works; owns Kosaka, Omori and Zuiho mines; reclamation office, Kojima-wan; Forestry office, Ekitaizan, Formosa; Capital *yen* 6,000; Directors Denzaburo and Heitaro Fujitas.

Fujiya-Hotel, K. K., Miyanoshita. Hakone. Formed in '93 by Yamaguchi famility, Japanese hotel-keeper. Is reputated as one of the best hotels in Japan, provided with hot spring bath.

Fukushima Shokai, Gs. K., Stock-brokers, Awomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in Dec. 1905 succeeding Mr. N. Fukushima's business. Connection; the Company sent a representative abroad in 1907 and widened connection in Europe and America. Departments, Bonds, Financial and Trust. Capital, *yen* 1,000. Dirs. N. Fukushima, N. Maeda, Mg.

Fukushima Habutae K. K., Fukushima, Silk exporters; established in '07 with capital *yen* 500 (p. u. a quarter); directors, U. Yui, Mg. Dir.

Furukawa Kogyo, Gm. K., Mining Co., Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Late Ichibei Furukawa's copper works reorganized as such in '05 with capital of *yen* 5,000; owns Ashio and six other copper mines besides Innai silver mine; manufactures copper wire, bar and cokes; Directors, T. Furukawa, Pres., C. Kimura, K. Inouye, Dirs.

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Hakodate Senkyo K.K., Dockyard, Hakodate. Established in '06 with capital of *yen* 1,800 (p. u. 1,650) Mg. Dir. T. Kawada.

Hakone Suiryoku Denki K.K., Hydro Electric Co., Shimbori Shiba, Tokyo. Formed in Dec. '06 with capital *yen* 1,200, to supply electric power to Yokohama and its vicinities. Director, M. Shirasugi, Pres. U. Konai, Mg. Dir. Works Tonosawa, Hakone.

Hakubun-kwan, a great publishing house, Honcho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo, was found in 1887 by the late Sahei Ohashi, father of the present proprietor, Shintaro, Ohashi. Has contributed not a little to the progress of learning and intellectual activity by endeavouring to economize the cost of publication in order to supply the publications at lowest possible price. He issued 60 kinds of magazine and 6,000 varieties of books, over 80 varieties of serial works, 20 of them still in course of publication. The Teikoku Hyakka Zensho (The Imperial Enclopaedia) is a comprehensive publication comprising 200 volumes, is indeed an Encyclopaedia Britannica of Sapan. Its printing shop employs over a thousand employees men and wowen. Employs several stands of rotary presses of the latest style.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko, K. K., See the Chapter of Banks.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen K.K., Colliery and Steamship Company; business office, Tsukiji, Tokyo; established in Nov. '09 and was first engaged in the business of coal mining and railway but with its line purchased by the Government under the railway nationalization law in Oct. '06, it expanded the colliery work, and began shipping service, also undertook the manufacture of cokes and forestly business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Company opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Capital *yen* 27,000 (p. u. 25,200; Directors, Y. Murota, Pres., T. Uno, Mg. Dir. Has Yubari No. 2, Poronai and Ikushumbetsu coal mines.

Hunter, E. H. & Co, Hirama-cho, Kobe. Formed in 1868 by E. H. Hunter. At first engaged to rice exporting business but since many years begun to import machineries and also engaged antimony refining business. Have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. *Props.* E. H. Hunter, Ryutaro Hunter.

Ikeda Gm. K., Curio merchant. Shimmonzen, Kyoto; formed in Mar, '96 succeeding former Ikeda firm. capital *yen* 300 with eight partnerships; branch at Ginza, Tokyo.

Ikegai Tekkojo, Iron works, Honshiba, Tokyo, established June '06 with capital *yen* 250 by Ikegai family.

Iriyama Saitan K. K., Colliery Company, Yagembori, Tokyo, formed in May '95 Capital *yen* 1,000 (p. u. 812) has coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Directors S. Go. Pres.

Isekichi Shoten, Manufacturer and dealer of toilet articles. Yokoami, Higashi-Ryogoku, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishment since Tokugawa regency. Speciality Tooth powders styled "Takarako" "Baikosan" and "Nippon-san." Export large amount to China, Korea etc.

Jinji Koshinjo, Information agency, Yumicho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Established in June '02 by N. Uchio, proprietor, published a book entitled "Jinji Koshinroku."

Jomo Mosurin K. K., Mosseline-de laine maker. Tatebayashi, Fukushima prefecture. Established in Mar. '02 with capital *yen* 1,000 (p. u. 810); Directors, K. Sugimura, Pres., C. Yatomi, Mg. Dir.

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Kabuto Bakushu K. K., Beer brewery Co., Ginza, Tokyo. established in Sept. '96, with capital *yen* 3,000 (p. u. 1,828); Directors, K. Nezu, Pres., S. Nagasaka, Dir. Brand "Kabuto." Works Honda and Tokyo; branches, Osaka and Nagoya.

Kanegafuchi Boseki K. K., Cotton Spinning Co., Sumidamura, Tokyo. Is leading cotton mill in Japan; established in May '87 with capital *yen* 1,000 but afterward increased to *yen* 15,927 by purchasing or amalgamating several mills. Has branch mills at Sumida-mura (77,432 Spindles), Hyogo (59,760 Spindles) and ten others. Directors; H. Hibiya, Pres., Y. Muto. Mg. Dir., H. Yamaguchi, Mg.

Kawagoye Tetsudo K.K., Railway Co., Tokyo-fu. Established in June '93 with capital *yen* 500 (p. u. *yen* 402) Open mileage 18m. 36c.; average receipts per day per mile about *yen* 17, against average expenses *yen* 10. Directors. S. Iwata, Pres. Y. Nagata, Mg.

Kawamata Kempu Seiren K. K., Masagocho, Yokohama. Leading silk exporters, established in '99 with capital *yen* 100 (fully p. u.) Brand Kawamata Habutae, Deer brand. Directors; K. Komatsu, Mg. Dir.

Kawasaki Ginko, Gs. K., Bankers, Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in July '93 by late H. Kawasaki; Capital *yen* 1,000; reserve fund *yen* 1,366. Directors: K. Kawasaki, Pres., T. Kawasaki, Mg.

Kawasaki Zosenjo, K.K., Shipbuilders. Head Office; Higashi-Kawasaki, Kobe. The fo rerunner of the works was called the Tokyo Tsukiji Dockyard, founded in May 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki. Reorganized in Oct. 1896 as a joint stock company with Capal of *yen* 2,000, which was increased to *yen* 10,000. Works: Kobe, Hyogo and Dairen. Speciality: The Kobe works undertake construction of vessels up to 20,000 tons. Directors: Kojiro Matsukata, Pres., Yoshitaro Kawasaki, Vice Pre. See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Keihin Denki Tetsudo K.K., electric railway between Tokyo and Yokohama, Office: Kawasaki near Tokyo; founded in '98; Capital *yen* 5,100 (p.u. *yen* 3,822); open mileage about 17m. average receipt per day per mile about *yen* 95 against expenses *yen* 43. Directors: S. Awoki, Pres., K. Moriya, Mg. Dir.

Kidani Firm, Druggist, Ogacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. An old establishment. Speciality, the Jitsubo-san, medicine for women's disease; Proprietor, Ibei Kidani.

Kirin Bakushu K. K., Beer Brewery, Bund, Yokohama. At first founded by some foreigners but reorganized in '07 into ordinary joint stock company with Japanese and foreign share-holders. Brands, Kirin, Pilsna, etc. Capital *yen* 2,500 (fully p.u.); Directors, G. Yonei, Mg. Dir., S.Ida, Mg.

Kisha Seizo Gs. K., Shimaya-cho, Osaka, Established in Sept. '96 by late Viscount K. Inouye; construct rolling stock and also undertake general iron wares. Directer, K Hiraoka.

Kitahama Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Kitahama, Osaka Established in Mar. '97; *yen* 10,000 (6,500 p.u.) reseve fund *yen* 1,100 in '11; Directors; S. Iwashita, Pres., S. Kotsuka, Mg. Dir.

Kitashimizu Katsuzo, Tomino-koji, Kyoto. Leading toy shop in Kyoto, especially dolls, largely exported; awarded high prizes by Paris and several domestic fairs.

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Kobe Kaijo Unso Kasai Hoken K.K., Marine, Transports & Fire Ins. Co., Sakae-cho, Kobe; established in Sept. '07; Capital *yen* 5,000; Directors, T. Okazaki, Pres., S. Tanaka, Mg. Dir.

Koike Gs. K, Stock brokers, Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in Apr. '97 by K. Koike; reorganized in '07 as ltd. partnership with Capital *yen* 1,000; has regular connection with England and other European business centres. K. Koike, Pres.

Konoike Ginko, Gm. K., Bankers, Imabashi, Osaka. Founded in 1900; it is conduced by the Konoike family, one of the oldest milllonaire families of Japan; Capital increased to *yen* 3,000 in '07 (fully p.u.), reserve fund 1,900 in '11; Directors Baron Z. Konokike, Pres., J. Harada, H. Shimamura, Dirs.,J. Ashida, Mg.

Kyobun-Kwan (The Methodist Publishing House) Ginza, Tokyo. Leading book-sellers and stationers in Tokyo, also undrtake printing. Mg. D. S. Spencer.

Kyoto Dento K. K., Electric light Co. in Kyoto; Founded in '87 with Capital *yen* 1,000, increased in '09 to *yen* 3,500 (p.u.); dividend 14% in the first half year of '11.

Maruzen K. K., Publishers, book-sellers and stationers. Tori-Nichome, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in 1880, Cap. 500. New and commodious brick building constructed in 1910. Connections, world wide. Directors; K. Oyaidzu. Branches; Osaka and Kyoto.

Meidiya, K. K., importers and dealers in groceries provisions and Exporters of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, etc. Head Office; Honcho, Yokohama. Est. in 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono, reorganized as partnership unlimited company in Aug. 1903. Changed into limited liability company in May '11. Sole Agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Jas. Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky etc. Warranted purveyors to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital; *yen* 500. Branches; Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Pres. G. Yonei, Vice.-Pres. C. Isono, Mg. Dir. M. Miyaji, Dir. K. Sano.

Mikimoto Shinjuten, leading jewellers and pearl sellers. Ginza, Tokyo. Has piscina at Ago and Gokasho bays near Toba. Speciality; Japanes culture pearl by patented process invented by the proprietor of the firm. Awarded grand prize medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Proprietor K. Mikimoto.

Mitsubishi, Gs. K. Mining, shipbuilding, iron-works, banking, &c. The Company was known as the Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Co. until 1885, then amalgamated with the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha, forming present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to which was handed over shipping business. In 1893, reorganized as partnership unlimited company, capital of *yen* 15,000. Directors; Baron H. Iwasaki, Pres., Baron K. Iwasaki, Vice-Pres., R. Toyokawa and K. Nambu, Gen. Managers; Department Chiefs; S. Sho, Internal; R, Mizutani, Shipbuilding; K. Kimura, Banking, C. Harada, Mining; T. Eguchi, Business; K. Kimura, General; Z. Kirishima, Real Estate.

Mitsui Bussan K. K., General importers and exporters; Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Established in the latter part of 10th century as a dry good store, and the Mitsui Bussan was organized in 1876 to undertake general trading but more particularity foreign trade. Reorganized to Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Company, with other enterprises, all practically owned by the

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11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital (fully p.u.) *yen* 20,000. Directors; H. Mitsui, Pres., G. Iida, S. Watanabe, K. Iwahara, J. Yamamoto, K. Fukui, Mg. Dirs. Branches; London, New York, &c. Connection; world wide.

Mitsui Ginko, K. K., Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Old establishment dating from the Tokdgawa era; organized as Mitsui Bank in 1876; recently reconstructed as joint stock company with capital (p. u.) *yen* 20,000. Directors; Takayasu Mitsui, Pres., S. Hayakawa, S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, Mg. Dirs.

Mitsui Gm. K, Controlling centre of all the undertakings by the Mitsui, including the Mitsui Mining department. It was established in 1892; owns the Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Hondo Collieries, Kamioka Silver mine and Iwanobori Sulphur mine. Awarded gold medals at foreign and local exhibitions. 1/16 of the total output of coal in Japan is the poduction of the company.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, K. K., leading dry goods and pioneer department store, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Is the oldest dry goods stores with a history of three hundred years. Reorganized as a joint stock company capital of *yen* 2,000 in which the Mitsui family holds a larger share. Begun mail order business since 15 years, known as "Harrods in Tokyo, or "Marshall Field in Tokyo" Mg. Dir. O. Hibi. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibition.

Miyamoto Shoko, siiver smith and dealer, Yazaemoncho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Established in 1882. Contractor to several Government Departments. Awarded gold and silver medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Proprietor; K. Miyamoto.

Morinaga Shoten, K. K., confectioner, Mita, Tokyo. Established in 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionary business, with a capital of *yen* 500. Awarded medals at several domestic exhibitions. Directors; T. Morinaga, Pres., H. Matsuzaki Dir. and Gen. Mg., T. Kakujima, Dir. and Mg. of Osaka Branch.

Murai Ginko, Gm. K., Odemmacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Jan. 1905 with capital of *yen* 2,000 supplied by the Murai bros, well known tobacco dealers before the business was converted into State monopoly. Speciality; the bank has transferred the whole of its profit to the reserve fund, which now stands at *yen* 780 Directors; K. Murai, Pres,, T. Murai. Mg. Dir., G. Murai, Mg.

Naniwa Ginko, K. K., Awajicho, Osaka. Formed with the union of the fifth and thirty second national banks. Afterward the bank was amalgamated with four other banks Capital *yen* 7,000 (4,750 p. u.). Directors; J. Nagata Pres., M. Matsukata Mr. Dir.

Narita Tetsudo, K. K., Naritamachi, Chiba. Established in Nov. 1895. Capital *yen* 2,425 (fully p. u.). Open to tariffic between Narita-Sakura section (45 m.). Derectors; T. Asada, Pres., W. Saito, Mg. Dir.

Nippon Denki K K., Shikoku-cho, Mita, Shiba. Agent to the Western Electric Co., U. S. A. Makers, Exporters and importers of electric apparatus and instruments. Founded in July 1899. Capital *yen* 1,000 (p. u. 800). Subscribed by Japanese and foreign capitalist. Branch; Osaka. Agencies; Dairen Seoul. Directors; K. Iwatare, Pres., T. Mayeda, Mg. Dir. P. K. Condict, F. N. Rider, Dirs.

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Nippon Gakki Seizo K. K., Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, **Makers of musical instruments.** Established in Oct. 1897, with capital of *yen* 600 (p. u. 528). Speciality, Yamaba Organ, designed by Mr. Yamaba. Pres. of the Co. Awarded medals at home and foreign exhibitions. Branch, Dairen. Director; T. Yamaba, Pres., K. Hashimoto, Mg.

Nippon Ginko, K. K., see the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Niphon Kaijo Unso Kasai Hoken K. K., Yedobori, Nishiku. Osaka. Established in Mar. 1896, with capitan of *yen* 3,000 (p. u. 900) as a Marine insurance company; afterward added fire and transportation insurance. Directors, G. Ukon, Pres., W. Ukon, Mg. Dir.

Nipon Kasai Hoken K. K., Ginza, Tokyo. Founded in Apr. 1892, with capital of *yen* 3,000 (p. u. 750). Directors, K. Kawasaki, Pres., S. Sakuma Mg. Dir.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko, K. K., Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. See the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Nippon Kwangyo Ginko, K. K., see the Chap. on Banks.

Nippon Seicha K. K., the Japan Tea Firing Co. General merchants and Tea exporters. Miyagawa-cho, Yokohama. Founded in Feb. 1894 with the object of exporting Japanese tea market to other countries cheiefly handle teas produced in Shizuoka. Capital *yen* 200, (p. u. 100). Directors, K. Otani, Pres., Konosuke Otani, Vice-Pre., K. Kameda, Act Mg. Branch; Shizuoka.

Nippon Seicha Yushutsu K. K., Tea exporters. Office; Aioicho, Kobe. Established in Feb. 1898. Capital; *yen* 400 (p. u. 250). Chiefly deal teas produced at Kyoto and vicinity. Branches; Shizuoka, Fushimi, Chicago and New York. Directors; K. Ito, Pres. H. Komada. Mg. Dir., K. Yabuta, Mg.

Nippon Seiko-sho, K. K., Muroran, Hakkaido. The Co. is joint undertaking of Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co. and Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers of England. Established in Nov. 1907 with capital of *yen* 10,000 increased to *yen* 15,000 in 1909. (See the Chapter on Industry).

Nippon Sharyo Seizo K. K., Car builder and iron works, Atsuta, Nagoya. Established in Oct. 1896. Capital *yen* 1,200 (750 p. u.) Lately formed union with the Osaka Loco. Works and others to monopolise the orders of Gov't Rlys in rolling stock.

Nippon Yusen K. K., Yurakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Nisshin Boseki K K., Cotton yarn, Kameido, Tokyo. Eestablished in July 1908 with capital of *yen* 10,000 (p. u. 3,500) by Mr. H. Hibiya (present Pres.)

Nisshin Kisen K. K. See the Chapter on Mercantile Marne.

Oji Seishi K. K., Oji near Tokyo, One of the oldest paper mills in the country, and founded in Feb. 1873. Awarded and honoured with gold medals at several home exhibitions. Directors; E. Asabuki. Pres. Y. Takahashi, Mg. Dir. K. Sugiyama, Mg.

Okuragumi, K. K. General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Mr. Kihachiro Okura, well-known merchant in the country, as president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11. with capital *yen* 10,000. The firm is the first Japanese firm

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engaging in foreign business; composed of manufacturing, spinning, mining engineering, electrical, railway, shipping, forestry, architecture, and insurance departments. Directors; Kihachiro Okura, Pres., K. Takashima, J. Kadono, Kumema Okura, Kishichi Okura, Hatsumi Okura, and S. Takaya, Dirs.

Osaka Kasai Kaijo Unso Hoken K. K., Bingo-cho, Osaka, Fire, Marine and Transportation Insurance Institution; established in Nov. 1893; capital *yen* 1,000 (p. u. 400). Directors. G. Ukon, Pres., S. Suzuki, Mg. Dir.

Osaka Shosen K. K., See the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Otaru Mokuzai K. K., Head Office, Otaru, Hokkaido. Branches, Tokyo, Kobe and Dairen. Leading timber suppliers in Japan. Own three steamships and undertake shipping. Contractors to the Imperial Gov't Rlys and South Manchurian Rly. Co. Capital *yen* 6,000 (p. u. 3,035). The Co. was threatened with bankruptcy 1909, but lately restored to a healthy condition. Directors; K. Okura, Pres. T. Doi, Mg.

Sanseido, leading publishing house of dictionaries at Ura-jinbocho, Kanda, Tokyo, was founded by Mr. C. Kamei, 32 years ago. At first it was a modest book store, but by perseverance and uncommonly shreud management of the proprietor, it has been brought to the present prosperity. The contribution it has done toward linguistic dictionaries, both the Japanese and English-Japanese and Japanese-English has been immense. The Nihon Hyakka Zensho (Encylopaedia Japonica in Japanese) it has undertaken is the most ambitious attempt ever tried in Japan. The firm has department of scientific apparatus and models and musical instruments, and possess its own type foundry.

Shibaura Seisakujo, K. K., Engineering works, Shiba, Tokyo. Established in 1875, gradually enlarged since 1892, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family. Reorganised in 1904 as a joint stock Co. with capital *yen* 1,000 with the members of the Mitsui as principal shareholders. Directors. M. Mitsui, Pre., J. Otaguro, Mg. Dir.

Shimbi Shoin, K. K., Publishers, of fine art work, Sakana-cho. Kyobashi, Tokyo. Reorganized in 1906 as a joint stock Co., succeeding Mr. Tajima's private establishment. Speciality reproduction old Japanese wood cut printing. Awardd gold medals at home and foreign exhibitions. Publication, Shimbitai-kwan, Toyeishuko, etc. Capital *yen* 250 (p.u. 145). Mg, Dir. S. Tajima.

Shirokiya, Dry goods store, Nihombashi, Tokyo, one of the oldest dry goods stores in Tokyo, founded at the time of the middle of Tokugawa era. Proprietor, H. Omura.

Sumitomo Ginko, Bankers, Osaka; first established in about 1871, and reorganized in 1895 with capital of *yen* 1,000. Began foreign drafit business in 1903. Connection with Europe and America. In the return of 1st half, 1911, the reserve fund shows *yen* 4,650. Branches Tokyo, Yokohama and 15 others. Proprietors, Baron K, Sumitomo, (see Who's Who) Manager, K. Nakada. Owns copper and coal mines and undertakes steel works and warehouse in the same city.

Suzuki & Co., Gm. K. Sakaemachi, Kobe. Est. in 1877 by late Mr. Iwajiro Suzuki as a sugar store. Begun camphor business since 1885. Reorganized as a partnership in '08 and expanded the business. Now undertaking sugar, camphor, peppermint, flour, etc. Agencies, London, New York, Humburg, etc.

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Taiwan Ginko, K. K., see the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Takashimaya, Kyoto and Tokyo, Private firm run by Mr. Shinshichi Iida, one of the largest dry goods merchants in Kyoto and also manufacture of heigh grade fabrics. Has two depertments, viz, dry goods and engineering. Reorganized in 1909 as a limited partnership Co. Prop. S. Iida.

Takata Shokai, Gm. K., Yurakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importer and exporters. Est. in 1880. succeeding Mr. Bair's business, a German merchant; reorganized in Dec. 1908, cap. *yen* 1,000. Contractors to Government Departments. Connections world wide. Branches London, New York, Osaka and Shanghai. Directors; Shinzo Takata, Nobujiro Takata and Kamakichi Takata.

Teikoku Hotel, K.K., (Imperial Hotel), Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. in 1907, cap. *yen* 1,200. Directors; K. Okura, Pres., A. Hayashi, Mg.

Teikoku Kosen K. K., Higashi-Umeda, Osaka. Est. in Feb. 1907, Cap. *yen* 600. Owners of Mitsuya & Peacock brands of Hirano table water, containing natural carbonic acid gas, is obtained from a spring at Hirano-village, near Ikeda station of the Hankaku railway line. Awarded gold medal at St Louis Exposition in 1904. Directors; T. Hiraga, Pres., S. Nakatani, Mg. Dir.

To-a Kogyo K. K., (Oriental Exploitation Co.), formed in July 1909 by Baron Shibusawa, Baron R. Kondo, T. Masuda, S. Hayakawa, Hara and other leading businessmen of Tokyo with the object of making investment for railway, mining and engineering enterprises in China; Cap. 1,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$ p. u.); is partly a syndicate. Is reported to have furnished *yen* 1,200 to the Electric Light works at Hankow. Dir. Dr. K. Furuichi, Pres.

Tokai Ginko, K. K., Bankers, Gofukucho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est, 1889, Cap. *yen* 1,000, increased to *yen* 3,000 in 1907. Directors; C. Kikuchi, Pres., G. Yoshida, Mg.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo, Rice and produce exchange in Tokyo. First formed in '76, capital *yen* 100; increased to *yen* 400 in '93, and to *yen* 1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated. Director; K. Nedzu, Pres. Y. Iriye, Manager.

Tokyo Dento K. K., (Electric Light Co.), Yurakucho, Tokyo. Est. in 1883, cap. *yen* 200; amalgamated with other companies, and copital finally grew in 1911 to *yen* 50,000 with capacity of 39,675 thousand K. W.; hydraulic power obtained from the river Katsura, about 50 miles from Tokyo. Directors; S. Satake, Pres., U. Mochizuki, Mg.

Tokyo Insatsu K. K., Printer, Kabutocho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest printing shops in Tokyo. Reorganized as a joint stock company in Mar. 1896 with capital of *yen* 150. Contractors to several Government Departments. Awarded gold medals at home exhibitions. Mg. Dir. C. Hoshino.

Tokyo Ishikawajima Zosenjo, K. K., Ishikawajima, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering works; one of the oldest private establishments in this line. Reorganized in Jan. 1887 as a joint stock company with expanded business. Capital *yen* 1,000 (p. u.). Patronized by the Navy for which a number of tcpedo-destroyers has been built, Directors; S. Umeura, Pres., T. Uchida, Mg.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange) K. K., Kabutocho, Tokyo. Est. in 1876, Capital *yen* 12,000 (p.u. 8,000). Director; B. Nakano, Pres.

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Tokyo Kaijo Hoken K. K., Marine Insurance Co. Yayesucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. in 1876, Capital 3,000 (p. u. 750). Directors, M. Suyenobu, Pres., K. Kakami, Mg. Dirs. Branches, Osaka and Dairen. Dividend since '08 40%.

Tokyo KasaiK aijo Unso Hoken K. K., Fire, marine and transportation insurance Co. Est. in July 1987 with Capital *yen* 200 for fire insurance only. Increased to Capital *yen* 1,000 in '93; *yen* 5,000 in '96; and to *yen* 10,000 in '05, at the same time started marine and transport insurance with connections abroad. President; Baron M. Takei. Branches; Osaka, Kobe and nine other places.

Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizojo, K. K., Pioneer printing and type founder, Tsukiji, Tokyo. Est. in 1873, Capital *yen* 300. Awarded gold medals at foreign and home exhibitions for art printing and type-founding. Contractors to Government. Works Tsukiji and Tsukijima. President S. Nomura.

Toyo Kisen K. K., see the Chapter on Mercantile Marine.

Toyo Takushoku K. K., Meijimachi, Seoul. See she Chapter on Korea.

Yasuda Ginko, Gm. K., Kobunacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. in 1680 by Zenjiro Yasuda, being one of the various banks controlled by the Yasuda family. Capital *yen* 5,000 (fully p. u.) Pres. Zennosuke Yasuda.

Yokohama Kasai Kaijo Unso Shinyo Hoken K. K., Ota-machi, Yokohama. Est. in Oct. 1897 for fire insurance only but by incresing capital; afterward started, marine transportation and confidence insurance. Capital *yen* 5,000. Directors; T. Tomita, Pres., K. Tsuchiko, Mg. Dir., E. Nishikido, Mg.

Yokohama Shokin Ginko, K. K., see the the Chapter on Banks and Banking Business.

Yokohama Uyeki, (Yokohama Nursery) K. K., Nakamura, Yokohama; est. in '90. Exporter of nursery stocks, seed and plants. Capital *yen* 500. Branches: London and New York. Directors: U. Suzuki, Mg. Dir., S. Iida, Mg.

Yokohama Wakao Ginkg, Gm. K., Bankers, Yokohama. Est, in Mar. 1890, and run by the Wakao family. Capital *yen* 500 (fully p. u.). President, I. Wakao.

Yonei & Co., General Importer and exporter. Est. in 1887 by late K. Isono under the name of Isono & Co. Contractors several Government Department. Agent. Meiji Rubber Mg. Co. Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, &c. Prop. G. Yonei.

Yurakusha. Publisher. Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo; Publishers of the Tokyo Puck and Graphic. Proprietor Y. Nakamura.

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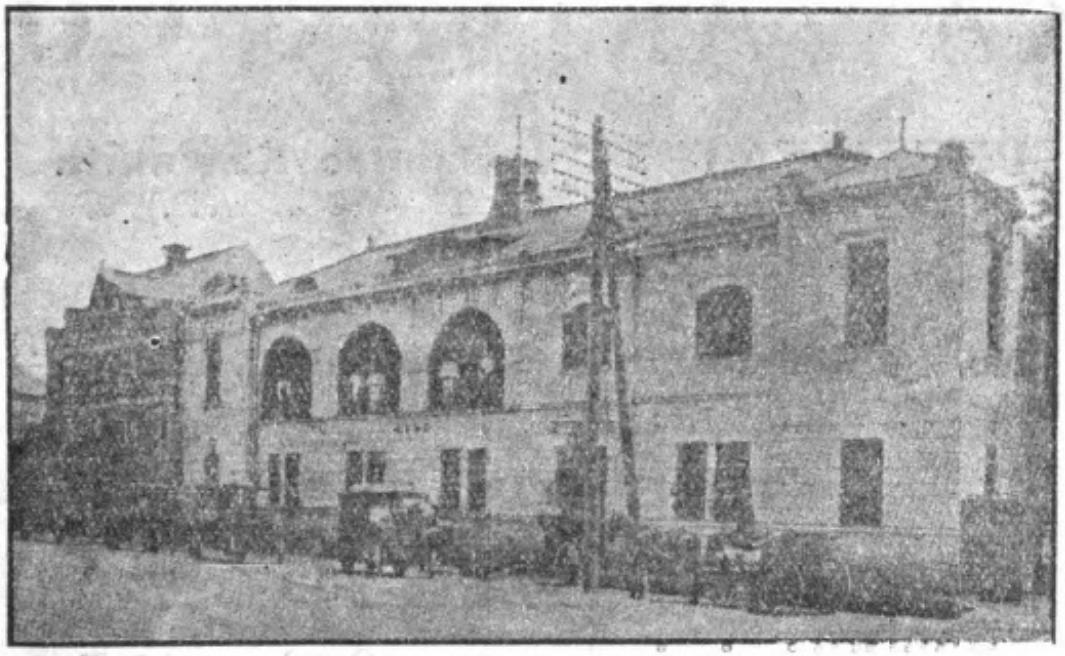

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